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Jos. Bouchette

THE

BRITISH DOMINIONS

IN

NORTH AMERICA;

OR A

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE PROVINCES OF

LOWER AND UPPER CANADA,

NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA,

THE ISLANDS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, PRINCE EDWARD, AND CAPE BRETON.

INCLUDING

CONSIDERATIONS ON LAND-GRANTING AND EMIGRATION;

AND A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

LOWER CANADA;

TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED, THE

STATISTICAL TABLES AND TABLES OF DISTANCES.

PUBLISHED, WITH THE AUTHOR'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS OF LOWER CANADA, IN CONSEQUENCE OF A VOTE OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

BY JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, ESQ., 1774-1841

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF LOWER CANADA, LIEUT. COLONEL C. M., VICE PRESIDENT OF THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC, AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, LONDON.

Embellished with Vignettes, Views, Landscapes, Plans of Towns, Harbours, &c.

CONTAINING ALSO A COPIOUS APPENDIX.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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7/25/31

TO

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

WILLIAM IV.

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

SIRE,

In approaching your Majesty, with feelings of the most profound veneration and respect, to depose, for the second time, the result of my humble topographical and statistical colonial labours, at the foot of the throne; I feel deeply penetrated by a sense of gratitude for your Majesty's condescension in graciously permitting that my work should appear under your Majesty's exalted patronage and royal auspices.

This distinguished honour, whilst it sheds lustre upon my humble, but zealous endeavours, to develop the many natural resources and improvable advantages of your Majesty's flourishing trans-atlantic dominions, must conspicuously mark your Majesty's

paternal solicitude for their loyal inhabitants, and add a further incentive to the approved devotion and attachment that have ever characterized your Majesty's loyal subjects in that distant part of the empire, where the recollection of your Majesty's visit, in early life, is still alive in the breasts of the people, and has doubly become the theme of congratulation since your Majesty's happy accession to the throne of these realms.

With sentiments of the deepest respect, attachment, and gratitude,

I am,

SIRE,

Your Majesty's most loyal, and most devoted,

obedient subject and servant,

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE.

PREFACE.

ANTECEDENTLY to the year 1759, the dominion of North America was divided almost exclusively between the Kings of England and France; the former possessing the immense Atlantic seaboard of the continent, the latter the territories along the borders of the gigantic "*Fleuve du Canada*," or River St. Lawrence. But the conquest, gallantly achieved by Wolfe on the memorable plains of Abr'am, near Quebec, left, subsequently to that event, but a slender footing to the French crown in America, whilst it at once extended the empire of Great Britain from the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of the Pacific, and rendered it almost co-extensive with the whole northern division of the New World. England continued in the undisputed possession of these her immense dominions for a period of nearly sixteen years, when those revolutionary discontents broke out in the old colonies, which ended in the declaration of their independence, and the acknowledgment of the American confederation as a free and independent state, by the treaty of Paris, 3rd of September, 1783.

Whether the reduction of Canada accelerated the separation of the original British North American Plantations, by removing the check which the relative geographical position of the surrounding French possessions was calculated to produce upon the colonists,

it is difficult to say; but it is, perhaps, less problematical whether England would this day have had to boast of her valuable transatlantic dominions, had not the victory of the British hero, who fell in the consummation of the conquest of Canada, preceded the birth of the United States of America, as one of the independent nations of the world. Certain it is, however, that the severe consequences of the loss of the British plantations were greatly mitigated by Wolfe's victory and the accession of the French colonies to the British empire, to which, not only from their intrinsic worth, but because of the political power and the commercial advantages incidental to the possession of them, they have since become important appendages.

In the war waged by the colonies against the mother country, the people of Canada, although so recently become British subjects, resisted with fidelity every attempt that was made to seduce them from their new allegiance, and with bravery repulsed every endeavour to subdue them. Such devotedness was highly appreciated; and England, at the termination of the revolutionary war, directed her attention towards giving increased consequence to her remaining possessions, with the design of drawing from them some of the supplies she had been accustomed to receive from the countries recently dismembered from the empire. It was some time, however, before the efforts of the mother country were attended with any degree of success, and a new order of things established, by which the languor that marked the growth of the colonies, as French plantations, gradually gave place to a system of more vigour

in the agricultural improvement of the country, and a more active developement of its commercial resources. Yet, if the numerous ordinances of the King of France, for the encouragement of agriculture and the regulation of commerce, which are still extant, can be admitted as evidence of the interest with which the colony was then viewed, no solicitude appears to have been wanting on the part of the French government towards promoting the welfare of Canada. The slow advancements may fairly be ascribed to the destructive wars of the aborigines, to the difficulties and embarrassments of incipient colonization, and the remote situation of the country (at that time no inconsiderable obstacle), rather than to any neglect or mis-government of her distant dominions on the part of France.

If the British dominions in North America be viewed merely in relation to their vast superficies, which exceeds 4,000,000 of geographical square miles, their importance will become apparent, more especially when the manifold advantages of their geographical position are properly estimated. Glancing at the map, we see British sovereignty on the shores of the Atlantic, commanding the mouth of the most splendid river on the globe ; and, sweeping across the whole continent of America, it is found again on the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, thus embracing an immense section of the New World in the northern hemisphere, reaching at some points as far south as 41° of north latitude, and stretching northward thence to the polar regions. But the importance of these possessions should be estimated less by their territorial extent than by the

resources they offer, their capabilities of improvement, the great increase of which their commerce is susceptible, and the extensive field they present for emigration.

The British North American provinces occupy but a comparatively small portion of the aggregate superficies of the whole of the British dominions in the western hemisphere; yet they cover about 500,000 geographical square miles, and contain a population which in round numbers amounts to nearly a million and a half of souls (strictly 1,375,000), and this population, taking the average ratio of increase of all the colonies, doubles itself every sixteen or eighteen years. The colonies viewed in their true light are essentially agricultural, and it is in this point of view that they ought properly to be considered as primarily important to the mother country. Whatever may now be the extent and value of their timber trade, or the weight so deservedly attached to that flourishing branch of the colonial commerce, the agricultural produce of their soil, and the products of their fisheries, must eventually yield the chief part of the exports of the country. That it would be sound policy to check, directly, the progress of an extensive branch of a staple trade, may indeed be doubtful; but measures, calculated gradually to divert commercial capital into other channels besides those of the timber trade, must, on the contrary, have a beneficial tendency, especially if that diversion take place in favour of some other colonial staple of more permanency, such as the commerce of hemp, flax, wheat, &c. Staples are either temporary or permanent, and although, from the vastness of Canadian forests, timber may be considered an

almost exhaustless fund of the colonial export trade, nevertheless, it, to a certain degree, belongs to the first class of staples, from its necessarily becoming more scarce, as the settlements of the country spread abroad, and the forests recede.

Possessing, indeed, a soil with properties of the highest fertility, and enjoying a climate extremely salubrious, although rigorous in winter, the British provinces in America are, without a doubt, the most flourishing and interesting section of the British Colonial Empire; and, if considered under a political aspect, probably the most important of her trans-marine possessions, since, independently of their intrinsic value to the parent state, they are intimately connected with the preservation of the West Indian plantations, and the control of the invaluable fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the banks of Newfoundland.

The trade of these provinces now employs annually upwards of 1,800 sail of British shipping, exceeding in aggregate burden 470,000 tons, and requiring more than 20,000 seamen: this tonnage is equal to about 1-5th of the whole of the British shipping; it is nine times greater than the amount of British tons employed in the trade with the United States of America, and about double that used in the West India trade*; and, comparing the ratio of increase from the year 1772 to the present time, we find that the whole increase on the aggregate of British shipping has been about 167 per cent.; the decrease of tonnage with the United States 21

* Moreau's Tables, and Official Returns.

per cent.; the increase with the West Indies 189 per cent.; and with the North American colonies 2,370 per cent. The value of the exports, from Great Britain to the British provinces, amounts to more than 2,000,000*l.* sterling, which is an increase of about 455 per cent. upon the amount of the exports of 1774; whilst the increase in the value of exports to the United States did not exceed 245 per cent. during that period, and to the West Indies 300 per cent., demonstrating clearly the accelerated ratio in which the commercial prosperity of these provinces is advancing, their vast importance and incalculable resources.

It cannot be doubted that the liberal and enlightened commercial policy of the British government, has given renewed vigour to the commerce of Great Britain, nor can it be denied that the success of that policy much depended upon the wide range of her empire, the magnitude and variety of her colonies. To this increasing prosperity of England, an able statesman* happily alludes, when comparing the commerce of the United States with that of the United Kingdoms. "We had not supposed," says he, "that a young, rising, and naturally commercial country, whose population and agriculture are growing with unequalled rapidity, could, under any policy, be outstripped in a race by a nation, whose navigation was presumed to have reached its maximum, and whose naval power was supposed to be at least stationary in its meridian, if it was not already in its decline. But Great Britain has granted

* Mr. Camberleng, Chairman of the United States' Committee of Commerce and Navigation.

commercial liberty to her vast empire, at home and abroad, and has taken a new start in the race of nations; whilst we, on the other hand, professing to be free, have restricted our own citizens in their intercourse with all the world *."

To the importance of the colonies, in an agricultural and commercial point of view, has been superadded of later years, another consideration of no minor interest, which still further enhances their value to the parent state. The almost exhaustless field offered in the British North American provinces for fresh colonization, points them out as the goal of emigration from the United Kingdoms, and they have in consequence become the favourite resort of the redundant population of the mother country. Thousands of the sons of Britain are, therefore, seen every year leaving their native shores to venture their fortunes in a more remote section of his Majesty's dominions, bearing in their breasts this inspiring consolation, that, although removed from the land of *home*—the protecting ægis of a free, powerful, and happy constitution and government, is extended to the most distant as well as to the metropolitan regions of this vast empire. Indeed so generally and broadly has the tide of emigration flowed towards the Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, that a considerable portion of their population is composed of the natives of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the interests of those provinces have become proportionately identified with those of the British isles.

* Camberleng's Report to Congress, 1830, p. 26.

These various considerations combined, have incited the author of these volumes to present to his Majesty's government, both at home and abroad, and to the public of the empire, a Topographical and Statistical Description of the British Dominions in North America, together with Topographical Maps of Lower Canada, and a Geographical Map of the British Provinces in America. It is proper, however, to observe that he has far exceeded the plan which he originally contemplated; his design having, in the outset, been confined to the publication of a Topographical and Statistical Description of the Province of Lower Canada, with Maps. But having, in the prosecution of this design, discovered that, in the course of the long series of years during which he had been occupied in collecting materials for this work, he had amassed and methodized a body of valuable statistical and geographical information, relative to Upper Canada and the sister provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and, deeply impressed with the utility of a work which should embody every possible degree of information as to the British North American colonies collectively, he ventured, though not without sensations of the greatest diffidence, to push his project to a general consideration of the topography and statistics of the continental section of the British empire in the New World.

In the general framework of the maps of Lower Canada, which are upon a large and explanatory scale, the author was materially aided by his previous topographical exhibit of that province, published in 1815, under the exalted patronage of his late Majesty, then

Prince Regent of the kingdom *; but the details are entirely new and compiled, with the greatest care, from numerous original surveys and documents of indubitable authenticity, that have enabled him to lay down every minutia of topography. In adverting to the period of his former publication, the author feels impelled, alike by a sense of duty and of gratitude, to record, as a very feeble tribute of his respect for the cherished memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, the many and deep obligations under which he lies to that much lamented prince and munificent patron, whose characteristic urbanity of manners so much endeared him to all who had the honour of being known to him.

The geographical map of the British provinces, and of a section of the adjacent states of the American union, accompanying the work, will, it is hoped, be found an interesting adjunct, from the scope of the country it embraces, as well as on account of the sources of information whence it was compiled. This map was constructed by the author's eldest son, Joseph Bouchette, Esq., Deputy Surveyor-General of Lower Canada, and must, like the other maps, be left in a

* The following unanimous resolve of the house of assembly of Lower Canada is a testimony of the character of that work, which the author hopes he will be pardoned for inserting here:

"Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his grace the governor-in-chief, representing the *importance* of the geographical and topographical maps of Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, Surveyor-General, and the *losses* he has sustained in publishing them; representing also the *importance of those maps, both to his Majesty's government and to the province at large*; and praying his grace would be pleased to take the whole into consideration, and would also be pleased to *indemnify* him for his *services* and *losses* by such grant of the lands of the crown as his grace in his wisdom may think fit."

great measure to speak for itself. It is but justice to the compiler, however, to mention the extreme laboriousness with which, during three years, he attached himself to its construction, in the midst of active professional duties—the close investigation as to the correctness of documents that preceded their application, and the science with which he was capable of graphically applying the information these documents contained. To this gentleman the author is also indebted for his scientific aid in the compilation of several parts of the topographical maps; and it is a source of congratulation to him to have likewise to note the services of his third son, John Francis Bouchette, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, whose able draftsmanship has so much contributed to the nicety of delineation, and to any degree of elegance the topographical maps of Lower Canada may be deemed to possess.

Having said thus much in regard to the graphical part of the work now presented to the public, it may not be inexpedient to say something of the following volumes, and to give some account of the plan and division of the subject-matter they embrace, and the sources whence the information is derived. Upon the latter point the author may perhaps be pardoned for indulging in a little self-gratulation, from the confidence he must necessarily have in the correctness of the materials he had to work upon (especially as respects the local and statistical circumstances of the Canadas), as well from his constant residence in the country, as from the facilities afforded by the department over which he has, for thirty years, had the honour to preside. The valuable documents and

official records of the surveyor-general's office, which constituted the principal portion of the materials used in the composition of his former work, and the free use of which he was permitted by his Majesty's colonial government, have been again consulted, together with such new matter, arising from surveys since 1815, as has been superadded to the topographical information already recorded. These documents, however, were chiefly useful in the graphical part of the work, and furnished the means of a correct delineation of the townships of the province. The feudal lands of Lower Canada, a large and important section of the colony, are delineated and described from original plans and documents in the possession of the seigneurs of the province, and to which the author has had free access. To these valuable materials were added the results of three official tours in 1820, 1824, and 1827, the last of which embraced the extremities of the settled parts of the country, and enabled him to enter minutely into an investigation of the statistics, and to collect important subject-matter for the topography of the province*. The replies of the gentlemen of the Roman catholic clergy to queries proposed to them on the state and resources of their respective parishes, and the explanatory answers of

* The following extract may not probably be deemed inadmissible, as a testimonial of the mode in which this branch of the author's public duties was discharged:—

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 8th July, 1828.

Sir,

I have not failed to lay before his excellency the governor-in-chief your letter of the 3d instant, transmitting the report of your proceedings, and the statistical returns prepared by you in consequence of his excellency's instructions conveyed to you by my

the seigneurs, to circulars transmitted to them, relative to the settlements and statistics of their several seigneurial properties, have also proved of invaluable assistance in the completion of the statistical department of the book.

These sources of information have furnished the General Description of the province of Lower Canada as well as the Topographical Dictionary. There are many minute points connected with the topography of the country of perhaps less interest to the general reader, but of the first importance to those seeking for complete information as to the resources of the province, for the arrangement of which, as well as for the facility of reference, the alphabetical form affords distinguished advantages; and this has induced the author to adopt the somewhat unusual plan of a dictionary, but which he confidently presumes will be found to combine many and important advantages, no less in comprising under one view all the particulars that can be required on any one point, than as leaving the general description unencumbered by matter, which to some might seem tediously minute, whilst the body of the work presents a summary account of the province, its resources,

letter of the 10th August last. And I am directed by his excellency to convey to you his approbation of the zeal and laborious diligence exhibited by you in collecting and condensing the multifarious, interesting, and useful information contained in the report and tables which you have now submitted.

* * * * * * * * *

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. W. Cochrane, *Secretary.*

To Joseph Bouchette, Esq.
Surveyor-General.

and all that general information desirable to the more cursory class of readers.

The description of the province of Upper Canada is derived from the substance of notes and memoranda made in that country during the late war, and from the knowledge obtained of it during an anterior service of six years, as an officer of the provincial Navy upon the lakes. To the information arising from these sources considerable additions have been made from documents that may be relied upon, both published and manuscript. The latter are chiefly of an official character, the former are to be found in Gourlay's Statistics of Upper Canada, the reports of commissioners of roads and canals, public statistical returns, &c.

The extensive field operations performed by the author on the frontier of New Brunswick in 1817, as his Majesty's surveyor-general, under the 4th and 5th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, and several excursions into the colony connected therewith, supplied the bulk of the materials for the account of that province, though some obligations must be acknowledged to the author of a pamphlet, descriptive of the province, and published there, as well as to the intelligent sketches of Mr. M'Gregor. The statistical branch of the description is principally derived from the public returns and statistical statements, framed under the direction of his Majesty's government, and subsequently published. The statistics of Nova Scotia are partly taken from the same source, and also from Halliburton's history of that province, from which, in the historical sketch and general description of that country, considerable aid has

been derived. The notes made by the author upon the soil, surface, and climate of the province in 1816, and memoranda collected anteriorly to that period, while at Halifax on military service, have further enabled the author, from a personal knowledge of that part of our colonial dominions, to enter more satisfactorily upon its description. He has also great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable information he has obtained, on the subject of the settlements both of New Brunswick and of Nova Scotia, from the printed report of Colonel Cockburn to his Majesty's government, which contains documents of great interest and high authority, relative to the lands, settlements, and resources of those provinces.

The Island of Newfoundland is the only part of the colonized British possessions in America of which the author has it not in his power to give any personal account, and he therefore is thrown upon public records and official papers for the means of describing the local, agricultural, and statistical state of that insular section of the British North American Dominions, so important when viewed in conjunction with the extensive fisheries of the Great Banks and of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the description of the Island of Prince Edward or St. John, he derived considerable information from the official plan, with abundant notes and remarks, of his relation and predecessor, the late Major Holland, recorded in his office, as well as from several private documents and plans acquired when in the island, at which time he had an opportunity of visiting the most interesting parts of it, and of recording notes descriptive of its geography and topography.

Such are the sources of information, and such the means and the materials which have furnished the subject-matter of the following volumes, and however the author may feel conscious of the imperfect manner in which the task has been executed, he cannot repress the hope, that the defects of the performance will stand excused by the utility of the matter and the motive which involved him in so arduous an undertaking. The prospect of literary fame, so powerful an incentive to many writers, yet so often illusory, even when founded upon great erudition and classical attainments, has had no share in bringing the author before the tribunal of public opinion. His sole object is to be useful, by communicating to the world the substance of long and variously accumulated information, relative to the British trans-atlantic dominions, which he would have conceived it a dereliction of duty and of patriotism to withhold from the press; feeling as he does an additional incentive and encouragement from that liberal and enlightened system of colonial policy that has conspicuously distinguished the British cabinet, and struck an impulse from the very centre of national prosperity to its remotest branches.

He has to lament, however, that the scope of his abilities, even when aided by the pen of another of his sons, Robert S. M. Bouchette, Esq., a member of the Canadian bar, whose able assistance in the composition of the general work, he feels it alike a duty and a pleasure candidly and cordially to acknowledge, should have been insufficient to enable him to send forth the work clothed with all those advantages of arrangement, style, and illustration which might

be expected from those whose time and talents have been devoted to literary pursuits. Forty years of his life have been passed in the service of his Majesty's government, in the naval, military, and civil departments, the duties of which, though affording him opportunities of collecting abundant materials for a work of this nature, have yet allowed him but little leisure for cultivating those graces of composition by which a writer most readily recommends himself to the reader's favourable opinion. Abandoning then all hopes which might be founded on such advantages, he relies on his honest though humble zeal to lay open, as far as his capabilities permitted, the vast, natural, and improvable resources of a flourishing section of the British empire; and should his feeble endeavours have the good fortune to obtain approbation, for the design if not for the execution, his highest ambition will be attained, and his dearest wishes amply gratified.

CONTENTS

OF

VOL. I.

CHAPTER I.

Discovery of America by Columbus, Verazzani, Cabot, and Cartier—Foundation of Quebec—Grant of Nova Scotia by James I.—Surrendered to France 1632—Yielded to Cromwell 1654—Again given up to France in 1688—And finally ceded to Great Britain 1713—Boundaries of Canada and the United States in 1783—Boundaries as settled 1818—Pretensions of Russia, and Convention with the United States, 5th April, 1824, instead of 1814, as stated by error in note, page 11—Present Boundary of the British Possessions in North America—The British Claim to the Boundary Line now under Umpire advocated—American Pretensions confuted—Authorities referred to . . . . . Page 1

CHAPTER II.

Boundaries again geographically stated—Extent and Divisions of the British North American Possessions lying between the Parallels of Latitude 41° 47′ and 78° north, and between the 52nd and 141st Degrees of west Longitude—Face of the Country comprehensively described—Division into Provinces or Separate Governments—Indian Country—Its Boundaries—Those of the Hudson's Bay Territory—Division of Indian Country into Sections—§ I. Hudson's Bay—Southampton Island—Other Islands of the Bay—Its Shores—East Main—Its Rivers and Lakes—Soil of this Tract—New South Wales—Its Rivers—Face of the Country—Trading Posts—§ II. Lake Winnipeg—Other Lakes and Rivers—Trading Posts—Face of the Country, and Geological Peculiarities—Tract sold to the Earl of Selkirk—§ III. Its Boundaries, Lakes, and Rivers—Face of the Country and Soil—§ IV. Extent and General Description—Polar Regions—Franklin quoted—Summary of principal Features—§ V. Its Peculiarities succinctly described—The Rocky Mountains—Supposed a Continuation of the Andes—Comparison of the Mountains of North America with those of other Parts of the Globe—Effects of a north-west Passage—Of a Canal across the Isthmus of Panama 27

CHAPTER III.

Upper Canada—History of its Settlement—And Separation as a distinct Province—Its present Boundaries and Division—Tabular Statement of its various Subdivisions—General Character of the Country 61

CHAPTER IV.

Natural Divisions of the Province—Ridges of High or Table Land dividing the Sources of Streams—Imaginary Division into Sections—§ I. Eastern Section, comprising Eastern, Ottawa, Johnstown, Midland, and Bathurst Districts—Its Waters—Quality of Soil—Roads—Population—Towns—Kingston—Its Situation—Commerce—Harbour—Navy Bay—Bay of Quinité—Perth—By-Town—§ II. Central Section, Districts of Home and Newcastle—Waters and Water-communications—Quality of the Lands on their Banks—Population of the Districts—York—Its Situation and Buildings—The College—Harbour—Population—Roads—§ III. Gore, Niagara, London, and Western Districts—Aggregate Population—Situation, Climate, Boundaries—Face of the Country—Soil—Forest Trees—Rivers—Indian Settlements—Roads—Niagara—Welland Canal—Favourable geographical Position of the Niagara District—Lake Erie—Its Shores, Harbours, Points, and Settlements—Talbot Settlement—Amherstburgh—General statistical Summary of the Province—Tabular Statements of Population—Table of Property and Produce—Prodigiously rapid Improvement of the Colony . . . . . Page 70

CHAPTER V.

The Canada Company—Charter and Grants to the Company—Terms of the Grant—The Huron Tract—Its Townships—General Features—Town of Goderich—Guelph—General Distribution of the Canada Company's Territory throughout the Province . . . 113

CHAPTER VI.

Government and Constitution of Upper Canada—Council and Legislative Assembly—Qualifications of Members and of Electors—Courts of Law 121

CHAPTER VII.

Principal Waters of the Canadas—River St. Lawrence—Its Course and Extent—Various Names of its different Parts—The Great Lakes—Lake Superior—Its tributary Streams and Islands—Strait of St. Mary—Falls—Lake Huron—Its Shores traced—Islands—Tributary Streams—Lake Michigan—River and Lake St. Clair—Strait or River Détroit—Its Islands—Lake Erie—Course of its Currents—Islands—Town of Erie—Roads in its Vicinity—Niagara River—Its Course traced—Falls of Niagara—Minutely described—The Whirlpool—Further Course of the River—The Welland Canal—Erie Canal—Lake Ontario—The Rideau Canal—Grenville Canal—The St. Lawrence below Kingston—The St. Lawrence Canal—Rights of Navigation on the St. Lawrence—The St. Lawrence below St. Regis—The La Chine Canal—Montreal—The St. Lawrence below Montreal—Below Quebec—The Traverse—Channels of the St. Lawrence—Islands—The St. Lawrence in Winter—The Gulf—St. Paul's Island 126

CHAPTER VIII.

Lower Canada—Its geographical Position—Boundaries—Tabular Statement of Divisions and Subdivisions—Superficial Extent—Tenure of Lands—Proprietary Division—General Character of the Country 177

CHAPTER IX.

General Face of the Country—Natural Divisions by the Ridges of High Lands—The Province north of the St. Lawrence—Divided into imaginary Sections—The Province south of the St. Lawrence similarly divided—§ I. North of the St. Lawrence—Country between the Ottawa and the St. Maurice—Course of the Ottawa—Scenery on its Banks—Lakes—Des Chats—Chaudière—Falls of the Great and Little Chaudière—Union Bridges—Character of the Country on the Banks of the Ottawa—Periodical Risings—Townships on the Ottawa—Settlements—Of two Classes—Township of Grenville—Seigniory of La Petite Nation—Hull—Unsettled Lands—Population of the Ottawa District—Country below Chatham—Tract described—Water-communications—Soil, Settlements, Roads—Projected Road—Town of Three Rivers—Parishes above Three Rivers—Village of Berthier—St. Eustache—Isle Jésus—Isle Bizard—Isle Perrot—Island of Montreal—History of its Settlement—Water-communication—Soil—Roads—City of Montreal—History of its Settlement—Description—Public Edifices—The New Cathedral—Minutely described—Seminaries and Seats of Learning—M'Gill College—Population—Harbour—Country in the Environs—Ferries—Tabular State of the Population of the County—County of Vaudreuil—p. 187—§ II. Country between the St. Maurice and the Saguenay—Population—Western Division of Country—Rivers—Settlements—Soil—Roads—City of Quebec—Historical Sketch—Situation—Fortifications—Divisions—Population—Public Buildings—The Castle—Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm—The Cathedral—Streets—Markets—The Lower Town—Suburbs—Banks of the St. Charles and St. Lawrence—Projected Pier—Plains of Abraham—Table of Assessments—Steamboats—Tabular Statement of their Names, Tonnage, and Rates of Freight—Land-travelling—Table of Distances and Rates of Postage—Ferry-boats—Passage of the River in Winter—Scenery of the Environs—Country westward of Quebec—Rivers—Falls of Montmorenci—Country between the Saguenay and the St. Maurice—Course of Bouchette's Exploration—The River St. Maurice—Other Rivers—General Description of that Tract of Country—The Peninsula—Chicoutimi—Tadousac—Explorations of the Saguenay—p. 237—§ III. Territory east of the Saguenay—General Description—Rivers—Portneuf—King's Posts—Table of Latitudes—p. 292 . . . . . Page 185

CHAPTER X.

South-west Side of the St. Lawrence—§ I. Country west of the Chaudière—Boundaries—Geographical Position—Content—Division into Counties—General Description—Rivers—Falls of the Chaudière—Tenure of Lands—Seigniories of La Beauce—Soils of various Seigniories—Villages—Townships—Village of La Prairie—Of St. Joseph—Scenery of the Richelieu—Town of William Henry—Eastern Townships—Roads—Northerly Settlements—p. 297—§ II. Country east of the River Chaudière to the west Bounds of the District of Gaspé—Disputed Boundary Line—Award of the King of Holland—Not an Arbitration but a Compromise—Face of the Country—Rivers and Lakes—Scenery on the River du Sud—Ste Anne—College of Ste. Anne's—Parishes above Matane—River Ouelle—Kamouraska—St. Andrew's—Temiscouata Portage—Rimouski—Mitis—Larrivé's Mill—Little Mitis—Kempt

Road—Matane—Country towards the south—Lake Temiscouata—p. 311—§ III. District of Gaspé—Face of the Country—Divisions—Rivers—Roads—Projected ditto—Settlements—Population—Villages—Produce—Minerals—Climate—Trade—Fisheries—Lumber-Trade—Administration of Justice—Magdalen Islands—p. 323 . . Page 297

CHAPTER XI.

Climate of the Canadas—Dr. Brewster's Theory—Climate traced for several Years—Thermometrical and meteorological Tables—Winds—Atmosphere—Seasons—Temperature observed by Captain Franklin in the Northern Regions—Water-spouts on the Lakes in Upper Canada 334

CHAPTER XII.

Statistics of Lower Canada—Population—Table of progressive Increase from 1676 to 1825—General Table of Statistics—Proportion of Professors of various Religions—Tabularly shown—Proportion of Males and Females—Ages, &c.—Table of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Comparative Statement of Population in the three principal Districts, as regards the superficial Extent—Table of Extent, Latitude, Longitude, Population, and other statistical Particulars of each District and County 347

CHAPTER XIII.

Agriculture—Formation of Farms—Mode of Tillage—Reasons for its Adoption—Tabular Statement of the Quantity of Land under Culture, and its Produce in each County, and domestic Manufactures—Tabular Statement of the Export of Bread Stuffs from 1793 to 1802, and from 1816 to 1822—Manufactures—Growth of Flax and Hemp—Maple Sugar—Mode of preparing—Agricultural and Horticultural Societies 362

CHAPTER XIV.

Tenure of Lands—Seigneurial Grants—Lands held under the Seigneur—Seigneurial Rights—Conditions of holding—Tenure in free and common Soccage—Lands granted to Leaders and Associates—Commission of Escheats—Canada Tenures Act . . . 374

CHAPTER XV.

Militia of Lower Canada—Feudal Origin of Militia Forces—Strength of the Militia of the Province—Volunteer Corps—Tabular Militia Returns of 1807, 1811, 1815, and 1827—Militia Act, 10th Geo. IV. cap. 3—Efficiency of the Militia—Loyalty and Bravery—Chateauguay—Lord Dorchester and Commodore Bouchette—Their critical Adventure during the War of 1775—New Organization of the Militia by Counties—Alphabetically arranged 385

CHAPTER XVI.

Outline of the Constitution, Government, and Laws of Lower Canada—Plan of the Government—The Governor—Executive and Legislative Councils—House of Assembly—Sittings, Business, and Powers of the Legislature—Summary of the Statute and Common Law of the Province—The Judiciary—Jurisdiction of the different Courts — Modes of Proceeding — Trial by Jury—Amendment of the Judicature contemplated . . Page 398

CHAPTER XVII.

Sketch of Manners, Customs, and Character—Quotations from "*A Canadian*"—Condition of the Canadians—Attachment to their Birth-place—Sunday—Occupations in Spring—Independence as to the Necessaries of Life—Food — Raiment — Habitations—Amusements—Weddings—Spearing Fish by Torch-light—Comforts of the People—Character—independent, generous, polite, honest, but litigious—Compared with the American and the French Character—Population of the Townships—Cause of the Assimilation of their Usages to those of the Americans—Industrious—Loyal—Easy in Circumstances—How composed—Society in the Towns—American Visiters—Probable Extension of their Tours hereafter—Easy Circumnavigation of the best part of North America 403

SUPPLEMENT TO CHAPTER I.

Boundaries—Award of the King of the Netherlands—Remarks thereon—Line 45° north latitude—Extraordinary Reservation of Rouses' Point—Friendly Negotiations may end in the Adoption of the St. John's River as an Ultimatum 419

APPENDIX.

Report of the Commissioners respecting the Boundary, under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Ghent 421
General Information for the Guidance of Persons desirous of emigrating to Upper Canada 424
Old and new Division of the Counties in the Province of Lower Canada . . . 425
List of the Members of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada 426
Statement of the Number of Sessions in each Parliament, from the Commencement of the Constitution granted to Lower Canada in 1792 up to 1829, with a List of the Members of the Assembly from that Period 430
Instructions from His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the Earl of Dalhousie, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bouchette, Surveyor-General, relating to the Statistics of the Province in 1827 432

Mr. Secretary Cochrane's Letter on the same Subject, and an Extract of a printed Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn to the Right Honourable R. W. Horton, dated 17th September, 1827 433
Brief and interesting Account of public Events in Canada from the Discovery of America 434
List of the Governors and Administrators of the Government since the Erection of the Royal Government in 1663 447
Rates of Pilotage for the River St. Lawrence 448
Regulations for the Payment of Pilotage above Bic to Quebec—Rates above the Harbour of Quebec 449
Lighthouse on Green Island in the River St. Lawrence—Rates of towage from Quebec to Montreal 450
Tables of the principal Articles of Import and Export at Quebec and St. John's from the Year 1824 to 1827 inclusive 451
Table of Duties payable at the Port of Quebec 459
Table of free Goods 461
Table of Prohibitions—Memoranda on the Laws and Orders in Council . . . 462
An Account of the ordinary Revenues and extraordinary Resources constituting the public Income of the Province of Lower Canada for the Year ended 10th October, 1826 . 466
Public and charitable Institutions of Lower Canada 468
Periodicals in Lower Canada 469
Hemp in Canada 470
Form of *a Censitaire's* Title, or *Model de Bail à Cens* 476
Canada Land Company's Prospectus 478
Tabular Statement of the total Quantum of Lands granted in the Province of Lower Canada, and of the Lands reserved for Crown and Clergy, also the Quantity remaining vacant, within the surveyed Townships 482
General Statement of the Lands granted in free and common Soccage in the Province of Lower Canada, and the proportional Reservation for Crown and Clergy, from the 26th March, 1814 483
Award, at length, of the King of Holland as the Umpire between Great Britain and the United States, to the settle Boundary under the 5th Article of the Treaty of Ghent, with Remarks thereon 489

LIST OF PLATES.

			Page
Frontispiece—Portrait			
Monument, Source of the St. Croix			14
Brock's Monument *(Vignette)*			61
By-Town, Ottawa River			80
Union Bridges, Ottawa River			81
Section and Plan of ditto			82
Harbour of York			88
Town of Goderich			117
Town of Guelph			118
Section of Niagara River			140
Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm *(Vignette)*			173
City of Montreal *(View)*			214
Do. Do. *(Plan)*			216
City of Quebec *(View)*			241
City of Quebec *(Plan)*			268
Falls of Montmorenci *(Winter Scene)*			279
Forges of St. Maurice			284
St. Hyacinthe Village	*(Vide Top. Dict.)*	S. St. Hyacinthe	299
Isle aux Noix and Fort	ditto	S. De Léry	303
Fort and Basin of Chambly	ditto	Chambly West	304
Kilburn's Mills, Province Line	ditto	Stanstead	310
Harrower's Mills	ditto	Ph. St. Jean, Port Joli	314
Long's Farm, Temiscouata			322

CORRIGENDA.

Page 11, in note, *for* 1814, *read* 1824.
— 116, third line from the bottom, *for* perennial, *read* annual.
— 117, *for* Godrich, *read* Goderich, wherever the name occurs.
— 277, head-line, *for* county, *read* country.
— 351, column of remarks in the Statistical Statement, *for* L'Joachim, *read* St. Joachim. The population of Quebec, six lines lower down, should be 28,000, instead of 38,000.
— 352, last line of the table, *for* city, *read* county.
— 353, column of remarks, the blank in the second line to be filled with 5,000, as the population of Three Rivers.

THE

BRITISH DOMINIONS

IN

NORTH AMERICA

TOPOGRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED.

CHAPTER I.

Discovery of America.—Historical Sketch and Boundaries of the British Possessions.

To Christopher Columbus assuredly appertains the honour of the memorable discovery of the New World in 1492; but that the American continent was altogether *terra incognita* up to the period at which he traversed the Western Ocean, seems not quite so certain, at least as regards the northern countries of Europe.

The histories of Denmark, Norway, and Iceland attest the fact, that nearly five centuries * before the existence of the great western continent was made known in the south of Europe, through the bold discovery achieved by Columbus, not only the coasts of Greenland, but the north-eastern shores of America, had been partially explored by adventurous northern voyagers, who formed a colony in the land of their new discoveries, of which records were preserved down to the beginning of the twelfth century †. What has since become of this ancient settlement, and what was the precise geographical situation of Vinland (for thus the country they settled in was by them called), are things that will most probably remain for ever unknown, although, from the general analogy of description, its locality is supposed to have been the island of Newfoundland, or the southern coast of Labrador.

* Mackenzie's Travels in Iceland, 1810, and authorities there cited. † Ibid.

Any discovery, however, which had thus fallen into almost utter oblivion, could not be considered as in any degree detracting from the fame of the celebrated Genoese discoverer, whose enterprising voyages westward mark the epoch at which America * became first known to the civilized world.

Columbus having taken possession of a great portion of the new continent in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, Sebastian Cabot subsequently explored the southern section of North America, on behalf of Henry VII., and thus secured it to the crown of England. Viewing with a jealous eye the valuable and then recently acquired possessions of England and Spain, Francis I., King of France, aspiring to a participation in these advantages, equipped Verazani, a Florentine, then residing in France, who, after a fruitless attempt to cross the ocean in 1524, succeeded, the following year, in reaching Florida, whence he coasted northward to the 50° of latitude, taking nominal possession of the country, which he called "New France †." Having, in a subsequent voyage, returned to America, he was, soon after his landing on the continent, barbarously put to death by the natives ‡, without having previously effected the establishment of a colony §.

The further discovery of the northern parts of America was reserved for the enterprising Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, who, bearing a commission from the King of France, sailed from St. Maloes on the 19th May, 1535, and explored the river St. Lawrence, so called from his first entering it on St. Lawrence's day, and ascended the river as far as *Hochelaga*, the Indian village then occupying the spot on which the city of Montreal now stands. Cartier had visited the gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534, but did not attempt any discoveries beyond its shores, although he most probably, at that time, conceived a design and sketched a plan of operations, which were put into execution the year following.

* The new continent was thus called after *Americus Vespucius*, a navigator in the service of Ferdinand of Arragon, and the first who made graphical delineations of the new discoveries.

† History of Canada from its Discovery. Smith, vol. i. p. 2.

‡ Charlevoix, vol. i. p. 8.

§ It is worthy of remark, that the pretensions and disputes of the three great naval powers of Europe—England, France, and Spain—for territorial sovereignty in America, arose from the discoveries of three Italians, Columbus, Cabot, and Verazani, who were equally strangers to the countries whose renown they extended and whose commerce they enlarged.

Thus stood the discoveries of the New World, when the efforts of the French to colonize Canada became at length so far successful, that, in 1604, a French settlement was formed; and, in 1608, Champlain, at the head of a small colony, laid the foundation of the city of Quebec *, a little above the junction of the river St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, and thus commenced the first permanent † European settlement in North America, on record ‡.

The precise line of boundary which divided the territories formerly belonging to the crowns of England and France in America seems never to have been distinctly defined. The voyages of discovery by the English and the French to the coast of North America, and their endeavours to form settlements on the new continent, had been nearly contemporaneous; and as both nations indefinitely claimed extensive dominions of which neither had the power of taking actual possession, it was soon discovered that the claims of the different parties were incompatible §.

In 1603, the tract of country lying between the parallels of the 40th and 46th degrees of north latitude, and then known under the name of Acadia, was granted by Henry IV. of France to Monsieur De Monts ‖, with a commission of lieutenant-general; and in 1606, *three years after*, a large section of the same territory was included in a grant, under the letters-patent of James I., to Sir Thomas Gates and his associates, granting to them the country comprehended between the 34th and 45th degrees of north latitude, "*that belonged to Great Britain, or was not then possessed by any other Christian prince or people* ¶."

Under the French grant of 1603, settlements were formed on the

* Quebec, in Algonquin, signifies *strait*.

† In 1541, Jacques Cartier, as captain-general, built a fort at Cape Breton.

‡ The pilgrims landed at Plymouth, in New England, in 1620. Chalmers's Political Annals, 4to. p. 82.

§ L'Escarbot thus describes the boundaries of New France: "Ainsi notre Nouvelle France a pour limites du côté d'ouest les terres jusqu'à la mer dite Pacifique au-deçà du tropique de Cancer; au midi les iles de la Mer Atlantique du côté de Cube et l'Isle Hespagnole; au levant la Mer du Nord, qui baigne la Nouvelle France; et au septentrion cette terre, qui est dite inconnue, vers la mer glacée jusqu'au Pole Arctique."—Vol. i. p. 31, ed. 1611.

‖ L'Escarbot, Histoire de la Nouvelle France, vol. i. p. 92.

¶ Chalmers's Political Annals, 4to. edition, p. 13.

coast, near the St. Croix and at Port Royal, in the course of the two following years; and De Monts, who was accompanied by Champlain and Petrincourt, retained quiet possession of Acadia until their settlements were broken up, in 1614, by the successful but unwarrantable attack of Sir Samuel Argal*.

The country, afterwards called New England, comprised in the original charter to Sir Thomas Gates, was not settled till 1620, the period at which the pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

In September, 1621, James I. granted, under the great seal of Scotland, to Sir William Alexander, the country bounded towards the north, the east, and the south, by the St. Lawrence and the ocean, and on the west, by the river St. Croix. It was called Nova Scotia, and erected into a palatinate to be holden as a fief of the crown of Scotland. In 1625, Charles I. confirmed the grant to Sir William Alexander, who, five years afterwards, sold almost the whole interest he had in it to Sieur St. Etienne, a French hugonot, reserving the allegiance of the inhabitants, who were to continue subjects of the Scottish crown; but this stipulation seems to have been ineffectual, and the French retained absolute possession of the country †.

The attack on Quebec by Kirk in 1628, and its surrender to British arms the following year, were unknown in Europe when peace was re-established in April, 1629; and Charles I., by the treaty of St. Germains-en-laye, concluded in March, 1632, resigned to Louis the XIII. of France the sovereignty of "Acadia, New France, and Canada" generally and without limits; and, particularly, Port Royal, Quebec, and Cape Breton ‡.

Three years after the peace of St. Germains, the province of Maine, originally known in New England under the name of Somersetshire, was granted to Sir Fernando Gorges, and was bounded eastward by the Kennebec river: and as Acadia extended southward along the coast to the 40° of north latitude §, and therefore beyond the Kennebec ||, that

* Chalmers's Political Annals, 4to edition, p. 82.
† Ibid. p. 92.
‡ Ibid.
§ Ibid. p. 188.
|| Ibid. p. 73-4.

river must then have been considered the easternmost limits of the New England plantations, and the boundary between the English and French territories in that part of America. However, it appears that the whole country west of the St. Croix was subsequently claimed by the English as being within the colony of Massachusetts, while France manifested a determination to exclude them from the possession of the country east of the Kennebec. Acadia having been thus restored to the French, their sovereign granted to De Razilly the lands around the bay and river St. Croix; and in 1635 the company of New France conveyed the territory on the banks of the river St. John to St. Etienne, whom we have already mentioned, and De la Tour, the lieutenant-general of the colony *.

The New Englanders, meanwhile, viewed the progress of the French in their neighbourhood with jealous apprehension. Sedgewick, commander in chief of Cromwell's forces in New England, apparently actuated in a great measure by national antipathy, directed the arms destined for Manhattans against the French, who surrendered Port Royal in August, 1654, and, finally, the whole of Acadia, in consequence of the liberality of the terms of capitulation, yielded to his arms†. Attempts were subsequently made by the French, in negotiating the treaty of Westphalia, to recover Pentagoet (or Penobscot), Saint John, and Port Royal: but Cromwell, instead of restoring the conquered country, granted it to St. Etienne, Crown, and Temple, under the designation of Acadia, and *part of the country commonly called Nova Scotia*, extending south-westward to the river St. George; at the same time erecting that territory into a province distinct from New England, and appointing them hereditary governors of the country ‡. The confusion which here occurs in the appellations of the territories granted created some perplexity afterwards; Nova Scotia being in fact but a section of Acadia, and comprehended within its limits §. In 1668, Charles II., in consideration of the cession of St. Christopher and other islands in the West Indies, restored to France, by the treaty of Breda, Acadia, specifying the Penobscot river as its boundary

* Chalmers's Political Annals, p. 186.

† Smith's History of Canada, vol. i. p. 59.

‡ Ibid. § Chalmers's Political Annals, p. 188.

on the west*; Pentagoet, Saint John, Port Royal, La Have, and Cape Sable lying within it†. The French had not possessed the country many years before the proximity and advancement of their settlements again aroused their New England neighbours to acts of hostility; and in 1690 Sir William Phipps, with eight small vessels and 800 men, reduced Port Royal and the whole coast between that place and the New England settlements. The French inhabitants took the oaths of allegiance to the crown of England, but did not long remain under British sovereignty, the treaty of Ryswick having restored them to the dominion of France. Port Royal, however, seemed doomed to be the seat of perpetual warfare. In 1710 the fort was bombarded by Colonel Nicholson at the head of the New England forces, and after a few days' resistance capitulated; when, together with the whole country, it was surrendered to British dominion‡, and the treaty of Utrecht, concluded March and April, 1713, confirmed to Great Britain, Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia or Acadia *with its ancient limits* §.

The treaty of Utrecht having thus operated a new partition of America, and the value of those transatlantic possessions becoming daily more evident, the boundaries to which they were henceforward to be restricted became proportionably important. Count de la Galissonière, who succeeded Admiral de la Jonquière in the government of Canada, fully sensible of the expediency of assigning limits to the respective territories of the two powers, detached an officer, with 300 men, to the frontier of Canada. M. de Celeron de Bienville, who was intrusted with the execution of this service, proceeded to Detroit; and thence traversed the country to the Apalachian Mountains, where he deposited under ground, at different stations, leaden plates, on which were engraved the arms of France, recording the fact in formal acts or procès-verbaux, which he submitted to La Galissonière, who afterwards transmitted them to France.

The adoption of these decisive acts of possession was duly communicated to Mr. Hamilton, the governor of Pennsylvania. He was

* Tracts relating to America, 1770. † Ibid. p. 393.

‡ Smith's History of Canada, vol. i. p. 60, 61.

§ Twelfth article of the treaty.

requested by La Galissonière's letter, of which De Celeron was the bearer, to prohibit the inhabitants of his province from trading beyond the bounds which had been thus asserted and established, the French court having commanded him to seize the merchants, and confiscate the goods of those who might be discovered carrying on trade in the countries beyond the Apalachian or Allegany Mountains, incontestably belonging to the crown of France*.

In the course of the momentous and protracted negotiations, which brought about the famous treaty of 1763, we find that the French territorial pretensions in that quarter, as understood and traced by the Marquis de Vaudreuil at the surrender of Quebec in 1759, were tacitly relinquished, as previously assumed by La Galissonière, and that they were then described as comprehending, on one side, the Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior; and the "said" line drawn to the Red Lake, taking in a serpentine progress the river Ouabachi as far as its junction with the Ohio, then extended itself along the latter river as far as its influx into the Mississippi†. This demarcation, not exempt from the common fault of obscurity that generally pervades the description of original boundaries, recedes therefore from the Apalachian and Allegany Mountains westward to the Ouabachi or Wabache, leaving the intermediate country to Great Britain; and the treaty of 1763, finally determined the confines between the dominions of his Britannic Majesty and the King of France to be a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source as far as the river Iberville, and thence by a line drawn through the middle of the Lakes Marepas and Pontchatrain to the sea.

With regard to the northern limits of Louisiana, claimed by the French as extending to the southern bounds of Canada, it appears to have been especially a subject of negotiation in the spirited diplomatic correspondence between the courts of England and France in 1761, how far such a claim could be recognised. Mr. Pitt denied the admissibility of the pretensions advanced by the Duc de Choiseul on behalf

* Smith's History of Canada, vol. i. p. 209-10.

† Answer of England to the ultimatum of France, 1761. Collection of Treaties, vol. iii.

of France, and asserted the neutrality of the country lying between Canada and Louisiana, which was occupied by numerous independent Indian tribes, over which neither crown should exercise the right of sovereignty *.

Such were the boundaries of the English and French possessions in America, previous to the peace of 1783, by which we find that the New England plantations, of which Maine was the easternmost, were bounded on the east by the Kennebec, and on the west by the Mississippi. It was not until the treaty of Paris in 1783 that the northern limits of the country, recently under the dominion of Great Britain, and which had now become an independent state, were ever defined. Nor does it appear to have been necessary in a national point of view up to that period, the whole of the continent from Louisiana, northward and eastward, to the Arctic sea and the borders of the Atlantic, having been exclusively under the sovereignty of the crown of England, during the interval between the conquest of Canada in 1759 and the recognition of American independence in 1783.

By the treaty of 1783 the United States were divided from the British and French dominions in America, on the west, by the river Mississippi from its source to the 31° of north latitude, thence, by a line drawn due east on that latitude to the river Apalachicola or Catahouche, up the middle thereof to its junction with Flint river, thence by a straight line to the head of St. Mary's river and down the middle of that river to the Atlantic Ocean: on the east, by the river St. Croix to its source, and a line due north from thence to the highlands: towards the north, first, by such intersected highlands which divide the waters of the ocean from those of the gulfs, rivers, and bays in that part of the continent, as far as the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut river; secondly, down that river centrally to the 45° of latitude; thirdly, by that parallel until it strikes the river Iroquois, Cataraqui or St. Lawrence; and, fourthly, by a line continuing westward through that river and the great lakes to the north-westernmost point of the Lake of the Woods; and thence, on a line due west, to the Mississippi. But it was afterwards found that such

* Negotiations for the Peace of 1763.

a line would never strike the river, as its highest waters did not extend beyond lat. 47° 36′ north, whilst the point of the Lake of the Woods, whence the line was to depart, stood in lat. 49° 20′ north, and therefore 104 geographical miles further north than the source of the Mississippi. The fourth article of the treaty of London in 1794 provided for the amicable adjustment of this anomaly, but its intentions were never carried into effect; and the subject came under the consideration of Lord Holland and the late Lord Auckland, on one side, and Mr. Munroe and Mr. Pickering on the other, during the negotiations of 1806. The British negotiators contended that the nearest line from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi was the boundary, according to the true intent of the treaty of 1783; the Americans insisted that the line was to run *due west*, and, since it never could intersect the Mississippi, that it must run due west across the whole continent*!

This untenable interpretation of the treaty and the extravagance of the American claims must appear manifest; as all pretensions they started at that time to any portion of the country west of the Mississippi must have been perfectly gratuitous and unsupported, their acknowledged boundaries westward then being the Mississippi itself. But the subsequent acquisition of Louisiana by the United States checked all decisive measures relative to boundaries, which might have compromised their territorial claims, or, to use the words of an American publication, attributed to an eminent statesman†, in assigning a reason for the non-ratification of the convention, "lest it should be supposed that something was thereby surrendered of what they had purchased under the name of Louisiana."

It will be recollected, that in negotiating the treaty of 1763, the British minister asserted the neutrality of a section of country situate between Canada and Louisiana, although no boundary had yet been definitively assigned to the former, nor had any then been clearly established for the latter. The convention between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, signed at London in October, 1818, seems, however, to have set at rest any question that might arise relative

* Notice respecting the boundary line, 1813.

† Governor Morris.

to the existence of such an intervening section of country, and distinctly fixes the boundary between the dominions of Great Britain and the United States in this part of America to be "a line drawn from the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then by a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, to the said parallel, and from the point of intersection, due west, along and with the said parallel, to the Stony Mountains *."

By the third article, the country on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, is left free and open for the term of ten years, from the date of the convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers, *without, nevertheless, affecting thereby the claims which either of the contracting parties might have to any portion of such country.* In 1828 the term thus limited expired, without any settlement having been previously made to determine what should thereafter be considered the partition of the territory on the shores of the north Pacific, and Great Britain and the United States now rest their respective claims on that section of the continent upon the sanction and authority of first discovery and occupation. Nor does the question depend upon these two governments alone, as may be seen by the correspondence that took place in 1822 between the Chevalier de Politica, the Russian minister, at Washington, and the American secretary of state, by which the imperial crown of Russia distinctly claims the north-west coast of America, from Bhering's Strait to the 55° of north latitude. It would even push its pretensions as far south as the 49° of north latitude, but finally adopts the 51°, upon the principle of a fair compromise, and the circumstance that this point is equi-distant from the Russian settlement of Novo Archangelsk, on the one side, and the United States' settlement, at Columbia river, on the other. Thus it would appear, that, disregarding the undeniable rights of the British government on the North American shores of the Pacific, founded upon the anterior and well-known discoveries of Cook, Vancouver, and Mac-

* Art. II.

kenzie, Russia and the United States* would proceed to the discussion of their exclusive *jus dominii*, and deliberately apportion to themselves an extensive territory, which, on the face of every geographical delineation of America, bears evidence of its being a British discovery, surveyed and explored by British officers and subjects, and whose bays, rivers, islands, and hills are universally known by English names, several of which were distinguished by the discoverers with the names of the then royal family of Great Britain.

In referring to the history of Russian discoveries between Asia and America, as well as to the geographical delineation of them under the direction and authority of the imperial academy of sciences at St. Petersburg, we find that they were chiefly confined to the exploration of the archipelago of islands, by which the sea of Kamtschatka is bounded to the southward, and that when Captain Bhering discovered Mount Elias in latitude 58° 28′ † north, and Tscherikoff discovered what he supposed to be the American coast in latitude 56° ‡ north, it was then very doubtful whether these points were insular or continental †. Subsequent voyages of British explorers, it is true, have removed these doubts, and proved that Bhering's Mount St. Elias was really on the continent; but they also established, that Tscherikoff's discovery in latitude 56° must have been an island. At Mount St. Elias should, therefore, terminate the pretensions of Russia on the north-west coast of America; south of this point no ostensible grounds can be advanced in support of its claims on the continent; nor, indeed, could they well be sustained, even to the island touched at by Tscherikoff, as it is very doubtful how far so naked and superficial a recognition of land could be considered sufficient to bear out a claim to territories or constitute any species of possession.

But if the claims of Russia appear to go beyond what their substantial discoveries and possession warrant, those of the United States are

* The boundary between these two powers was settled by convention, dated April 5, 1814, and is fixed at the 54th degree of latitude. Was Great Britain a party to this convention?

† Coxe's Account of Russian Discoveries, p. 277. Vide Nouvelle Carte des Decouvertes faites par des Vaisseaux Russes aux Côtes inconnus de l'Amerique, dressée sur des Mémoires authentiques de ceux qui eut assistés à ces Decouvertes, &c. à l'Academie de Sciences, St. Petersbourg, 1758.

‡ Ibid. p. 292.

extravagant in the extreme, and wholly without foundation. In 1783, when that vast and flourishing republic first became a free and independent state, its dominions, as defined by the treaty of peace, were bounded to the westward by the Mississippi. Until their acquisition of Louisiana, in 1803, they could not legitimately start any pretensions to the country beyond that river, founded upon the faith of treaties. It is only since the date of the recent exploring surveys of Captains Clarke and Lewis, in 1804, 1805, and 1806, that they can claim any portion of the north-west coast of America under colour of discovery or occupancy. It is believed, however, that they also rely upon the trading voyage performed by Mr. Gray, in the American vessel that gave its name to the Columbia, also known by the name of Oregan river, some time antecedently to the surveys of Vancouver in 1792; but the total inaccuracy of his sketch of the mouth of that river induced a belief, not only that he never saw, but never was within five leagues of it*. Lieutenant Broughton, who had been left by Vancouver, to explore this part of the coast, whilst he proceeded to another, did not hesitate, therefore, previous to his departure, to take formal possession of the river and the country in its vicinity, in his Britannic majesty's name, having, as he states, "every reason to believe, that the subjects of no other civilized nation had ever entered that river before†." But if it be insisted, that this bare recognition of land, merely, perhaps, from a ship's deck, be an adequate claim to discovery, it will not be denied that the voyages of Captain Cook, in 1778, along the American shores of the Pacific, abundantly establish the priority of the British claims to those of the United States upon that coast; his discoveries having extended as far south as Cape Gregory, in latitude 43° 30′ north, and much further north than the entrance of Columbia river: and, in 1793, Sir Alexander Mackenzie traversed the western section of the continent to the shores of the Pacific, where he inscribed his name on a rock, with the date of his discovery, latitude 52° 20′ 48″ north‡.

* Vancouver, vol. ii. p. 66. † Ibid.

‡ This spot he found to be the cheek of Vancouver's cascade canal. Mackenzie's Voyages, p. 349.

A thriving settlement was soon afterwards formed at Columbia river, under the direction and auspices of the Canadian north-west company, in direct communication with their settlements in Canada, and their inland trade extended southward, to the Spanish settlements of California, and northward, to those of the Russians at New Archangel. Up to the period at which the north-west company became merged in the Hudson's Bay company, they had upwards of three hundred Canadians employed in the fur trade between the Rocky Mountains and the sea, and, in fact, carried on an extensive export trade by the Pacific, from territories that appeared to them undeniably to be, as they really were, a part of the British dominions*.

The rights of Great Britain were, moreover, distinctly acknowledged by Spain in the convention agreed to between the courts of London and Madrid shortly before Vancouver left the shores of England for America. Depredations had been committed by Spaniards in 1789 upon British settlements at Nootka, and the Spanish government, by the convention, restored to the subjects of the British crown the country in the vicinity of Nootka Sound, of which they had been thus unlawfully dispossessed †.

The instructions from the Board of Admiralty to Vancouver limited his discoveries and operations to that part of the coast lying between the 30° and 60° ‡ of north latitude, and contained positive injunctions not to explore the country south of the lowest latitude mentioned, which might then be considered the ultimate bounds of the Spanish claims. They have since extended their pretensions, and not without just grounds, to Cape Blanco, in latitude 42° 50′ north, at which point it appears they have themselves stopped as their northern boundary on the shores of the Pacific §.

The British possessions in North America are, therefore, divided from the adjoining territories of foreign states, whether under the authority of treaties or the right of first discovery and occupancy, by the following line of boundary, more particularly defined on the geo-

* Narrative of Occurrences in the Indian Countries, 1818, p. 124.

† Vancouver—Introduction, vol. i. p. xviii. ‡ Ibid.

§ Correspondence between the Russian minister and the American secretary of state, 1822.

graphical map accompanying this work, viz. from the mouth of the river St. Croix, in Passamaquoddy Bay, to its source *; thence by a north meridional line forty-one miles to the highlands; along those highlands westward to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; down the

* What should be deemed the source of the St. Croix was determined by commissioners in 1798, under the treaty of 1794; and the point whence the due north line should be started, the latitude being 45° 48′ 8″ north, was denoted by a cedar stake or picket, marked ST. XVIII. ST., found at the head of a small stream. Five feet two inches south of it a yellow birch, about five feet eight inches in diameter, leaning to the east, was hooped with iron. A cedar log, at the foot of the birch, lying north-east and south-west, bears on the south-east side "1797. SILVANUS SAWYER." In examining the rind of the *blazed* or marked trees, the layers of bark were found to correspond exactly with the date deciphered. In 1817 the United States' surveyor and his Britannic Majesty's surveyor-general, under the treaty of Ghent, opened their operations under the 5th article by erecting a new monument a few feet north of the former, consisting of a cedar post, twelve feet long and eight inches square, with large rocks on the east and west sides. The following inscription is carved on the monument:—

North face.

"Var. 13° 51′ 2″ west.

"Col. Jos. Bouchette, H. B. M. surveyor-general."

South face.

"John Johnson, U. S. surveyor and S. G. V. S."

East face.

"New Brunswick, July 31, 1817."

West face.

"United States, 31st July, 1817."

The rocks are marked with the initials thus:

Eastern rock.

"N. B. July 31, 1817. I. B."

Western rock.

"U. S. July 31, 1817. J. J."

From this monument the boundary was departed due north by the surveyors jointly, and the *exploring* line prolonged, on a true meridional bearing, to the Great Wagansis, or head waters of the Ristigouche, a distance of ninety-nine miles, four chains; and mile-posts were planted along its whole extent. The *permanent* line was not, however, opened beyond the twentieth mile, and terminated at the Maduxnekeag river.

At seventy-seven miles, twenty-five chains, ten links, the exploring line intersected the river St. John, passing two miles and a half west of the British military post, at the Great Falls.

In 1818 the line was explored, from the Wagansis, forty-seven miles further north, forming altogether an extended line of one hundred and forty-six miles of actual measurement, admirably adapted as the base of a series of triangulations, by which the whole of the territory in dispute might have been trigonometrically surveyed, and a more perfect knowledge of its surface acquired, than could be expected from partial, unconnected, and desultory operations, whatever might be the ability with which they may have been severally performed.



INSCRIPTION on the NEW MONUMENT erected at the SOURCE of the S^te CROIX on the 3^d JULY 1817

N Face COL JOS BOUCHETTE H B M SUR^R GEN^L Var 13° 51' 2 West E Face New Brunswick July 31 1817 printed in same manner
S Face JOHN JOHNSON U S SURVEYOR R S G V T W Face United States 31 July 1817 At the bottom of the Monument on the East and West Faces are two Stones inclined marked respectively with the initials of the Surveyors the date & also the initials of the different Territories viz on the West side N B (New Brunswick) 31 July 1817 J B (Joseph Bouchette) on the East side U S (United States) 31 July 1817 J J (John Johnson) the whole printed in capital letters A cast Iron Hoop on a Beech Tree Old Monument erected in 1794

Connecticut to the 45° of north latitude; thence by that parallel of latitude till it strikes the St. Lawrence at St. Regis; thence up the middle of the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, and through the middle of the great lakes and their communicating waters, to the head of Lake Superior; thence to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, in latitude 49° 20′ north; thence by a line due south till it intersect the 49° parallel of latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains; thence along that elevated range of mountains to the latitude 42° 50′; and finally upon that parallel of latitude to the Pacific Ocean. On the west they may be considered as separated from the dominions of Russia, in America, by a line from Mount St. Elias, due north to the Frozen Ocean.

By the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Ghent in 1814, it was provided that commissioners should be appointed by both governments to ascertain and establish, by actual surveys and operations, the line of boundary between the territories of both states in America, from the source of the river St. Croix to the Lake of the Woods, in conformity to, and in accordance with, the spirit of the treaty of 1783. Commissioners were in consequence severally appointed by the two countries, to carry into effect the provisions of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent; that part of the boundary from St. Regis westward being allotted to one set of commissioners, under the 6th and 7th articles, and the other part, from St. Regis eastward, to another set, under the 4th and 5th articles.

Under the 4th article, the commissioners agreed to the following distribution of the islands in the Bay of Fundy and Passamaquoddy Bay:—Grand Manan and the isles east thereof in the Bay of Fundy, together with Campo Bello, Deer and Indian islands, in Passamaquoddy Bay, and the minor isles east thereof, were left to Great Britain; Moose Island and the minor isles south and north-west of it remaining within the limits of the United States.

On the 18th of June, 1822, the commissioners for the settlement of the boundary west from St. Regis made their joint report to their respective governments, and thereby amicably adjusted and determined so

much of the frontier limits of both territories as fall under the 6th article of the treaty. Beginning at a stone monument erected by Andrew Ellicott, Esq., in the year 1817, on the south bank or shore of the river St. Lawrence *, to indicate the point at which the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes that river; the line runs north 35° 00′ 45″ west into the river, at right angles to the southern shore, to a point 100 yards south of the opposite island, called Cornwall Island; from which point it turns westerly, and is carried, as near as circumstances could admit, through the middle of the rivers, lakes, and water communications to the head of Lake Huron†. The immense multitude of islands dispersed, not only in the St. Lawrence, but at the discharge of the straits or rivers that connect the great lakes, must have rendered the adjustment of this section of the boundary excessively intricate and embarrassing, especially as many of the islands were no doubt important as points of military defence or commercial protection on the frontier, that either party would naturally be anxious to retain ‡. The relinquishment of Barnhart's Island by the British commissioners, from its throwing the navigable channel of that section of the St. Lawrence exclusively within the American dominions,

* This monument bears south 74° 45′ west, and is 1840 yards distant from the stone church in the Indian village of St. Regis.

† See the report of the commissioners, Appendix (No. 1.)

‡ The islands most worthy of note from their magnitude or importance, that fall within the British dominions, are Cornwall and Sheik's Island; the Nut Islands; Cusson, Duck, Drummond, and Sheep Islands; Rowe's, Grenadier, and Hickory Islands, and Grand or Long Island, all in the St. Lawrence; the Duck Islands in Lake Ontario; Navy Island in Niagara river; in Lake Erie, Middle Island, the Hen and Chickens, the Eastern and Middle Sisters; in Detroit river, Isle au Bois Blanc, Fighting or Great Turkey Island, and Isle à la Pêche; Squirrel Island in Lake St. Clair; Belle Rivière Isle and Isle aux Cerfs in river St. Clair; and St. Joseph's Island in Lake Huron.

Within the limits of the United States are included Barnhart's Island, Lower and Upper Long Sault Islands, Chrystler's, Goose-neck, and Smuggler's Islands, Isle au Rapide Plat; most of the Gallop Islands; Tick, Tibbet, Chimney, Gull, and Bluff Islands; Wells, Grindstone, and Carleton Islands, all in the St. Lawrence; Grenadier, Fox, Stony, and Gollop Islands in Lake Ontario: Goat, Grand, and Beaver Islands, and Strawberry, Squaw, and Bird Islands in Niagara river: Cunningham Island, the three Bass Islands, and the Western Sister, in Lake Erie: Sugar, Fox, and Stony Islands, and Hog Island, in the Detroit river: Herson's Island in river St. Clair; and in Lake Huron, Drummond's Island and Isle à la Crosse

was considered an important sacrifice; but the exclusive possession of Grand Isle, which was left to Great Britain, was esteemed an adequate equivalent for its surrender.

The operations in virtue of the seventh article do not appear to have yet terminated, and the precise boundary from the head of Lake Huron to the north-west extremity of the Lake of the Woods remains still undefined, beyond the description of it contained in the general terms of the treaty.

In determining the geographical boundary between St. Regis and the Connecticut river, it was soon discovered that the original demarcation of the 45th parallel of north latitude widely deviated from the true course of that parallel, the position of which was carefully ascertained by the joint observations of the British and American astronomers employed on that service in 1818*. It was found that the pre-existing line was drawn almost wholly north of the true geographical bearing of that circle of latitude. The astronomical observations taken at different stations have yielded the following results: They proved that at St. Regis the old line was actually 1375 feet, statute measure, north of the 45° of north latitude, and that Ellicott's line was 30 feet too far north of the true parallel. At French Mills the aberration of the old from the new line was found to be 154 feet, the former lying north of the latter; two miles and a half farther east from thence the new line intersected the old, and traversed to the south, until it reached Chateauguay river, where its greatest southing measured 975 feet. At Rouse's Point, on the shores of Lake Champlain, a considerable difference was discovered; the new boundary passing 4576 feet south

* It is highly desirable and important, for the peace and welfare of the frontier inhabitants of both countries, that the boundary, thus determined and fixed at various points by astronomical observations, should be actually traced and conspicuously marked in the field, and mile-posts planted throughout its extent. Substantial stone monuments should also be erected at different stations: at St. Regis; Salmon river; the Chateauguay; the road at Odell Town; on the borders of the Richelieu and Missisqui Bay; at Stanstead; and on the Connecticut river; that no doubt might thereafter arise as to the limits of both territories. It is presumed that such a mere demarcation of the boundary could be sanctioned by the local legislatures of the states of New York and Vermont and the provincial government of Lower Canada; the chief stations being already astronomically established under the authority of the treaty of Ghent.

of the former, and involving in the relinquishment of the triangular tract of territory thus formed, an American fort, which has been neglected since, and is now in ruins. From the shores of Mississqui bay to the Connecticut river, the old line lies universally to the north of the true boundary, forming an elongated gore of land, stretching along the whole extent of the frontier townships, from St. Armand to Hereford *.

Thus far the interpretation of the 5th article of the treaty suffered no difficulty, and its provisions were substantially carried into effect; but in the execution of the remaining part of the service, from the head of Connecticut river to the source of the St. Croix, momentous differences have arisen between both governments, involving the adverse possession of upwards of 10,000 square miles of territory, which the concurring weight of the spirit of the treaty of 1783, the broad principles of public justice that govern the construction of international compacts, superadded to the weight of satisfactorily proved possession, establish as the undeniable and indefeasible right of the crown of Great Britain. In stating that the spirit of the treaty of 1783 is favourable to the British claims, it is by no means intended to concede the point that its *letter* is the reverse; but, as any person acquainted with the geography of the country in dispute must know, the utter impossibility, from physical causes, of drawing a line of boundary such as described by the wording of the treaty, throws the parties exclusively upon its intent and meaning, which avowedly contemplated "*reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience*," and proceeded "*upon principles of liberal equity and reciprocity*, to the exclusion of all *partial advantages*," and the promotion of "*perpetual peace*" between both countries.

These adverse claims have become the subject of foreign umpirage, and have been laid before his majesty the King of the Netherlands, together with the arguments urged on behalf of both governments in support of their respective assumptions. To enter here at length into the discussion of the question would, therefore, appear a task of supere-

* These aberrations of the boundary on the 45th parallel of north latitude were known to the author in 1815, and partially stated by him in his former work on the Topography of Lower Canada, p. 278.

rogation, since such a reference, the negotiations of which have closed, has rendered any ulterior investigation unnecessary. But it cannot, however, be deemed either digressive, or an officious anticipation of the decision of so important a matter, as connected with the strength and preservation of the British American provinces, if, in professedly describing the boundaries between the territories of distinct powers, the merits of these repugnant claims should be succinctly considered, whatever may be the award of the crowned head to whose wisdom and equity the settlement of the momentous difficulty has been amicably referred.

To compass at one glance the leading points, out of which have grown the arguments relied upon by the United States, it may be stated, that the whole weight of their claim rests upon three grounds: first, the letter of the treaty of 1783, which, they assert, supports their claim; secondly, the circumstance of Mitchell's map having been, as is presumed, before the commissioners who negotiated that treaty; and, thirdly, the existence of highlands, where they place the north-west angle of Nova Scotia and their north-eastern boundary.

To these grounds of support, or the inferences that would be drawn from them, a direct denial is given by the supporters of the British claim, and the question distinctly stands at issue. Let us, therefore, take up the points in their order, and briefly consider their merits and their refutation.

The words of the treaty are the following: "From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north, from the source of the river St. Croix to the highlands; along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river," &c. This description, it is contended by the agents of the American government, bears out their assumption of a boundary, which, crossing the St. John, is pushed northward from the source of the St. Croix to a point in or near the 48° of north latitude, within forty-one miles of the St. Lawrence, and upwards of eighty miles north of the latitude of Quebec, and therefore traversing, we may say, the whole extent of the vast peninsula formed by the ocean, the river St. Lawrence, and the gulf. From this point

turning westward, after having divided, by their meridional line, the waters of the *gulf* from those of the *river St. Lawrence*—(what here becomes of the *letter* of the treaty?)—they proceed along the table land, where the sources are found, not of rivers "falling into the Atlantic Ocean on one side and the St. Lawrence on the other," but of rivers discharging themselves southward into the *St. John*, and northward into the *St. Lawrence*. Here, again, what becomes of the mere *letter* of the treaty?

That the British boundary from Mars Hill westward is, in a measure, open to the same objection, and equally irreconcilable with the express language of the treaty, in respect to the division of waters, it is not intended fully to deny; but it is abundantly sufficient to prove, by facts beyond the power of contradiction, that the *letter* of the treaty of 1783 has described a boundary, which the physical and hydrographical divisions of the country to be divided, rendered it utterly impossible substantially to establish. Thus are the parties necessarily thrown, for a fair and honest interpretation of the treaty, upon its avowed motives, its principle, and its spirit. That these should all concur in yielding their whole weight to sustain the British claims to their fullest extent, will appear evident to an impartial umpire, from the introductory language of the treaty, and an inspection of the map of the disputed territory.

"Liberal equity and reciprocity," and "mutual convenience and advantages," are terms that adequately explain the nature of the motives which dictated the treaty, and point out, at the same time, quite as emphatically, the spirit in which its provisions, in cases of ambiguity, were to be afterwards interpreted. Its obvious meaning and intention, in dividing waters at their heads, were to give exclusively to each country the whole extent of rivers flowing within their respective dominions, from their sources to their mouths. This was important, first, because, in a commercial point of view, such an undivided use of rivers by the inhabitants of the respective states was of the greatest moment to their welfare, peace, and tranquillity, and well calculated to avoid all "seeds of discord;" and secondly, under a military aspect, such an exclusive possession of water-courses by either power, rendered each, less open to invasion, by the arms of the other; and hence has it been truly stated *,

* Considerations on the north-east boundary line.

that an *arcifinius* boundary was contemplated, which might serve both countries for mutual defence, without giving to either party the advantages for attack, and "especially of that whose dominions were most likely, as distant possessions, to be invaded." Will it then be boldly asserted, that a line bisecting the St. John river nearly into two equal parts, leaving the upper half to the United States and the lower half to Great Britain, is in unison with the true spirit of the treaty? Will it be contended, that a line running within a few (at some points only nine) statute miles along the shores of the St. Lawrence, and embracing within its limits by far the greater portion of the vast peninsula already described, lying west of the meridian line, from the source of the St. Croix, is consonant with its obvious sense and principle? Such a boundary must, on the contrary, appear decidedly repugnant to the spirit of the treaty, and wholly inconsistent with its declared object, the convenience and advantage of both governments.

To maintain their unjustifiable construction of the treaty, the advocates of the American side of the question attach much adventitious importance to the circumstance of Mitchell's map, published in 1755, having been before the negotiators of the peace in 1783, and hence they gratuitously infer that the boundaries, as thereupon delineated, must have governed the verbal description contained in the treaty. But no evidence of the fact is adduced; nor is it to be presumed that Mitchell's was the only map under the consideration of the plenipotentiaries. If on this subject it were allowed at all to speculate on probabilities, it would, on the contrary, be very presumable that maps of the later conquests of Great Britain in America, were before them at the time, and that it was in endeavouring to reconcile the discrepancies that existed on the face of those several maps in the delineation of the original boundaries of Canada or Nouvelle France, Acadia, and Nova Scotia, that such ambiguity crept into the second article of the treaty.

But there is one fact which impugns the whole weight that has been so studiously attached to Mitchell's map. Upon it, the western boundary of Nova Scotia is carried to the very shores of the St. Lawrence: here then would be the north-west angle of Nova Scotia under its authority.

So absurd an assumption would be altogether untenable in the face of the treaty of 1783; and the fact clearly proves that the NORTH-EAST angle of New England, as marked on that map, was never intended, at *that point* to adjoin the NORTH-WEST angle of Nova Scotia, for the new formation of which the treaty expressly provides, when it says, viz. "That angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix to the highlands." Hence we may fairly infer that the boundaries contemplated by the commissioners at the framing of the treaty were different to those laid down on the map in question.

It is also a circumstance worthy of remark, which throws some light on the character of Mitchell's map as influencing the determination of such a controversy, that Governor Pownall, whose name is to be seen upon it, had been captain-general and governor in chief over the four New England colonies, and very naturally extended the line that was to separate his government from the French possessions in North America, to the nearest point he could with any tolerable plausibility; whilst the French government were not wanting in setting up claims equally extravagant in the other direction.

The bare fact of the existence of highlands at the point at which the American commissioners would place the north-west angle of Nova Scotia and their north-eastern boundary can avail them nothing, either under the letter or the spirit of the treaty. To avail them under its *letter*, upon which alone they seem so confidently to have hinged all their reliance, such highlands must be shown to divide the waters of the *sea* from those of the *St. Lawrence;* but, far from doing this, they separate, or rather are found about the sources of rivers falling, first, into the opposite direction of the *Bay of Chaleurs* and the *St. Lawrence*, and, secondly, into the *St. Lawrence* and the *St. John.*

That such a fact could sustain their claim under the *spirit* of the treaty has, it is believed, been shown to be impossible from the direct violation it would evidently carry with it of those principles of mutual "convenience," "advantage," and "reciprocity" by which it was professedly dictated.

It is also contended that the line of boundary assumed by the

United States is justified by the physical elation of the country; and it has been the peculiar study of an able American writer and topographer*, in a work entitled "*A Survey of Maine*," accompanied by an excellent map of that state, and a volume of geological profiles and elevations, published in 1829,—to prove that such was the case.

Up to 1817, when the field operations under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent were commenced, the knowledge of the tract of territory in dispute was but very imperfect, and chiefly restricted to those parts which lie in the immediate vicinity of the mail route of communication by Lake Temiscouata, between Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; the rest being a dense forest, which had hitherto been traversed only by savage tribes in the prosecution of their hunting pursuits. Since that period, explorations and surveys were performed under the authority of both governments, which have in a great measure supplied the deficiency; although the contradictory delineations of the face of the country, that have resulted from the operations, subsequently to 1817, have materially affected the weight to be attached to their authenticity.

It is not intended in this place, to enter upon the description of the tract thus claimed by a foreign state, as it will come under the general account of the province of Lower Canada; but merely to examine its locality, in so far as it affects the pretensions of the adverse claimants.

Taking then the geological aspect of this territory from the elaborate topographical description of it by Mr. Greenleaf, decidedly the best extant, we find, that if the greatest "mass"† of elevated land between the St. Lawrence and the ocean, be found to the northward of the St. John; yet the most PROMINENT FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AND THE HIGHEST POINTS, are to the *south* of that river‡, and almost equi-distant from the shores of the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence. That the land lying between the St. Lawrence and the St. John forms an elevated table plain, it is not attempted to deny. We wish here to get at truth through the medium of *positive* information. But, assuming that the division of the waters of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. John could

* Moses Greenleaf, Esq. † Survey of Maine, p. 55. ‡ Ibid. p. 56.

operate favourably in support of the American pretensions, this high table-land *does not, in point of fact,* divide the streams flowing in opposite directions. It is the *seat* (if such an expression may be used) of their sources; and the eminences that are found about these head-waters generally rise *along the banks* of the rivers, and seldom or never separate their springs; which circumstance imparts to this tract of country a peculiarity of character that can findno analogy in the terms of the treaty of 1783, and cannot, certainly, be successfully insisted upon as the boundary contemplated by it.

The river St. John is described as "exhibiting in a striking light the singular fact of the passage of a large river in an elevated canal, *along the back,* and *nearly at the summit-level,* of the lofty table-land, of which, in this part of its course, the main ridge, or height of land, between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence consists*." This is admitted, and it is equally well known, that the largest rivers that discharge themselves into the St. John, above the forks at Madawaska, flow from the south-west, and must necessarily descend from a higher to a lower level, from their sources to their junctions with it. It must, therefore, appear evident, that the country, at the heads of the Allegash and other streams that fall into the St. John from the southward, must be higher than the bed of the St. John itself, at least below the junction of the west branch with the Walloostook, or main St. John, which flows from thence in a gentle current. This general superiority of local elevation, superadded to the acknowledged pre-eminence of the mountains of that section of the tract, above the summit of any other hills between the ocean and the St. Lawrence,—and in which highlands alone the sources of the rivers descending to the Atlantic are to be found,—must be conclusive against the American pretensions, and strongly support the substantial right and claims of Great Britain to the boundary it assumes.

With respect to the rights of Great Britain, founded upon acts of possession and sovereignty, it is notorious, that, for years, the British mail was uninterruptedly carried through the territory now claimed by the United States, and that through it, a constant, open, and public com-

* Survey of Maine, p. 78.

munication was kept up between Canada and the gulf and sea-board provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. British veteran pensioners, after the war of 1775, were located by the government of Canada to lands on the Madawaska river, and on the portage of Temiscouata, which was opened at public expense by the British government. As far back as 1683 *, the French government granted the fiefs Madawaska and Temiscouata, as being within the limits of Canada, to Sieur Antoine Aubert and David Lachenaye, the original proprietors; and those seigniories are now in the occupancy of British subjects, governed by British laws, and under British protection.

The vigorous but nugatory attempts made by the local government of Massachusetts, in 1828 and 1829, to warp Great Britain out of the possession of the tract of country occupied by the Madawaska settlement, are well known, and merely served to establish, in the course of a legal investigation in the courts of justice of New Brunswick, the irrefragable rights of the British crown, to exercise sovereignty over that section of country and its inhabitants, under, at least, the authority of actual possession and occupancy. It was legally proved, that the inhabitants of that settlement not only recognised British allegiance, conformed to the militia laws, and looked up to the colonial courts of justice for the recovery of debts, and redress of wrongs, but exercised the franchises of British subjects, by voting at elections, and being represented in the local legislatures of the provinces †.

In devoting a few pages to the consideration of so momentous a subject to the interests of the mother country, as the boundaries of her British dominions in America, it has by no means been intended to review at large the numerous arguments urged in behalf of both powers by their respective agents, under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent; but merely to collect, at one view, the prominent features of the question, and the leading points upon which either government relied, leaving such as are desirous of a more extensive investigation of the merits of the

* Registre de Foi et Hommage, 1723, fol. 23.

† See the evidence in the case of Dom. Rex *v.* John Baker, K. B., New Brunswick; also the correspondence between the British minister for foreign affairs and Mr. Lawrence, American chargé d'affaires, 1828.

controversy, to consult the various papers, that have appeared in print upon the subject *.

Should, however, any new argument be here discovered, or any further light have been thrown, by these brief remarks, upon the different views that have already been taken of the question, they have unconsciously flowed from sources of that truth and reciprocal justice that ought to govern the decision of so important a controversy, and which, as they form the basis of social order and happiness, are no less the springs of international peace and prosperity.

* The chief of these are, "Considerations on the North-Eastern Boundary, 1826," John Hatchard and Son, London; "The Letters of Verax," published at St. John's, New Brunswick; the able editorial articles in the Quebec Star, by Andrew Stuart, Esq.; and an article in the North American Review, No. ( ) 1828.

CHAPTER II.

Geographical Situation—Extent—and Divisions of the British North American Possessions.—North West, and Hudson's Bay, Territories.

The British dominions in North America, as bounded in the foregoing chapter, lie between 41° 47′ and 78° north latitude, or the extreme point to which the discoveries have hitherto extended, towards the arctic pole; and between the meridians of the 52d and 141st degrees of longitude, west from Greenwich.

They may be computed, in round numbers, to comprise upwards of four millions of geographical square miles of territory; extending across the whole continent, from the Atlantic on the east, to the shores of the North Pacific Ocean on the west. On the parallel of the 49° of north latitude, their extreme breadth is about 3066 geographical miles; and their greatest depth, from the most southern point of Upper Canada in Lake Erie to Smith's Sound in the polar regions, rather more than 2150; thus embracing a large portion of the shores of the arctic seas, those of the Atlantic as far south as Cape Sable in Nova Scotia, and of the North Pacific, from latitude 42° 50′ north, to Mount St. Elias in latitude 58° 28′ north, according to Bhering, and latitude 60° 20′ north by subsequent observations.

Of this immense superficies it may be said, upon an average computation, that about 700,000 square miles* are covered by water, including the great lakes of the St. Lawrence, which are equally divided between Great Britain and the United States, by an imaginary line, drawn longitudinally through their respective centres. The waters of this vast region, expanding into lakes of prodigious magnitude, or precipitating themselves with awful violence from stupendous heights, are

* Geographical miles are understood when not otherwise expressed.

admitted to abound in more extraordinary natural phenomena than those of any other known portion of the globe.

It would be impossible, by a general description, to convey to the reader, a clear and comprehensive idea of these extensive dominions as a whole, diversified as is their surface; rising to bold highland ridges or solitary mountains, sloping into broad or diminutive valleys, exhibiting abrupt cliffs, or undulating in gentle swells; here covered with impervious forests, or opening into natural meads; there presenting the most absolute barrenness, or the most exuberant fertility. All these are varieties of aspect, that may naturally be expected to prevail over so extended a territory, and are eminently applicable to the region under consideration; but their mere enumeration, can only impart to the mind, a very imperfect conception of the face of the country. Yet it may be safely asserted, that in no given section of the world, has Nature more conspicuously displayed her powerful hand, in forming objects of sublimity and grandeur, or in endowing the earth with properties calculated to subserve the wants, and promote the happiness, and well-being of mankind.

Antecedent to the year 1791, these vast possessions were divided into three provincial governments—Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland—independently of the territory granted by charter in 1670, to the merchant adventurers trading to Hudson's Bay. Subsequently the province of Quebec, was divided into the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada*, and the government of New Brunswick, created out of the province of Nova Scotia, whilst a separate legislature was given to St. John or Prince Edward's Island, lying in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

An obvious division of these extensive dominions presents itself, in that part of them which is colonized under established local governments, and that which is not, or which is at least out of the pale of present civilization. Referring, therefore, the consideration of the settled parts of the British dominions to ulterior chapters, we will now proceed to give of the Indian countries, as correct an idea as may be formed, from the collective information arising out of the laborious surveys performed under the direction of the Canadian North-west Company, in their trading

* By act of the parliament of Great Britain, 31 Geo. III. chap. 31.

territories, the explorations of the interior by some of its members, and the several expeditions that at different times, have penetrated over the continent, to the shores of the Hyperborean seas, and the borders of the Pacific Ocean.

By the NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, is generally understood all that portion of country extending from the head of Lake Superior, westward to the western shores of America, northward to the Frozen Ocean, and north-westward to the *limits* of the territory granted under the Hudson's Bay charter. What these limits actually are, has long been a subject of doubt and difficulty; and created not many years ago, the most inveterate and alarming feuds between the rival traders of the north-west and Hudson's Bay, which led to consequences the most disastrous and lamentable.

The treaty of Utrecht provided for the settlement of the boundaries of Hudson's Bay territory; but the measures adopted by the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the 10th article, appear to have very little contributed to the removal of the doubts then subsisting on the subject. Referring to Mitchell's map, where the boundary purports to be laid down agreeably to that treaty, we find that the line commences at Cape Grimmington on the coasts of Labrador; whence running south-westwardly it passes to the southward of Lake Mistassin, and follows the height of land dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those flowing into James's Bay. This map, including no part of the country west of Lake of the Woods, leaves the principle it has established of the division of waters, to be followed up, on more recent and comprehensive delineations of the country.

Tracing the boundary upon the author's geographical map of the British North American provinces, published in 1815, and upon Arrowsmith's map of North America, which embraces the whole of the Indian territories, the dividing highlands are found to pass at the sources of East Main, Rupert, Harricanaw, Abitibbi, and Moose Rivers, and the various branches of Albany, Severn, and Hill Rivers; all of which disembogue into Hudson's, or James's Bay, leaving the rivers on the opposite side, to descend to the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. Reaching the banks of Nelson's River, the ridge ceases to divide streams at their

heads, and is traversed by the outlet of Lake Winnepeg, which receives from the southward the waters of the Red river, and discharges itself through Play Green Lake and Nelson's river, into Hudson's Bay. West of this river, the highlands resume their former characteristic, and rise at the sources of Burntwood, Churchill, and Beaver rivers. In longitude 112° west, another range of highlands, lying generally north-east and south-west, intercepts the former, and divides the waters of Buffalo Lake, from Clear Water and Red Willow rivers, and then subsides on the southern shore of Lake Wollaston. This lake is the summit level of the waters flowing from this point into Hudson's Bay on one side, and the Arctic sea on the other, and is one of the few known instances of a lake with two distinct outlets. Rising on its northern shore, the highlands take a northerly direction, and skirt the sources of Doobaunt river, which, passing through a series of lakes, falls into Chesterfield Inlet. Very little is known of them beyond this latitude; but it is probable they will hereafter be found, to merge into the range of hills that lie nearly east and west, and separate the head waters of Copper Mine from those of Yellow Knife river.

Returning to the vicinity of Lake St. Ann, in the region of Lake Superior, another ridge of highlands is found, diverging south-westerly from the height of land already mentioned, which, after dividing the waters of Lake Superior from those of Lake Winnepeg, winds round the sources of the Mississippi, that descends southerly to the Mexican Gulf; and the Red river, flowing northerly into Lake Winnepeg. It is along these highlands that the Hudson's Bay Company, pretend to establish their southern boundary, their claim embracing all that tract of country, included within an irregular line, drawn through the sources of the rivers discharging their waters into Hudson's and James's Bay.

None, however, of the maps of this section of America, hitherto published, have extended thus far the boundaries of the Hudson's Bay territory. A map published by Bennet in 1770, contains a distinct delineation of the boundary, along the summit of the first-described height of land, and, in this respect, coincides with Mitchell's map. But, in 1775, another geographical exhibit of the country was published by Eman Bowen, which assigns the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude as

the southern bounds of the Hudson's Bay tract; and this designation purports to be laid down, according to the decision of the commissioners to whom the subject was referred, under the treaty of Utrecht.

Whatever may be the merits of the broad territorial claim of this powerful company *, it is presumed that it cannot be carried beyond the national frontier between the United States and the British possessions, constituted in that part of America, by the parallel of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, which traverses the Red river, leaving its source upwards of one hundred miles to the southward, in about latitude 47° north, and therefore within the limits of an adjacent foreign state.

Having briefly stated the various authorities that have described, in their graphical exhibits of America, the bounds and limits of what might well be termed, from their vast extent, the dominions of the governor and company of Hudson's Bay, the territory itself comprised within these limits naturally comes under consideration, as one of the great divisions that may be assigned, to what is generally known under the appellation of the Indian countries. The peninsula of Labrador will form part of this division; and, for the greater convenience and aptness of description, all that tract of country lying west of the bounds of Hudson's Bay will be divided into four other sections,—the *first* being comprehended between the 49th degree of north latitude and the highlands north of the Saskatchawan and Beaver rivers, in the average latitude of 56° north; the *second* extending from the latter bounds to the 65th degree of north latitude; and the *third* from the 65th degree to the Polar Sea; the limits of these three divisions on the west, being the Rocky Mountains. The *fourth* division will embrace the whole extent of country belonging to Great Britain, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

* The existence of so extensive and absolute a monopoly,—a kind of imperium in imperio,—is pregnant with embarrassments that could not have been foreseen at the time the charter was granted by Charles II. It originated at a period, when the free principles of English trade, were not as well understood as they now are; and it would not be surprising if the royal prerogative should eventually be exercised to recall the charter, after making, to the noble and commercial gentlemen concerned, every just and reasonable compensation for such an abrogation of privileges they now enjoy.

SECTION I.

The magnitude of Hudson's Bay, and its geographical inland situation, impart to it much more the character of a mediterranean sea than that of one of those deep indentations of the ocean called by the subordinate appellation of bays. Its extreme breadth is about five hundred miles, and its length, including James's Bay, upwards of seven hundred and twenty. In surface, it is greater than any of the inland seas of Europe or Asia, the Mediterranean only excepted; and it lies nearly between the same points of latitude as the Baltic. James's Bay itself, is nearly two hundred and forty miles deep, by one hundred and forty wide at its mouth, in latitude 55° north, between Cape Jones on the east, and Cape Henrietta Maria on the west. The coasts are generally high, rocky, and rugged, and sometimes precipitous. To the south-westward they are lower, and frequently exhibit extensive strands. The depth of water in the middle of the bay has been taken at one hundred and forty fathoms, but it is probably greater. Regular soundings have been found from Cape Churchill, towards the south, and, in that direction, the approach to the shore is shoal and flat. Northward, from the same point, soundings are very irregular, the bottom rocky, and, at low water, reefs of rocks are in some parts uncovered.

Southampton Island is situate at the entrance of the bay, and extends about two hundred miles north and south; its breadth being nearly half its length. It is separated from the western shore, by a channel called Sir Thomas Rowe's Welcome, and from Melville's Peninsula by the Frozen Strait. North-east and east of it, are Fox Channel and the mouth of Hudson's Strait, which connects Hudson's Bay with Davis Strait and the Atlantic Ocean. Mansfield is the next island of note in the bay; and though very inferior to the former in magnitude, its situation, mid-channel between Southampton Island and the shores of East Main, renders it important in a nautical point of view. Along the eastern shores of the bay are scattered a multitude of small islets and rocks; and about one hundred miles west of these, is to be found a dangerous chain, called the West Sleepers, stretching almost in a line with Mansfield Island, and said to extend from 57° to 60° 10′ north

latitude. To the southward of the Sleepers is to be seen a cluster of broken isles, denominated the Belchers; but their exact position is not accurately ascertained. Numerous islands are dispersed in James Bay, the largest of which are Agonisca, Carleton, and the Twins. Long Island lies off Cape Jones, immediately without the entrance of the bay.

The country on the west of both bays has been denominated New South Wales, and that on the east, East Main. The interior of the peninsula of Labrador, or New Britain, of which the latter may be considered to form a part, has been but very superficially explored, except by barbarian tribes of wandering Esquimaux, who are characterized as the inhabitants of wild, bleak, and inhospitable regions. That it is traversed by numerous rivers, diverging from the interior towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic, the Strait of Hudson, and Hudson's Bay, appears indubitable from the number of outlets that have been discovered along the whole extent of its immense coasts. Its north-eastern and south-eastern shores are indented by frequent bays and inlets, some of which are esteemed of considerable depth. Along the coasts are scattered a multitude of small islands, which sometimes afford shelter to the bays, whilst they render their access intricate, if not perilous. The chief bays are St. Michael's, Hawke, and Rocky bays, at its eastern extremity, and Sandwich, Byron's, and Unity, and the Bay of Hope's Advance, on its north-eastern coast. Musquito Bay, Hopewell Channel, and Gulf Hazard, are the most conspicuous indentations on the shores of East Main.

At Nain, near Unity Bay, a Moravian settlement is established, where missionaries reside, under the direction of the Moravian Missionary Society in London, and the most laudable efforts appear to be made by that institution to reclaim the Esquimaux from the most savage barbarism, and inculcate the doctrine of revealed religion.

Between Albany Fort and East Main Factory, that stand opposite each other, near the bottom of James' Bay, and almost in the same latitude (about 52° 30′ north) several large rivers mingle their fresh streams with the saline waters of the bay, having their sources, at the remote distances of two and three hundred miles from their mouths, generally

in lakes, lying to the northward of the height of land which divides opposite waters. The principal rivers are six in number, but their branches are numerous and of considerable magnitude. Taking them in their order, from east to west, they are East Main, or Slade, Rupert's, Harricanaw, West, Moose, and Albany rivers. At the mouth of the first is situated East Main Factory, whence a broken communication is kept up by the river, small lakes, and creeks, with Lake Misstassin, in 50° 40′ north latitude, and about two hundred and fifty miles E.S.E. of the factory.

Lake Misstassin is worthy of particular notice, as well on account of its extent, as for the singularity of its shape, forming almost three distinct lakes, by the prominent projection, from its extremities towards its centre, of elongated points, that approach within twenty or thirty miles of each other. Its extreme length is upwards of seventy-five miles, and its central breadth about thirty. It receives many streams that spring from the high lands to the southward, and may itself be considered the source of Rupert's river, which is its outlet and communication with James' Bay.

The mouths of Harricanaw and West rivers are not far asunder, and discharge their streams in Hannah Bay, an inferior indent of the shore. The former descends in a general course from south-east to north-west, and has on its east bank, near the bay, a small establishment, which, like all the others, is a mart for the traffic of furs and peltries. The latter river flows out of Musugama Lake, distant about one hundred miles south of its discharge, and communicates by portages, lakes, and streams with Abbitibbi Lake, on the south-eastern shores of which stands another trading post. This lake is about sixty miles in length, by something less than one-third in breadth, and is diversified by numerous islands. Its outlet is Abbitibbi river, which descends upwards of two hundred miles to its afflux with Moose river. A little below it, is the confluence of French creek, and about fifty miles above, the South branch blends its waters with the Main river. Upon Lake Waratowaha, near the source of a branch of Abbitibbi river, is Frederick House, on the direct water communication between the city of Montreal and the Hudson's Bay establishments, by the Ottowa river, Lake Temiscamang,

and Montreal river, whose source is found in the vicinity of the waters of Lake Patquashgama, which opens into Waratowaha Lake.

Moose river issues out of Lake Misinabe, and flows north-easterly about two hundred and thirty miles to its discharge into James' Bay, receiving from the south and east, the South branch, Abbitibbi river and French creek. At its mouth is built Moose Fort; nearly one hundred miles higher up is Brunswick, and, on the borders of the lake, Misinabe House. The lake is divided from Lake Superior by the highlands, and is not more than sixty miles to the north-east of it.

Albany is the largest of the six above enumerated rivers. About one hundred and twenty miles from its estuary, it spreads into numerous branches, extending far to the westward and southward, and forming a complete chain of communication with the waters of Lake Superior, Lake Winnepeg, and Severn river; Lake St. Joseph, in latitude 51° north, and longitude 90° 30′ west, may be considered its source. This lake is upwards of thirty miles long, by fourteen broad, in shape something like an oblong parallelogram, and its scenery is varied by frequent islands. It lies west by south from the mouth of Albany river; distance about three hundred and twenty miles. There are four trading houses upon the river: Osnaburg, on the shores of the lake; Gloucester, about one hundred and thirty miles below it, by the bends of the river; Henley, at the forks formed by the junction of the South branch with the main stream; and Albany Fort, on an island, below the great falls, at its embouchure.

The navigation of all these rivers is in many places interrupted by impetuous rapids, occasioning frequent portages; but, nevertheless, the long interstices of gentle current that are found between the impracticable cascades, render them extremely important as the highways of a wilderness.

Of the susceptibility of the soil, these rivers and their several branches seem to fertilise, to yield agricultural produce, little is known, or can be collected from the information of the traders, whose whole attention appears to have hitherto been confined to the beaver, the buffalo, and the other savage inhabitants of those wilds; but, considering the geographical situation of this country, between 49° and 53° north

latitude, and its vast extent, it is natural to presume, and the accounts of the natives, as far as they go, justify the presumption, that a considerable portion of it must be more or less arable, and will eventually be submitted to the plough.

New South Wales, or the western section of Hudson's Bay territory, extending from Severn river inclusive to the north-eastern head of the bay, has been, in some parts, tolerably well explored. It abounds with lakes, rivers, and creeks, which, like those already mentioned, offer to the traveller and the trader the most convenient means of communication in a wilderness, however hazardous, in general, from the frequency and violence of the rapids. The chief rivers are the Severn, Hill (of which Hayes river is a continuation), Port Nelson, Pauk-a-thaukus-Kaw, Churchill, and Seal rivers, which fall into Hudson's Bay, between 56° and 59° north latitude and 88° and 95° west longitude.

The Severn flows out of Favourable Lake, a small body of water, nearly at the summit level of the streams descending in opposite directions to Lake Winnepeg and James' Bay. The general course of the river is north-east, and its direct length two hundred and fifty miles. About twenty miles below its source, its volume is increased by Cat Lake river, flowing from the southward, and passing through Cat Lake into the Severn, at the mouth of which is Severn Factory.

Hill river issues out of Swampy Lake, and retains its name to its confluence with Fox's river, flowing into it from the westward; it is then called Steel river, until it receives the waters of Shamatawa river from the eastward, below which it goes by the name of Hayes river, and finally disembogues into James' Bay, to the southward of Port Nelson or Nelson river, from which it is separated at its mouth by a marshy peninsula. Five miles above the mouth of Hayes river, on its west bank, stands York Factory, the head quarters of the Hudson's Bay Company within their territories, and the principal dépôt of their trade. Its geographical position, by the observations of Sir John Franklin, is 57° 00′ 03″*

* About the latitude of Aberdeen in Scotland, and three degrees south of the latitude of St. Petersburg.

north latitude, and 92° 26′ west longitude, the variation of the compass being 6° 00′ 21″ east.

"The surrounding country is flat and swampy, and covered with willows, poplars, larch, spruce, and birch trees; but the requisition for fuel has expended all the wood in the vicinity of the fort, and the residents have now to send a considerable distance for this necessary material. The soil is alluvial clay, and contains imbedded rolled stones. Though the bank of the river is elevated about twenty feet, it is frequently overflown by the spring floods, and large portions of it are annually carried away by the disruption of the ice. By these portions grounding in the stream, several muddy islands have been formed. These interruptions, together with the various collections of stones that are hid at high water, render the navigation of the river difficult; but vessels of two hundred tons burden may be brought through the proper channels as high as the factory.

"The principal buildings are placed in the form of a square, having an octagonal court in the centre; they are two stories in height, and have flat roofs covered with lead. The officers dwell in one portion of this square, and in the other parts the articles of merchandise are kept: the workshops, storehouses for the furs, and the servants' houses are ranged on the outside of the square, and the whole is surrounded by a stockade twenty feet high. A platform is laid from the house to the pier on the bank for the convenience of transporting the stores and furs, which is the only promenade the residents have on this marshy spot during the summer season. The few Indians who now frequent this establishment belong to the *Swampy Crees**."

The breadth of Hayes river, some distance above the factory, is about half a mile, its depth from three to nine feet, and its length forty-eight miles and a half. Steel river at its junction with Hayes river is three hundred yards wide; its banks are elevated; and its scenery, in many instances, beautiful, as it winds through a narrow and well wooded valley. Hill river, about the size of the former, is far more rapid than it, its

* Franklin's Journey to Coppermine River, vol. i. p. 37.

waters are shoaler, and its banks higher, but equally well clad with the willow, spruce, birch, and poplar. The soil on both sides of these rivers is alluvial, and sustains large quantities of pine, poplar, and larch.

Swampy Lake, upon the borders of which is Swampy Lake House, opens into Knee Lake, whose shape is very irregular, its shores low, but woody, and its surface variegated by islands. It communicates with Holey Lake by Trout river, a short but rapid strait, upon which is a fall sixteen feet high. Oxford House, formerly a trading post of consequence, stands near the mouth of the river, at the east end of the lake. From the west extremity of Holey Lake the ascent lies through river Wepinapanis to Windy Lake; thence through a singular chasm in the rock, called Hill Gates, into White Water Lake, to the division of waters. Painted Stone Portage, fifty yards long, divides the source of the Echiamamis from White Water Lake, the waters of which descend to the north-east, whilst those of Echiamamis flow westerly, discharging themselves, however, through Blackwater Creek into Nelson's river, and finally, therefore, into Hudson's Bay.

This communication from York Factory to Painted Stone portage, a direct distance of about two hundred and twenty miles, is remarkable as the route adopted by the polar expedition under Captain Franklin, R.N., to whose published narrative we are indebted for these particulars relative to the country traversed by him, in the prosecution of his laborious, enterprising, and perilous discoveries in the arctic regions*.

Nelson river flows out of Play-Green Lake,—an arm of Lake Winnepeg,—and winds in a north-easterly direction, to its influx into Hudson's Bay, a short distance above the mouth of Hayes river. Its waters are confluent with Burntwood river, which rises to the westward, and flows through several irregular lakes into Split Lake, a broad expansion of Nelson river, checkered with islands, and lying about half-way between

* To the account of his "Journey to Coppermine River" frequent reference will probably be made in the further description of the north-west territories; and we are aware that the same scientific zeal that prompted the undertaking, for the advantage of his country and of mankind, will forgive the free use, and still more general dissemination, of the valuable geographical knowledge it has already been the means of communicating to the world.

its head and its estuary. Numerous other lakes and rivers discharge themselves into it, particularly to the southward of Burntwood lake and river, and form a chain of water communication as far as Cranberry carrying-place, that passes over the height of land between Rood and Goose Lakes.

Missinnippi, Churchill, or English river, is of considerable magnitude and importance. Its highest waters are Methye Lake, in a direct line west from the mouth of the river about five hundred miles, but probably more than six hundred by water, following the innumerable meanderings of the river, and the devious sinuosities of the chain of lakes intervening between the sections of the river. The largest of these lakes is Southern Indian or Big Lake, which is upwards of sixty miles long by an average breadth of twenty-five.

Methye Lake is divided from Clear Water river, by a portage of twelve miles, carried over a range of hills, varying in height from sixty to one thousand feet, and chiefly consisting of clay and sand; the soil at their base, on both sides of Methye, Buffalo, and Clear Lakes, being a sandy alluvion. The country traversed by the Churchill river, between Isle à la Crosse and Frog portage (which is three hundred and eighty yards long, and forms the division of the waters of the Churchill from those of the Saskathawan) is generally flat, and exhibits all the appearances of primitive formation.

Trading posts are established at the Lakes Methye, Buffalo, and Isle à la Crosse; and at the latter is also found a North-West fort. These posts are stated to be frequented by Crees and Chipewyans, who supply them but inadequately with peltries, owing to the actual paucity of furred animals in those parts. The discouraging results of the chase have turned the attention of the Indians from the forests to the waters, which supply them with several varieties of fish, the chief means of their subsistence.

Deer Lake is the largest as yet known within the limits of the Hudson's Bay territories. It lies between 56° 30′ and 58° north latitude, and in longitude 102° west; its position being north and south; its length about ninety miles, and its width about five and twenty. A serpentine strait connects it towards the north with Lake Wollaston, and

to the south it has an outlet into Churchill river. Pauk-a-thaukus-Kaw and Seal rivers are inferior in size to the Churchill, but of no less consequence as internal communications. The sources of both rivers approach the waters of the Churchill, and their beds are frequently lost in broad and beautiful lakes, that considerably facilitate their ascent.

North of Seal river, between 60° and 65° of north latitude, a succession of lakes have been discovered, some of which are represented as equal in extent to Deer Lake; but, occupying a section of country not so much frequented, even by the Indians, as that just described, very little is known of them beyond what may be derived from the observations of Captain Hearne, who traversed that region in 1772, on his journey to the Polar Sea. The chief of these have been named Northline, Doobaunt, Yath Kyed, and Whelde-ahad; several other large lakes are also delineated on the maps, to which names have not yet been appropriated.

SECTION II.

The second section of the Indian territory comprises the country between 49° and 56° of north latitude, or the southern boundary of British America, in that part of the continent, on one side, and the highlands constituting the boundary of Hudson's Bay, according to Bennet's and Mitchell's maps, on the other; the Stony Mountains on the west, and the height of land dividing the waters of Lake Superior from Lake Winnepeg, on the east. Lake Winnepeg, though considerably to the east of the centre, may still be considered the focus of this tract, and the most striking object within it, whether from its magnitude, or the fact of its being the reservoir of the waters of numerous large streams flowing into it, from most of the cardinal points of the compass. Its position is about N.N.W. and S.S.E.; between latitude 50° 30′ and 53° 50′ north, and longitude 96° and 99° 25′ west; its direct length being two hundred and forty miles, or about the same as Lake Michigan, and its breadth varying irregularly from five miles to fifty. Its shores to the northward present high clay cliffs, at the base of which a narrow sandy beach is disclosed, when the waters of the lake are low and the wind blows off

the land. In Hudson's Bay Company's post, in 53° 41′ 38″ north latitude and 98° 1′ 24″ west longitude, is situated on Norway Point, a projecting tongue of land between Lakes Play-Green and Winnepeg. Thither did a party of Norwegians repair, when driven from their settlement at the Red river, by the petty though sanguinary warfare, which in 1814 and 1815 distracted those territories.

Lake Winnepegoos, or Little Winnepeg, lies to the westward of the great lake of that name, with which it communicates through Lakes Manitoo-boh and St. Martin's; the latter having for its outlet Dauphin river, flowing into Lake Winnepeg, and the former being connected with Winnepegoos by Waterhen river, neither of which exceeds twenty miles. Cedar Lake is a few miles to the north-east of Lake Winnepegoos, and is very inferior to it in extent; it receives the waters of the Saskatchawan, which it discharges through Cross Lake into Lake Winnepeg.

The Saskatchawan is the largest river traversing this part of the country; and its many ramifications, taking their sources in the Rocky Mountains, blend their tributary waters to form two principal branches, one called the north and the other the south, which meandering in a general easterly direction, with a northern tendency, form a junction in longitude about 105° 10′ west, at the remote distance of four hundred and twenty miles below their highest source, in a straight line, and two hundred and ten miles above its mouth. Upon both branches are established several trading posts; those on the north branch, commencing from its head, being Acton House, at the conflux of Clear river; Nelson, at the foot of Beaver Hills; Edmonton, at the mouth of Tea river; all of which are frequented by the Blood Indians and the Blackfort tribe, as are also Buckingham, Manchester, and Carlton, and a north-west post stationed opposite to the latter. On the south branch traders reside at two stations, the one is Chesterfield House, near the discharge of Red Deer river, and the other, South Branch House, nearly opposite to Carlton.

From the shores of Lake Winnepeg to Pine Island Lake, on the borders of which are trading posts belonging to the respective companies, the banks of the Saskatchawan consist of floetz limestone; they are low

and marshy, and covered with reeds and willows, amidst which very few large forest trees are to be seen. Above Cumberland House*, the station on Pine Island, up to Tobin's Falls, the banks of the river exhibit an alluvial mud, and beyond it, laterally, are poplar forests, swamps, and extensive plains. Above Tobin's rapids, the width of the river increases from 350 to 500 yards, and its banks are clothed with pine, poplar, birch, and willows. Some distance below the forks, the shores become more elevated, but often barren in aspect, the north side presenting a light sandy soil, broken into insulated hillocks, and the south, broad and expansive buffalo plains. Frog Portage communicates with Cumberland House by a series of lakes, and Great and Ridge rivers, which traverse a generally flat country of primitive formation.

Fifty or sixty miles to the southward of Pine Island are the Basquiau Hills, a short range of considerable elevation, the white faces of which are occasionally contrasted with tufts of dense stunted pinery. They are distinctly visible from Cumberland House, notwithstanding their remote distance; and have, therefore, been estimated by Mr. Hord to be 4000 feet above the common level, and supposed to be the highest points between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains.

The Assiniboine and Red rivers are next in magnitude to the Saskatchawan and its branches. The former, sometimes called the Red river, rises in the average latitude 52°, longitude 103°; and after flowing southerly about 130 miles, winds to the east, and discharges itself into the Red river, thirty or forty miles above its mouth, in Lake Winnepeg. The Red river itself has its source in Ottertail Lake, which is divided from the waters of the Mississippi by the height of land. In its course northerly from its head to its embouchure, the Red river receives numerous tributaries, the largest of which are the Assiniboine just mentioned, Reed, and Red Lake or Bloody rivers. The last issues out of Red Lake, by some considered the proper source of the Red river, which, above the confluence of Bloody river with it, goes also by the name of Ottertail. On the Assiniboine, and not very remote from its

* Latitude 53° 56′ 40″ north, longitude 102° 16′ 41″ west; var. 17° 17′ 29″ east, about the latitudes of Hamburgh and Dublin.

sources, are four trading houses, Malboro, Carlton, Albany, and Grants, that are within a few miles of each other; and at a considerable distance lower down are Brandon and Pine Houses. Upon the Red river are also several trading posts of importance, the theatres of many of the tragic events previously alluded to, as having given a painful interest to the history of the Indian territories.

The Lake of the Woods is nearly equidistant from the west end of Lake Superior and the south extremity of Lake Winnepeg. From the eastward, it receives the waters of river La Pluie, whose source is in the height of land between Lakes Superior and Winnepeg, and whose stream descends through several minor lakes: to the north-westward, its outlet is Winnepeg river, which falls into the lake of that name, to the west of the Red river.

The extensive tract of country sold by the Hudson's Bay Company to the Earl of Selkirk comprehends the whole course of the Red river, and is bounded as follows*: Commencing on the western shore of Lake Winnepeg, at a point in 52° 30′ north latitude, the line runs due west to the Lake Winnipegoos, or Little Winnepeg; then in a southerly direction through the lake, so as to strike its western shore in latitude 52°; then due west to the place where the parallel of 52° strikes the Assiniboine river; thence due south to the highlands dividing the waters of the Missouri and Mississippi, from those flowing into Lake Winnepeg; thence easterly, by those highlands to the source of river La Pluie, down that river, through the Lake of the Woods and river Winnepeg, to the place of beginning. This territory, to which the name of Ossiniboia was given, is understood to comprise a superficies of about 116,000 square miles, one half of which has since fallen within the limits of the United States, according to the boundaries determined upon by the convention of 1818, between the American government and Great Britain. Its surface is generally level, presenting frequent expansive grassy plains, that yield subsistence to innumerable herds of buffalo. The aggregate of the soil is light, and inadequate to the growth of trees, either large or

* Proclamation of Mr. Miles M'Donnell, published at Fort Dan (Pembina), as governor, 8th January, 1814.

abundant; but the banks of the rivers often exhibit more promising alluvions, and have, when cultivated, produced very competent returns to the agriculturist.

SECTION III.

The next section of country coming under consideration, is situated between 56° and 65° north latitude, and is bounded, north by the range of hills dividing the heads of Coppermine, from those of Yellow Knife river*; south, by highlands passing between Elk and Beaver rivers; east, by the west bounds of Hudson's Bay; and west, by the Rocky Mountains. This extensive tract may be considered a valley, having its lowest region occupied by Slave Lake, in which are united the waters of numerous large rivers, and their abundant tributaries, that descend to it from the verges of all parts of the valley, from whence they have but one outlet, by Mackenzie's river, which carries their waters to the Arctic seas.

The lakes most worthy of note as yet known within these limits are Slave, Athabasca, or the Lake of the Hills, Wollaston, Chisadawd, Methye, Martin, and Winter; but there are an infinite number of minor lakes at the sources of rivers, or formed by the broad and frequent expansion of their beds, which the scope of a general description will not permit us to particularise. Slave Lake, by far the largest and most important of them all, has considerably the superiority of either of the Lakes Erie and Ontario in point of magnitude; and its soundings, taken by Sir Alexander Mackenzie in the course of his traverse, have given 75, 42, and 60 fathoms. It lies almost east and west, in latitude 61° 25′, and longitude 114°: it is about 250 miles long, by an average breadth of fifty. Its north shore is skirted by well wooded hills that slope to the margin of the lake, their summits rising sometimes in naked rock above the forest. It abruptly recedes northward, and forms a very deep bay,

* Between the sources of these rivers Captain Franklin describes a barren tract, about forty or fifty feet wide, in the middle of which is situated Fort Enterprise. On his chart of the discoveries he thus designates it: "Primitive country, rock chiefly felspar with some quartz and mica." "Destitute of wood, except a few clumps of stunted pines, and dwarf birch bushes, but abounding with various species of berries and mosses."

on the western side of which is situated Fort Providence, in latitude 62° 17′ 19″ north, and longitude 114° 9′ 28″ west, by observation*; the variation of the compass being 33° 35′ 55″ east. Fort Resolution is built on the lake's southern shore, near the mouth of Slave river. A multitude of small gneiss and granitic islands, along its western sides, rise above the lake's surface, to an elevation of one and two hundred feet, the most conspicuous of which are the Red Deer Islands, and also Isle Caché and Big Island.

Of the numerous rivers that fall into Slave Lake, none have been properly explored, except those upon which trading posts have been established, or through which the various discovery-expeditions have passed, in their progress towards the pole. Of this class are Slave and Yellow Knife rivers, flowing from opposite courses into the lake; and Mackenzie's river, flowing out of it. The Unjigah or Peace river, the Elk or Athabasca, the Red Willow, Clear Water, and Stone rivers, are also tolerably well known; they do not, however, directly discharge themselves into Slave Lake, but are confluent with Slave river, through which they descend to swell the bosom of the great aquatic reservoir of the tract of territory under description.

Lake Athabasca, or the Lake of the Hills, is next to Slave Lake in superficies, and is situated about 180 miles south-west of it. It is an elongated body of water, nearly 200 miles in length, and fourteen to fifteen miles general width. Stone river issuing out of Lake Wollaston,—a circular lake, forty-five miles in diameter, bearing W. S. W. of Athabasca,—winds through several small lakes, between which it is sometimes called Porcupine river, and ultimately falls into the Lake of the Hills. The shores of Athabasca, to the northward, are high syenitic rock, just sufficiently covered with soil to sustain shrubs and mosses, and several species of the fir and poplar. Those to the southward opposite the forts are alluvial; but advancing eastwardly, they rise into barren sandy hills, perfectly divested of vegetable growth. As they approach the mouth of Stone river they become again rocky, and seem to belong to an extensive tract of primitive formation, extending many

* Captain Franklin, R. N.

miles to the north and east of the lake. Peace river rises far in the Rocky Mountains, at the stated distance of 317 yards from the waters of Fraser's river, exhibiting one of those singular, though familiar, features of nature by which the sources of large rivers, flowing hundreds of miles in contrary courses, are found in such near proximity, on heights of considerable elevation. The relative position, but not elevation, of the sources of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, is a still more striking instance of this peculiar feature in terrestrial hydrography.

The Athabasca has also its sources in the Rocky Mountains, but they appear not to have been completely explored. Its general course is northerly, though sometimes due east; and, as it winds through an extensive country, receives the waters of Lesser Slave Lake, by its outlet, Lesser Slave river, Pembina, Red Deer, Clear Water, and Red Willow rivers. It falls into Lake of the Hills, some miles west of the old, and nearly opposite the actual, N. W. Fort Chipewyan, and H. B. Fort Wedderburne, situated on a point on the north shore of the lake, in latitude 58° 42′ 38″ north, longitude 111° 18′ 20″ west *. Above the confluence of Clear river, the Athabasca is also well known, under the name of Riviere à la Biche. Its banks, below this point, are bold and elevated, and but indifferently adorned with trees; at the establishment of Pierre au Calumet, rather more than one-third the distance between Clear Water river and the Lake of the Hills, they are precipitous and nearly two hundred feet in height. A well defined range of hills stretches parallel with the river, at some distance east of its eastern bank, bounding the horizon in that quarter, whilst the view of that broad and beautiful river, seen from the commanding position of the Calumet post, presents, in the opposite direction, very picturesque and pleasing scenery, well worthy of being patronized by the pencil of the artist. Stony river, the principal outlet of Athabasca Lake, flows between marshy banks, and, at the distance of twelve or fourteen miles, mingles its waters with Peace river. The combined streams of both form Slave river, which varies in width from three quarters of a mile, to one mile and three quarters. About sixty miles below its head, its navigation is interrupted

* Captain Franklin's Observations.

by a series of rapids, occasioning a succession of portages between Dog river and the rapid of the Drownd; after which the river becomes uninterruptedly navigable to the lake. The banks of the river, below the rapids, are almost unexceptionably low and alluvial, and the country on either side, and especially to the westward, appears to abound with pine, poplar, and larch, interspersed with the cypress and willow; the soil on that bank exhibiting a rich black mould, and on the other a yellow clay intermixed with gravel *.

Yellow Knife river †, which Sir John Franklin ascended on his route to the source of the Coppermine, rises in latitude 61° 4′ 30″, longitude 113° 36′, and descends through numerous lakes, in a southerly course, to its influx into Great Slave Lake, one hundred and fifty-six statute miles from its sources ‡. Its navigable reaches, or interstices, are little calculated for any description of conveyance larger than canoes, and the frequency of its rapids and cascades would render it of minor importance, as a means of facilitating commercial intercourse. Its banks exhibit no extraordinary appearances, are moderately high in general, and thinly clad with the poplar tree, the larch, and the willow. From the rocky nature of its bed, it appears to traverse a stony tract of country, which frequently indicates the characters of primitive formation. Numerous herds of rein-deer frequent the region it waters, during nine months in the year, between August and May.

SECTION IV.

Another section of the Indian countries, agreeably to the division adopted, includes the whole of that portion of the continent, eastward from Mackenzie's river inclusive, lying between the 65° of north latitude and the utmost limits to which the discoveries have extended towards the pole, or the 78° of latitude, the extreme point attained in this hemisphere by arctic explorers, in penetrating northward to the depth of Baffin's Bay. Of these inhospitable regions, the Siberia of the

* Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Journal.

† Called by the natives Beg-no-lo-dessy, or River of the Toothless Fish.—Franklin.

‡ Captain Franklin.

new world, nothing is known beyond what may be collected from the voyages by sea, and the journeys over-land, of the several explorers, whose zeal in extending the field of human observation, and the bounds of geographical knowledge, first led them to penetrate far within the vortex of the frozen zone. Limited, however, as are the means of information, relative to the precise geography of those parts, sufficient light has nevertheless been thrown upon it by the voyages of Davis, Baffin, James, and others, and, subsequently, by Mackenzie, Hearne, Parry, Ross, and Franklin, to enable us to form a very competent idea of the character of the polar regions, and to establish the certainty of the existence of a north-west passage.

The impression, hitherto so universally prevalent, that the *continent* of America extended much farther north than those of Europe or Asia, must now be completely removed; and the consequences inferred therefrom, as affecting the temperature and other meteorological phenomena of the American climate, stand likewise unsupported; whilst to other causes must be ascribed the frigidity of its atmosphere, compared with similar latitudes on the old continent. Indeed the discoveries of Franklin have gone far to prove, not only that continental America did not approach the arctic pole nearer than the European or Asiatic continents, but, on the contrary, that the latter extended by several degrees further north. The points, on the shores of the arctic sea, attained by Mackenzie and Hearne *, and afterwards by Franklin, are in the same general latitude,

* The stated geographical position of the mouths of Mackenzie and Coppermine Rivers appears to have been heretofore erroneous, the former being in longitude 128° west, as corrected by Mr. Wentzel of the North West Company, instead of 134° 30′, as given by Mackenzie, without any material difference, however, in the latitude. The latter was found by Franklin to be in latitude 67° 47′ 50″, longitude 115° 36′ 49″; whilst the point at which the sea was discovered by Hearne in 1771, is placed in the outline of the connected discoveries of Captains Parry, Ross, and Franklin, accompanying the Journal of the Expedition to Coppermine River, in latitude 71° 50′, longitude 120°; although upon Arrowsmith's Map of North America, published long anteriorly to Sir John Franklin's journey, it is represented as being no higher than latitude 69°, and in longitude 112°, and therefore not quite so grossly erroneous as appears on the face of the connected map. The present superiority of astronomical instruments, and the perfection of chronometers, added to the ability of the observer, leave no doubt as to the precision of, and preference to be given to, the more recent observations.

and in no instance beyond the sixty-ninth degree; and we have abundant reason to presume, from the verification of these facts, and from the bearing and general course of that portion of the coast explored by the latter discoverer, that the main shores of America, washed by the Frozen Ocean, do not stretch far to the north of the 70° of latitude. Northward from this parallel, the polar regions seem to consist of numerous large islands, or extensive peninsulas, dividing the polar seas into a profusion of channels, straits, inlets, and sounds, forming almost a labyrinth, the mazes of which have been as yet too partially explored to enable us to form any thing like a correct estimate of what proportion of these hyperborean realms is land, and what, water, and whether many of the supposed islands are really insular, or connected with the continent, or (to venture upon one speculative assertion) form part of a polar continent, of which Greenland may be a projection to the south.

Davis Strait, at the bottom of which is Baffin's Bay, has its entrance between Cape Godthaab, or Good Hope, in longitude 51° 40′ west, and Cape of God's Mercy, in longitude 63° 20′ west, and divides Greenland from a vast tract of insulated country, the outlines of which are not properly known. This tract, taken as a whole (for it may hereafter be found to be made up of several distinct islands), lies between latitude 65° and 73° 45′ north, its coast trending north-westward. To the north it forms the southern shore of Barrow's Strait; and to the west, as far as it is known, the eastern shore of Prince Regent's Inlet. Barrow's Strait is about fifty miles wide, and opens, to the eastward, into Baffin's Bay. Upon its north coasts are Sir James Lancaster's Sound, Croker's Bay, Capes Rosamond and Hurd. Opposite Cape Hurd are Capes Clarence and York, forming the mouth of Prince Regent's Inlet, which is about forty miles broad, and opens to the southward. Further west are the Georgian Islands, to which the several names of Melville, Bathurst, Cornwallis, and Sabine have been given. They are in latitude 75°, nearly on the same parallel with the north coast of Barrow's Strait, and extend westward to the 114° of longitude. The Strait of the Fury and Hecla is about thirty miles wide and one hundred and twenty long, and is situated in latitude 69° 30′, between Cockburn Island on the north, and Melville's Peninsula on the south. The peninsula, about two hundred

and twenty miles in length, by an extreme breadth of one hundred and fifty, is connected with the main by a narrow isthmus, formed by an arm of the Frozen Ocean on the north, and the mouth of Wager river and Repulse Bay on the south and south-east. The northern coast of this isthmus is supposed to continue westward to the Icy Cape, and thus form the main shore of the polar sea.

That part of the coast explored by the enterprising Franklin extends from Cape Hearne to Point Turnagain, a direct distance of about one hundred and forty miles, but considerably more in following its sinuosities and deep indentations *. Between Point Turnagain and Cape Barrow the coast abruptly recedes southward, forming George the IV. Coronation Gulf and Bathurst's Inlet, which, taken together, exceed one hundred miles in length, terminating in a point where they receive the waters of Back's river. The whole extent of the coasts is fringed with islands, to which the appellation of the Duke of York's Archipelago has been given; and another series, called Wilmot's Islands, is a continuation of these, verging south-eastward, and occupying the middle of the gulf. Melville's Sound is a broad arm of the gulf, stretching north-eastward in latitude 68° 20′, forming, between it and Point Turnagain, a peninsulated tract of level country, parts of which are low and alluvial, and exhibit a clay soil. The shores of the gulf and Bathurst's Inlet, as also of the sea, are generally elevated, and sometimes rocky and precipitous. From the sea they rise in successive ranges of trap hills, moderately elevated, and nearly parallel with the coast †. Broad strands of sand and gravel are frequently to be seen at the bottom of bays and at the base of cliffs, essentially facilitating the access to the shores. Expanding laterally from the beach, extensive plains are, in some places, to be seen, whose short-lived verdure forms an inspiriting contrast with the bleak and perennial icebergs of the frigid zone.

Of the interior of the country, retiring from the coasts, two degrees south of the arctic circle, a tolerably correct conception may be formed

* The distance navigated on the polar sea by the arctic expedition under Sir John Franklin, in their frail birch-bark vessels, exceeded 650 geographical miles.

† Franklin's Journey to Coppermine river.

from the familiar or scientific descriptions we possess of various sections of it that have been traversed by European explorers. The country through which flows Mackenzie's majestic river, the borders of the Coppermine, and the region obliquely traversed by Franklin, from Hood's river to Fort Enterprise*, are described in a manner to afford very satisfactory data from whence to judge of the general characteristics of the country. It appears to be profusely watered by lakes and rivers with their numerous tributaries, judging from the frequency of the streams intersected by the arctic party in their diagonal journey across it; and it is a remarkable proof of this fact, that in no one instance, on so long a march, has (if recollection serve) a deficiency of water been once stated to have occurred. Besides the rivers Coppermine and Mackenzie, the only two explored from their sources to their mouths, the largest rivers known are the Ana-tessy, or Cree, supposed to fall into Bathurst's Inlet, Cracroft, and Wright's; Hood's, Back's, and Burnside, which have their estuaries in Bathurst's Inlet; and Wentzel's, Tree, and Richardson's, which fall into the open sea.

Mackenzie's river issues out of Slave Lake in latitude 61° 45′ north, and winds, on a general course, rather north of due north-west, to the polar sea. It is gradually formed, at its head, by the funnel-shaped contraction of the lake's shores, and flows between banks of moderate elevation in general, but in some sections high, rocky, and precipitous; in others, chiefly towards the sea, comparatively low, and thinly clad with dwarf willow, pine, and birch. The stream is nearly half a mile wide in the aggregate, but much broader at its source and its estuary. Its soundings have been taken at three, nine, and fifty fathoms†, and its current,

* In referring to this part of Sir John Franklin's Journey, it is equally impossible to forbear recalling to mind the unparalleled hardships, and truly affecting circumstances by which it was marked, or to deny myself this opportunity of expressing my sincerest admiration of the fortitude, perseverance, and heroism that so eminently distinguished as well the magnanimous leader of so bold and hazardous an expedition, as his able assistants, Dr. Richardson, and Messrs. Back and Hood. On the untoward and melancholy fate of the latter we must drop the tear of unfeigned sorrow, from the general esteem in which he appears to have been held by those best able to appreciate his merits; and to the tried fidelity and courage of the faithful Hepburn we can but pay the tribute of our admiration and applause.

† Mackenzie's Voyages.

though sometimes strong, and perfectly rapid at two points, cannot be considered as offering insuperable obstacles to navigation; but the shallows and sand-bars at both its extremities would, in all probability, present more serious impediments. The chief rivers falling into it are the Great Bear and the Rivière aux Liards, apparently Mackenzie's river of the Mountains.

The highest waters of the Coppermine that have been traced are those of Lake Providence, communicating, through a section of the river, with Point Lake, which is of an elongated shape, about sixty miles long, varying in width from half a mile to three miles, and bounded to the north and south by hills, ridges, and frequent cliffs of seven or eight hundred feet elevation. The waters of Point Lake, passing to the westward through Red Rock Lake, are discharged by the Coppermine, which flows in a course almost parallel with Mackenzie's river. Its breadth varies from one to three hundred yards: its waters are deep, and its current extremely rapid. The banks are, at intervals, composed of alluvial sands and rugged steeps, seldom relieved by the reviving verdure of the forest; yet in many places the scenery it presents is by no means uninteresting, and may sometimes, perhaps, aspire to the beautiful or the sublime. Under the sixty-sixth parallel of latitude, ranges of barren hills, with rounded summits, are seen on both sides of the river, running parallel with them, at four or five miles' distance, and rising to the height of six or seven hundred feet. Lower down, the stream opens its channel through a still bolder region, traversed by mountain ranges, bending to the south-west, apparently consisting of clay-slate with peaks of syenite rising to an elevation of from twelve to fifteen hundred feet *. Between this point and the mouth of the river, the frequency and violence of the rapids increase, the banks become often precipitous, and walled by perpendicular cliffs of rock, betwixt which the shackled waters rush with infuriated impetuosity.

The Copper Mountains, which take their name from the mine found within them, are situated on the north-west bank of a great bend of the river, in latitude 67° 10′ 30″ north, longitude 116° 25′ 45″ west. Of the

* Franklin.

difficulties opposed to the eventual advantages to which the metallic mine might be rendered subservient, Sir John Franklin speaks in the following terms: "The impracticability of navigating the river upwards from the sea, and the want of wood for forming an establishment, would prove insuperable objections to rendering the collection of copper at this part worthy of mercantile speculation *." Describing the view of the country, surveyed from several elevated positions, attained in the progress of their collateral excursion to the mountains, he remarks, "that two or three small lakes only were visible, still partly frozen; and much snow remained on the mountains †. The trees were reduced to a scanty fringe on the borders of the river, and every side was beset by naked mountains." Beyond latitude 67° 30′ no trees whatever were to be seen ‡.

As far as general terms may be applied to so large an extent of territory, it may be said, that its surface exhibits far more of the plain than of the mountain, that its hills never rise to very considerable heights, and that sterility is the predominant characteristic of its soil. The rivers that flow through it are, for the most part, rapid, and the lakes frequent and fantastic in their shapes. Of the limited variety of the trees, the pine, the poplar, the willow, and the larch are the most common. Lichens and mosses abundantly clothe the faces of some hills, or cover the surface of deep swamps: and the plains, consisting in some parts of clay flats or bottoms, and marshy meadows, and so frequently stony and utterly barren, are sometimes thinly covered with an arid grass, which yields a slender sustenance to the musk ox and the rein-deer; the hills, crags, and cliffs being the haunts of the black and white bear, and of the preying wolf.

Such is the home of the barbarian Esquimau, whose country ranges from the base of the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps from the very shores of the Pacific, to the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, inhabiting, in his de-

* Franklin, vol. ii. p. 161. † July 11th, 1821.

‡ From these generalized descriptions of Mackenzie's and Coppermine rivers, a sufficiently correct idea of their chief features may be formed; but the reader desirous of a more minute account of both will of course consult the interesting journals of the discoverers, which contain much valuable information.

sultory and wandering mode of savage existence, the bleakest hyperborean regions of the globe. The copper Indians frequent the country to the southward of the Esquimaux lands east and west of Yellow Knife river.

SECTION V.

The fifth and last section of country remaining to be described is the whole tract of British territory lying on the western side of the Rocky Mountains. It occupies an extent of coast on the Pacific Ocean exceeding twelve hundred miles, situated between Cape Blanco or Oxford on the south-east, and Mount St. Elias on the north-west. The different sections of the coast, commencing from Mount St. Elias, are called New Norfolk, New Cornwall, New Hanover, New Caledonia, and New Georgia, which comprise the greatest part of the north-west shores of America discovered, explored, or surveyed by Cook, Vancouver, and Mackenzie.

The coasts are remarkably broken and indented by deep arms of the ocean, leaving extensive insulated tracts, which form numerous gulfs, straits, inlets, and sounds. The islands most worthy of note, from their magnitude, are Quadra and Vancouver's, forming with the main the Gulf of Georgia, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Princess Royal Islands, Queen Charlotte, the Prince of Wales's Archipelago and George III. Archipelago, Admiralty and Revellagegida Islands. The Oregan, or Columbia, and Fraser's river, with their various branches, some of which form considerable streams of themselves, are the two rivers to which explorations have hitherto been chiefly confined. The Columbia takes its source in the Rocky Mountains in latitude 53° 30′ north, and, flowing out of a lake that bears the name of the fruit (the cranberry) found abundantly in its vicinity, descends to the Pacific Ocean, first directing its general course to the southward, and afterwards to the westward, to its mouth, in latitude 46° 19′ north, longitude 124° 10′ west. The tides regularly rise and fall at its estuary nine perpendicular feet; and their influence is sensibly felt at the distance of nearly one hundred miles from the sea. Between the ocean and that which should properly be considered the entrance of the river, a surface of sea intervenes, from three to seven miles wide, the navigation of which is rendered intricate by shoals of sand extending nearly from

side to side. This space ought rather to be deemed a sound receiving the waters of the river than a part of the river itself, the mouth of which is half a mile wide, well defined, and formed by the contraction of the shores of the sound. Cape Disappointment on the north and Cape Adams on the south form the opening of the sound, across which a bank or bar extends, with about four fathoms' water above it, rendering the ingress difficult to ships of considerable burthen. Between the two marshy points at the entrance of the river seven fathoms of water have been found; and for a distance of eighty miles higher up the soundings have varied from 10, to 12, 8, 5, and 6, but in no instance less than three fathoms, in the channels *. Two leagues above its mouth the banks of the river, at first low and oozy, become rocky and bold: the high banks afterwards recede from the margin, and are seen on the north shore to rise in gradual acclivities. Above Point Sheriff they are rocky to the south, and flat, low, and sandy to the north. From thence to Point Vancouver, where Lieutenant Broughton's survey terminated, they alternate from high to low, and sometimes are lined by pebbly beaches. The banks of the river, from its estuary upwards, are generally well wooded; the higher grounds exhibiting a growth of lofty pine, and the lower the ash, poplar, elder, maple, the willow, and a variety of other trees. Its scenery, diversified by Green Island and hills, is described as affording many pleasing and romantic views, in which figure an occasional native village, perched on some proud eminence, or placed at the base of a bold ridge, its ephemeral and savage structure and grotesque inhabitants imparting much of the picturesque to the landscape.

Forts † George or Clatsop, Vancouver, Nezpercesa, and Okanagan, are situate at considerable intervals upon the river, commencing from Point Adams. The climate at the mouth of the Columbia is mild and congenial, the mercury having been seldom known during three successive years ‡ to have sunk below 0, whilst the highest summer tem-

* Vancouver's Voyages, vol. ii. p. 57, *et seq.*

† This is the name given to any European establishment, house, or trading-post in the Indian countries.

‡ Franchere's Voyages. To the intelligent and judicious remarks of this gentleman, a Canadian, are we indebted for much useful information relative to that section of British territory.

perature did not exceed 76°. Westerly winds, that are the most prevalent in spring and summer, generally rise with the tide, and temper the heat of the atmosphere. In the latter part of summer and the beginning of autumn north-west winds almost constantly prevail; and throughout the months of October, November, and December, which embrace the rainy season, the winds blow chiefly from the south-west.

"The surface of the soil in the valleys is a coat of black vegetable earth, not more than five or six inches thick. Beneath this is a kind of gray earth, extremely cold. Under this subsoil is coarse sand or gravel, and beneath this stones. On the high lands the soil is very thin and stony. On the seashore, to the south of Point Adams, is found a kind of white earth resembling pipe-clay; and specimens of red, green, and yellow earth, with a shining mineral substance resembling lead ore, were found further south by the natives; but no limestone is to be found in that part of the coast or country."

The cedar, spruce, white pine, and hemlock are the most abundant species of trees at the mouth of the river. The cedars not unfrequently measure four and five fathoms in circumference, and the hemlocks from twelve to twenty inches in diameter *.

The principal branches of the Columbia are the rivers Multnomah, Sapin or Lewis, Okanagan, Spokan, Flathead or Clark, and M'Gillivray. Lewis and Clark's rivers spread into numerous ramifications, that descend chiefly from the Rocky Mountains, through beds sometimes broken by falls, or rendered intricate by rocks and rapids. Fraser's river has three principal sources; Fraser and Stuart Lakes, and a branch shooting eastward to the Rocky Mountains †. It flows southerly, and falls into the Gulf of Georgia, receiving in its course the waters of several tributaries, the largest of which is Thompson's river. Trading forts are established upon the lakes at the head of Fraser's river, and one is sta-

* Captain Franchere.

† It must have been down this stream, and not the Columbia, that Mackenzie passed on his route to the Pacific; and the statements of the Indians, that white people were making establishments at its mouth, which led him to believe that he was upon the Columbia, may be explained by the circumstance, that European settlements were then in progress at Nootka, to which it is more than probable the information communicated by the natives alluded.

tioned upon Thompson's river. Flathead House is about two hundred miles from the mouth of Clark's river; and Kotanie Fort is situated in the Rocky Mountains, on a collateral branch of the Columbia.

Salmon river is not remarkable for its magnitude, but a variety of adventitious circumstances concur to render it worthy of particular notice. Its length is not more than forty-five or fifty miles, and its general breadth about fifty yards; it meanders in a deep ravine, and is navigable for canoes of the largest size. It abounds with salmon, which the natives take in the greatest profusion, by means of an ingenious "weir," dam, or snare set in the river; and it is from these fisheries that they almost exclusively derive subsistence throughout the year. The natives are effectually domiciled upon the banks of the river, and congregate in small villages, of which a lively description is given by Mackenzie. These little communities are three in number, and have been distinguished by names indicative of the cordiality or hostility that marked the reception of the explorer. Friendly Village is the highest on the river; the Village of Rascals is at its mouth, near Mackenzie's Outlet; and the Great Village, containing in 1792 upwards of 200 souls, is situated on the north side, about mid-way between the other two. Their habitations bore evident signs of their intercourse with Europeans when Mackenzie visited that coast; and they not unfrequently answered in good English, "No, no," to such of his proposals as they were disposed to negative.

The courses of the rivers discharging themselves into the sea have, in most cases, a southern direction. Their streams are swift and often rapid; but they appear in general to be deep and navigable for considerable distances; subject, however, to occasional portages, rendered necessary by impracticable cascades. The lakes of which any knowledge is possessed are few in number, and of very inferior dimensions when compared with the expansive sheets of water found to the east of the Rocky Mountains; but several lakes of great magnitude are reported by Indians to exist in the interior, the locality and proportions of which are equally unknown.

The information extant with respect to the surface and soil of the country is quite as superficial and imperfect; yet we are not wholly

without the means of forming some opinion upon the subject, from the observations and surveys of Vancouver, Mackenzie, Clark, Lewis, Franchere, &c. It appears that between the Rocky Mountains and the sea a subordinate but high range of hills, running nearly parallel to the continuation of the chain of the lofty Andes, skirts the coasts from Admiralty Bay to the bottom of the Gulf of Georgia, and, extending along Puget's Sound, stretches S. S. E. across the Columbia, and loses itself among the mountains of Mexico. Its altitude is conspicuous at many points, and in some instances attains nearly the inferior limits of perpetual snow, between the 52nd and 53rd degree of latitude *. It is in this range that the peaks observed by Vancouver are to be found, which he respectively named Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helen's, and Mount Hood.

The valley formed by this ridge and the Rocky Mountains does not appear to correspond altogether with the extensive barren plain at the base of the Rocky Mountains to the eastward. Judging from the accounts of the tracts that have been explored, this valley may be said to enjoy the advantage of a competent degree of fertility; it undulates into bold swells, in the midst, however, of occasional plains, seldom wholly divested of verdure and copses, and, generally speaking, yields an abundant growth of forest trees, the dimensions of which, and especially of the cedar, the fir, and hemlock, increase to a prodigious magnitude in approaching the coast.

The massive range of granitic mountains that constitutes the eastern face of the valley occupies of itself a vast surface, varying in breadth from fifty to nearly one hundred miles. It rises into towering cones, high rounded summits, and sometimes continued, sometimes broken ridges, in the intervals of which or at the base of pinnacles are frequently found broad valleys and flats of argillaceous deposits, possessing a high degree of fertility. A great number of its peaks are exalted far into the regions of perpetual snow, and are beheld at the distance of more than one hundred miles in approaching them at some points from the eastward †. The highest summits that have been ascertained by trigo-

* Mackenzie's Travels.

† James's Account of an Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, vol. iii. p. 238.

nometrical admeasurement are found to be about 8,500 feet above the water-table of the country, extending along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains*, which is placed about 2700 feet above the "assumed" level of the ocean. The altitude of this immense range seems to diminish towards the north; but how and where it subsides has never yet been ascertained.

Looking at the great geological features of America, the singular geographical position of two prominent ranges of lofty mountains forming almost one continued chain, unparalleled for its extent, and at some points for its elevation, is extremely striking. From Cape Horn to the arctic seas we behold the stupendous Andes, stretching nearly north and south along the western flank of an immense continent, almost parallel with its extensive shores, and affording to the inquisitive geologist a fact of the highest importance in his theories of continental formations, from which conclusions may be drawn well calculated to throw considerable light upon this branch of the natural sciences.

In instituting a comparison between the mountains of North America and those of the other portions of the globe, the general inferiority of the former in altitude will be eminently conspicuous. Indeed to the eastward of the Rocky Mountains very rare instances are met with where hills rise 4000 feet above the level of the sea. But comparing the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains with the gigantic altitude of the Andes, the Alps, the Geesh Mountains of Africa, or the peerless height of the Hymalayan Mountains of Asia, they sink into comparative insignificance, although, as the summits of a vast continuous range, they are extremely grand and imposing.

Returning to the consideration of the valley west of the Stony Mountains, it may safely be said, that between the southern boundary of this portion of the British possessions, and the 52nd or 53rd degree of latitude, large tracts will be found to possess all the advantages requisite for colonization, both as regards fertility of soil and congeniality of climate: and there can be no doubt that at some period, probably not very remote, the civilizing arts of agriculture and commerce will extend

* James's Account of an Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, vol. iii. p. 238.

their social influence to the north-west coast of America, and flourish on the shores of the North Pacific Ocean.

Then would the importance of a north passage become paramount, at least as far as the precarious and ephemeral navigation of icy seas could be rendered subservient to commercial intercourse, as it would materially abridge the length of voyage between the ports on the north-west coast of America and European markets. Whether the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn be doubled, as must unavoidably be done at present, the voyage is equally long and circuitous; yet it would for two-thirds of the year at least be the only alternative left. The hazards and perils of arctic navigation, even during the summer months, would in all probability operate as a check on the frequency of passages by the northern seas, and in many instances render preferable the practised and incomparably longer route to the southward.

The gigantic but feasible project for some time contemplated of opening a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the Bay of Mandinga with the Gulf of Panama, and therefore the waters of the Caribbean Sea or the Atlantic with those of the Pacific, would, if consummated, be an effort of human ingenuity and art which would incalculably facilitate the commercial relations of every part of the world. It would in a great measure supersede the expediency of the further discoveries of a northern passage, as regards at least the promotion of commerce; although they might still be prosecuted with invaluable advantages to mankind as a means of extending the boundaries of human knowledge.

UPPER CANADA.



Sketched by I.F. Bouchette 68th L.t Iv

On Stone by L.Haghe

BROCK'S MONUMENT,

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

London Engle Lodge to the King's Most Excellent Majesties

CHAPTER III.

Upper Canada.—Its Boundaries—Extent—Divisions and Subdivisions—First Settlements by the French—Lands granted and ungranted.

The existence of Upper Canada as a distinct province can be dated only from the year 1791, previous to which it formed part of the province of Quebec, under the provisions of the 14th Geo. III. The convenience and interest at once of the original Canadian inhabitants, of the recent English settlers, and of the disbanded troops located after the peace of 1783, and occupying lands in the western section of the province of Quebec, dictated, at the above date, the division of that province into two, which was accordingly effected by the British legislature applying to these countries the denomination of Upper and Lower Canada. Another reason which enforced the expediency of this division was the difference of the tenure by which the lands in the two departments were held; the whole of the earlier French settlements being occupied by seignorial grants under the feudal system, whilst the disbanded troops and more recent settlers held their lands in free and common soccage. The division was therefore so regulated as to include within the lower province all those lands held by the first species of tenure, whilst the upper province was composed entirely of such as had been granted by the last.

That part of Canada which subsequently became the upper province had, on the 24th July, 1788, been divided by proclamation of the governor-in-chief of the province of Quebec, Lord Dorchester, into four districts, viz. Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Hesse; but, by the first act of the provincial parliament of Upper Canada in 1792, these districts changed their names to those of the Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western, but without altering their limits. When, however, Major

General Simcoe, who was the first lieutenant-governor of the province ever appointed, entered on the administration of the government, he adopted a new division into districts, counties, and townships, which have again been newly modelled and others added by the proclamations of subsequent governors, and various acts of the provincial legislature.

The line of division between the two provinces, carefully adapted to the difference of tenure before explained, was judiciously fixed to commence at the cove west of Point au Baudet on Lake St. Francis; pursuing the western limits of the seignories of New Longueuil, and Vaudreuil or Rigaud, and intersecting the Grand or Ottawa river at Point Fortune. Thus, at least, is the division laid down in all the maps of the two provinces now extant; but it may be as well to refer to the act of the British parliament which prescribes their boundaries.

By the 31st of Geo. III., an act professedly passed for the purpose of repealing certain parts of an act of the 14th of the same reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," the following line of division, likewise prescribed by his majesty's proclamation of the 18th November, 1791, General Sir Alured Clarke being lieutenant-governor, was definitively adopted.

By this act the line was expressed "to commence at a stone boundary, on the north bank of the Lake of St. Francis, at the cove west of Point au Baudet, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the seignory of New Longueuil; running along the said limits, northerly, to the 34th degree of north latitude, and then westerly to the westernmost angle of the said seignory of New Longueuil; then along the north-western boundary of the seignory of Vaudreuil, running north 25 degrees east, till it strikes the Ottawa river*; afterwards to ascend the said river into Lake Tomiscaming, and from the head of the said lake,

* The bearings of the westernmost limits of these seignories were incorrectly described, and were taken from an erroneous map of that section of the then province of Quebec. This circumstance has already produced great difficulties and litigation between the frontier inhabitants of the provinces, and is an evil calling loudly for remedy. The subject will be further considered in describing the western limits of Lower Canada.

in a line due north, until it strikes the southern boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the west and south of such line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada."

The province of Upper Canada, thus divided, lies between the parallels of 41° 47′ and 49° of north latitude, and extends westward from 74° 30′ of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich. It is bounded on the south by the United States, on the north by the Hudson's Bay territory and the Grand or Ottawa river, on the east by the province of Lower Canada, and on the west its limits are not easy to ascertain. They may, perhaps, fairly be considered to be formed by the head waters of the rivers and streams that fall into Lake Superior, at or about the height of land on the Grand Portage in longitude 117° west. The vast section of country appertaining to the British dominions to the west and north-west of this point is generally known by the denomination of the Western Country or North-West Indian Territories*.

The line of demarcation between this province, *i. e.* Upper Canada, and the United States, from the monument at St. Regis, on the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude, westward to the Lake of the Woods, was sufficiently settled by the commissioners appointed to decide the same, with reference to the treaty of 1783, under the treaty of Ghent, at least as far as that line runs from St. Regis through the rivers and lakes to the strait of St. Mary's; as will appear on reference to the report of those commissioners (Appendix, No. I.). An enumeration of the islands, from their magnitude and importance most worthy of note, comprehended within the limits of this province, will be found in the note on p. 16.

From the western limit of Lower Canada this province is bounded

* This want of a definite western limit to the province occasioned some doubts as to the jurisdiction of the provincial government over this north-western territory, which is much resorted to by Indian traders, and was particularly so by the North-West Company of Canada, now extinct; to obviate which doubts, an act passed the British legislature in the year 1803, for the prevention and punishment of crimes in the Indian territories. By this act justices of the peace were appointed for that district, with authority to apprehend criminals and send them to Lower Canada for trial; and, accordingly, many persons were sent to Montreal and Quebec, and there tried for acts committed in the Indian territories. Of this, the distressing controversy between Lord Selkirk and the North-West Company of Canada is a remarkable instance.

by the Ottawa as far as Lake Tomiscaming *, thence by a line drawn due north to the southern boundary of the Hudson's Bay territory. This line has been generally understood to indicate a range of highlands dividing the rivers and streams which fall into Hudson's and James's Bays from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence and the lakes of Canada, and forming naturally the northern boundary of the province.

Adopting these as the actual limits of the province, its superficial content may be estimated in round numbers at 141,000 square statute miles. Of this vast extent of territory, about 32,929 square statute miles have been laid out into townships, and tracts set apart for particular purposes, enumerated in the note †. It comprises certain vacant tracts in the vicinity of surveyed lands, generally denominated lands of the crown; besides a tract exceeding one million and a half of acres in the vicinity of Lake Huron, usually termed Indian territory.

The history of the discoveries and early settlements in America, as well as of their transfer by conquest and treaty, is too largely treated of in another part of this work to render it necessary here to enter into a separate and distinct account of the colonization of Upper Canada.

The first inducement to the French to extend their establishments in this direction arose out of the destructive wars with the Iroquois or five nations, in which they found themselves involved as the allies and protectors of the Hurons and Aljonquins.

* This boundary does not express whether the islands in the Ottawa are to be considered as part of Upper or of Lower Canada; or which of these islands are to be referred to one and which to the other province.

		Acres.
† Townships		16,816,800
The Huron tract, granted to the Canada Company	1,000,000	
St. Regis, Indian tract	30,720	
Longueuil or L'Original Seignory	25,000	
Land of the Six Nations on the Grand River	333,000	
Clergy reserves for the Six Nations' Lands	132,000	
Lands belonging to the crown near Lake St. Clair	380,720	
Ditto, north of the Huron tract	450,000	
Indian reserve opposite Fort St. Clair	16,000	
Ditto, Ditto, Commodore Creek	10,240	
Indian territory in the vicinity of Lake Huron	1,883,200	4,257,880
		21,074,680

The ravages made by them, on the French territories, rendered it necessary for Governor Frontenac to erect a fort, which he accordingly did in 1672 at a place called Cataracqui, at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, the site of the present flourishing town of Kingston. Shortly afterwards the French built Fort Niagara; and though the vigorous attacks of the Iroquois obliged them, in 1689, to blow up these forts and retire further down the river, they subsequently renewed their advances and re-established the forts. To these they added another on the island in the river near Osweigatchie, called Fort Levi, a military post at Detroit, and a garrison and trading village at Michilimackinac. These comprise all the attempts at European colonization in Upper Canada previous to its conquest by the British; for though the French had passed over to the Ohio, the Illinois, and the Mississippi, and on their route hence to Louisiana had attempted some settlements, they were so feebly supported as shortly to sink into decay. So far were they indeed from displaying either enterprise or energy in settling the country under their dominion, that the sphere of their establishments even in Lower Canada rather contracted than increased.

After the conquest of Quebec, in 1759, one campaign sufficed to render the English masters of all the French settlements in Upper Canada, and of the immense tract of country before described and recognised by that name.

A royal proclamation issued shortly afterwards, which described the limits of the province far short of those since declared, contained a provision for reduced officers and disbanded soldiers, allotting to them certain portions of the waste lands of the crown. These allotments were at the close of the war made the standard for other allowances of a similar nature.

The divisions of the province have been before slightly alluded to; they may now be more correctly stated to be, ELEVEN DISTRICTS,—TWENTY-SIX COUNTIES,—and SIX RIDINGS, comprising together 273 townships, besides the various large tracts of reserved land and Indian territory more particularly specified in p. 64. The following will best illustrate the distribution and subdivisions of the province:—

Division of the Province of Upper Canada into Districts, Counties, Ridings, Townships, Special Tracts, and Allotments, together with Blocks of Crown and Clergy Reservations, and Lands appropriated to the Indians, &c.

Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
EASTERN	GLENGARY	Lancaster
		Charlottenburgh
		Kenyon
		Lochiel
	STORMONT	Cornwall
		Osnabruck
		Finch
		Roxburgh
	DUNDAS	Williamsburgh
		Matilda
		Mountain
		Winchester
OTTAWA	PRESCOTT	Hawkesbury
		Caledonia
		Longueuil
		Alfred
		Plantagenet
		Plantagenetrear
	RUSSELL	Clarence
		Cumberland
		Gloucester
		Osgoode
		Russell
		Cambridge
JOHNSTOWN	GRENVILLE	Edwardsburgh
		Augusta
		Wolford
		Oxford on the Rideau
		Marlborough
		Montague
		Gower, North
		Gower, South
	LEEDS	Elizabeth Town
		Youge
		Lansdown
		Leeds
		Grosby, North
		Grosby, South
		Bastard
		Burgess
		Elmsley
		Kitley

Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
BATHURST	CARLETON	Nepean
		Goulburn
		March
		Torbolton
		Fitzroy
		MacNabb
		Horton
		Huntly
		Pakenham
	LANARK	Beckwith
		Drummond
		Bathurst
		Sherbrooke, South
		Sherbrooke, North
		Dalhousie
		Lanark
		Ramsay
		Darling
		Lavant
MIDLAND	FRONTENAC	Howe Island
		Pittsburgh
		Gd. Isle or Wolfe Id.
		Kingston
		Loughborough
		Portland
		Hinchinbrook
		Bedford
		Kenebec
		Olden
		Oso
		Barrie
		Clarendon
		Palmerston
	LENNOX AND ADDINGTON	Ernest Town
		Adolphus Town
		Fredericksburgh
		Richmond
		Camden, East
		Amherst Island
		Sheffield
		Kalador
		Anglesea

Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
MIDLAND	HASTINGS	Sidney
		Thurlow
		Tyendinaga
		Hungerford
		Huntingdon
		Rawdon
		Marmora
		Madoc
		Elzevir
		Lake
		Tudor
		Grimsthorpe
	PRINCE EDWARD	Ameliasburgh
		Hillier
		Hallowell
		Sophiasburgh
		Marysburgh
NEWCASTLE	NORTHUMBERLAND	Murray
		Cramaghe
		Haldimand
		Hamilton
		Alnwick
		Percy
		Seymour
		Asphodel
		Otanabee
		Managhan
		Smith
		Douro
		Dummer
		Belmont
		Methuen
		Burleigh
		Harvey
		Emily Gore
	DURHAM	Hope
		Clarke
		Darlington
		Cartwright
		Manvers
		Cavan
		Emily
		Ops
		Mariposa
		Eldon
		Fenelon
		Verulam

Districts.	Counties.		Townships.
HOME	YORK	East Riding.	Whitby
			Pickering
			Scarborough
			York and Peninsula
			Etobicoke
			Markham
			Vaughan
			King
			Whitchurch
			Uxbridge
			Reach
			Gwillimbury, East
			Gwillimbury, North
			Scott
			Georgina
			Brock
		West Riding.	Toronto
			Toronto Gore
			Chinguacousy
			Caledon
			Albion
			Gwillimbury, West
			Tecumseth
			Adjala
			Mono
			Amaranth
			Luther
			Proton
			Melancthon
			Mulmur
			Tossorontio
			Essa
			Innisfil
			Thorah
			Mara
			Rama
	SIMCOE		Oro
			Vespra
			Sunnidale
			Merlin
			Ospry
			Artemisia
			Euphrasia
			Alta
			Java
			Flos
			Medante
			Orillia
			Matchedash
			Tay
			Tiny
			Zero

Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
GORE	Halton	Trafalgar
		Nelson
		Flamborough, East
		Flamborough, West
		Beaverly
		Dumfries
		Waterloo
		Wilmot
		Nasagiweya
		Esquesing
		Erin
		Eramosa
		Goderich
		Woolwich
		Nichol
		Garrafraxa
	Wentworth	Ancaster
		Barton
		Salt-Fleet
		Binbrook
		Glanford
NIAGARA	Lincoln	1st Riding. Grimsby
		1st Riding. Clinton
		1st Riding. Claistor
		1st Riding. Gainsborough
		2d Riding. Louth
		2d Riding. Grantham
		2d Riding. Niagara
		3d Riding. Stamford
		3d Riding. Thorold
		3d Riding. Pelham
		4th Riding. Crowland
		4th Riding. Willoughby
		4th Riding. Bertie
		4th Riding. Humberstone
		4th Riding. Wainfleet
	Haldimand	Moultan
		Camboro
LONDON	Norfolk	Rainham
		Walpole
		Woodhouse
		Charlotteville
		Walsingham

Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
LONDON	Norfolk	Houghton
		Middleton
		Windham
		Townsend
		Turkey Point and Promontory of Long Point
	Oxford	Burford
		Oakland
		Norwich
		Dereham
		Oxford on Thames
		Blandford
		Blenheim
		Nissouri
		Zorra
	Middlesex	Bayham
		Malahide
		Yarmouth
		Southwold
		Dunwich
		Aldborough
		Mosa
		Ekfrid
		Carradoc
		Lobo
		Delaware
		Westminster
		Dorchester
		London
WESTERN	Kent	Orford
		Howard
		Harwich
		Raleigh
		Tilbury, East
		Romney
		Dover, East
		Dover, West
		Chatham
		Camden
		Zone
		Dawn
		Sombra
		St. Clair
	Essex	Mersey
		Gosfield
		Colchester
		Malden
		Hurons
		Sandwich
		Maidstone
		Rochester
		Tilbury, West.

The average territory of each township, including its proportion of the reserved lands, may be estimated at 61,600 acres, making an aggregate quantity of 16,816,800 acres, which may be thus more particularly described.

About 7,000,000 of acres have been granted to different classes of settlers in free and common soccage; 4,805,400 acres are reserved for the crown and clergy (part of which has already been granted by the crown to the Canada Company); and 5,011,400 acres remain to be granted within the townships, exclusive of a mass of reserved lands applicable to sale and special grants. This extent of country, bordering the north shore of the river St. Lawrence from Pointe au Baudet to Lake Ontario, the northern side of that lake and of Lake Erie up to Lake St. Clair, and of the communication between it and Lake Huron, a distance little short of five hundred and seventy miles, and stretching northward from the water to a depth varying from fifty to eighty miles, is composed of a soil which for productive richness, variety, and applicability to the highest purposes of agriculture, may challenge competition with the choicest tracts of the new world.

CHAPTER IV.

Natural Divisions of the Province.—Its Rivers, Roads, Soil, and Settlements described in three Sections.—General statistical Summary.

In attempting to give to the reader a view of so extensive and open a country as Upper Canada, no division or feature so naturally presents itself to the mind of a topographical describer, as the chains or ridges of high lands running through the country, in which the various rivers and streams take their sources, and dividing the head waters of those of such rivers as flow in one direction from those that take the opposite course. In a country generally level, abundantly watered by rivers of every dimension, from the broad, full-flowing, and majestic stream, the impetuous, roaring, and resistless torrent, to the gentle meandering of a purling brook, emptying themselves into spacious lakes, almost claiming the title of seas, as is the case with the province now under notice; this particular feature seems peculiarly to demand our attention: and the rather, as we thence form an idea of the various valleys formed by their windings, through which the rivers take their course from their sources to their estuaries.

The first of these ridges, or ranges of elevated or table-land, that presents itself to our notice is that which divides the waters falling into the Ottawa, from those that are lost in the St. Lawrence. This ridge, pursuing a course chiefly westerly, from the division line between Upper and Lower Canada, traverses the townships of Lochiel and Roxburgh, in the rear of Osnabruck, Williamsburg, and Matilda (in which last township the Riviere des Petites Nations takes its source, at the distance of five miles from the St. Lawrence); thence, winding through Edwardsburg and Elizabeth Town, where it divides the source of one of the great branches of the Rideau, near a small lake, from the

head of Tonnewanta, or Jones's Creek, at the distance of about ten miles from the St. Lawrence, the ridge traverses Bastard and Crosby, in a line extending diagonally towards the north, and divides the waters and lake of the Rideau, from those of the Gannanoqui.

This division shows that the ridge now described is the most elevated table-land between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, towards each of which it has a gradual descent of four feet one inch to a mile. That from a given height the line of descent should be in the same ratio, on a base of fifty miles, as on a base of eighty miles, may appear a trigonometrical paradox; but, undoubted as the fact is, it becomes reconciled by finding, that the level of Lake Ontario is about one hundred and thirty feet higher than that of the Ottawa river. This fact was ascertained and established by the engineer employed on the Rideau canal, who fixes the highest point of land at about forty miles from Kingston, on the line of the canal, and gives its elevation or summit-level at two hundred and ninety feet above the surface of the Grand river at By Town. The long and gradual descent north and north-easterly from this table-land to the Ottawa, accounts for the level appearance of the section of country lying on its banks.

Continuing its course westerly, the table-land divides the head-waters of the Rideau from those of the Napaunée; thence winding northerly through Olden, towards Barrie, it separates the head-waters of the Mississippi from those of the Moira; and pursuing its main westerly direction, winding along the heads of numerous streams, emptying themselves into the Trent river, and a chain of small lakes stretching towards Lake Simcoe, the westermost of which is Balsam Lake, passes about eighteen miles north of that lake. Through the Balsam Lake passes a water communication, explored by Mr. Catty of the Royal Engineers, which penetrates through the range of high lands, and expands into two or three narrow lakes, successively up to its source near the head-waters of the Madawasca, through which chain of small lakes and four portages, a ready communication is given from the source of the stream to Lake Balsam. At the point where this stream approaches the head-waters of the Madawasca, it is divided from them by another ridge of elevated or table-land, which observation shows to be higher

than that we have before been tracing, inasmuch as the water communication we have just described descends from it through the other ridge south-west into Balsam Lake. This latter ridge, taking an easterly direction from the point at which we are now arrived, joins the former ridge near the sources of the Rideau, dividing the head-waters of streams falling into the Ottawa from those taking the direction of Lake Huron. From the same point, stretching in a north-western course, it continues to divide the waters falling into Lake Huron from those emptying themselves into Hudson's and James's Bays, and terminates in the grand ridge of high lands, separating the waters of Hudson's Bay from those of the Great Lakes.

From the Bay of Quinte another ridge of high lands runs in a westerly direction along the northern shores of Lake Ontario, at a distance, in some places, of not more than nine miles, which is the case at Hamilton, dividing the numerous streams and head-waters of rivers falling into that lake from those descending northward into the river Trent, Rice Lake, Otanabee river, and the chain of lakes before mentioned. The ridge receding northward and westerly from the lake to the distance of twenty-four miles from York, there separates the waters of Holland river and other streams falling into Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron, from those discharging themselves into Ontario. Thence, bending round the heads of the Toronto and its tributary streams, dividing them from those of the Grand or Ouse river, it pursues a south-easterly direction towards the head of the lake, merges in the Burlington Heights, and runs along the shores of Burlington Bay and the south side of Lake Ontario, at a distance not exceeding from four to eight miles, to Queenstown Heights. Still pursuing an easterly direction on the southern border of the lake, it stretches into the territory of the United States to Lockport, distant twelve miles from the lake, crosses the western canal, and, running parallel with it, subsides at Rochester, on the banks of the Genesee. This ridge, though high in many places, and bounding the head streams of the smaller rivers that fall into Lake Ontario, does not divide the head-waters of many larger streams, taking their sources far to the south; but it constitutes a striking geological feature of that part of the country, which points it out as the shores of the original basin of the lake.

Having thus given a preliminary description of the most prominent features of the province, the surface of which is characterized by its general evenness, notwithstanding the table ridges of moderate elevation we have traced, we will endeavour to convey a more definite and distinct idea of the face of the country, its soil, and its settlements, without, nevertheless, entering into those minute details or descriptive elaborations that are inconsistent with the plan of the present work. To do so the more efficiently it will be convenient to divide the province into three imaginary divisions, within the circumscribed boundaries of which it will be easier to travel in our description, and to dwell upon the particular points that may appear most deserving of paramount notice and consideration, within their respective limits.

Adopting for this purpose the most obvious and natural division of so extensive a territory that suggests itself, the province may be divided into the three following sections:

The first or eastern section, embracing all that tract or tongue of land between the Ottawa river and the St. Lawrence, bounded on the west by the eastern line of Newcastle district, and on the east by the western boundary of the province. It includes five districts; Eastern, Ottawa, Johnstown, Midland, and Bathurst.

The second or central section will comprise the districts of Newcastle and Home, and extend from the bottom of the Bay of Quinté to the north-eastern limits of the district of Gore.

The third or western section, embracing the residue of the surveyed parts of the province westward, will consist of the Western, London, Niagara, and Gore districts.

§ I.—EASTERN SECTION.—

EASTERN, OTTAWA, JOHNSTOWN, MIDLAND, AND BATHURST DISTRICTS.

Situated between two broad and navigable rivers, the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, and centrally traversed in a diagonal course by an extensive and splendid sloop canal, connecting the waters of Lake Erie with those of Ontario,—this section of country evidently enjoys important geographical and local advantages. Its surface presents, almost unex-

ceptionably, a table level of moderate elevation, with a very gentle and scarcely perceptible depression as it approaches the margin of the magnificent streams by which it is bounded to the northward and south-east.

The soil, though sometimes too moist and marshy, is extremely rich and fertile in general, and chiefly consists of a brown clay and yellow loam, admirably adapted to the growth of wheat and every other species of grain. In the immediate vicinity of the Bay of Quinté and the shores of Ontario it is still more clayey, and rests upon a substratum of bluish limestone, which appears to be co-extensive with the section of country we are describing, and sometimes penetrates through the soil above the surface. The forests abound with a variety of large and lofty trees; among which are profusely found white pine, white and red oak, maple, beech, birch, hickory, basswood, ironwood, butternut, and poplar; ash, elm, and cedar are also found in the forests in considerable quantities, but are less frequent than those first enumerated.

It is intersected by numerous rivers, remarkable for the multitude of their branches and minor ramifications, and by frequent lakes and ponds, peculiarly irregular and fantastic in their shapes. Of the rivers, the most conspicuous are the Rideau, Petite Nation, Mississippi, and Madawaska, that take their sources far in the interior, generally to the westward of their mouths, and fall into the Ottawa; and the Gannanoqui, Raisin, Cataraqui, Napanee, Salmon, Moira, and part of Trent, that discharge themselves into the Bay of Quinté and the St. Lawrence. The streams of most of these rivers, besides fertilizing the lands through which they meander, and affording, in general, convenient inland water communications, turn numerous grist, carding, fulling, and saw mills.

Of the lakes may be mentioned Rideau, Gannanoqui, White or Henderson's, Mud, Devil, Indian, Clear, Irish, Loughborough, Mississippi, Olden, Clarendon, Barrie, Stoke, Marmora, Collins, Blunder, Angus, and Opinicon, besides numerous inferior lakes, the non-enumeration of which in this place will be effectually supplied by the map.

The principal public roads by which it is traversed are, the main front road along the St. Lawrence, between Lower Canada and Kingston, passing through Cornwall and Lancaster, and the front road on the Ottawa, between Point Fortune and Plantagenet. The interior traverse

roads, leading from Lancaster and Charlottenburgh, through Lochiel to Hawkesbury; those from Elizabeth and Augusta to Kingston, to the Rideau settlement, to Perth and Lanark, and from these towns to Richmond and By Town, on the Ottawa; and the various roads along the whole extent of the Rideau communication. Above Kingston the several roads to the Bay of Quinté, passing either by the ferry at Long Reach, Adolphus Town, or by the Indian village in Tyendinaga, are tolerably good. From the village of Sidney a road is open along the Trent, and through Rawdon to the Marmora iron-works. Besides these, a number of by-roads afford a ready access to neighbouring or remote settlements; but as they often penetrate a wilderness, and have been opened within a comparatively recent period, they are indifferent at best, and often bad. Indeed, the generality of roads in Upper Canada necessarily suffer from the richness of the soil they traverse, and will always require the greatest attention and constant repair.

The population of this section of the province in 1824 amounted to 69,996 souls, and in 1828 to 85,105; giving an increase in four years of 15,109 souls.

The most populous and improved part of the colony is undoubtedly that from Pointe au Baudet to the head of the Bay of Quinté, a range of one hundred and seventy miles, in which are contained the towns of Kingston, Johnstown, and Cornwall, Fort Wellington, the Mohawk Village, Brockville, and several smaller villages; besides a continuation of houses (many of them spacious and well built) and farms by the side of the main road, as well as the other roads that lead to the interior settlements. Great industry and attention to improvement are displayed upon most of the lands throughout this tract; the roads that were formerly made have been gradually rendered sound and good, and many new ones constructed; bridges have been thrown across the rivers, and various communications both by land and water opened to the interior; indeed, various indications of a flourishing and accelerated progress are apparent in almost every direction.

Of the towns just mentioned, Cornwall, lying about five miles above St. Regis, and Johnstown, three miles east of Fort Wellington, contain each from eighty to one hundred houses, built of wood, with a church,

court-house, &c.; they stand close to the river St. Lawrence; the ground planned out for each is a mile square. Brockville, so called in honour of the lamented hero of Upper Canada, Sir Isaac Brock, is delightfully situated on the St. Lawrence, in front of Elizabeth Town. It is neatly built; has a church, parsonage-house, and court-house, and contains a population of five hundred or six hundred souls. A small steam-boat now plies regularly between Brockville and Prescott.

Fort Wellington, formerly called Prescott, is situated directly opposite to the American town and fort of Ogdensburgh, or Oswegatchie, as it used to be named; between them the river is no more than one thousand six hundred yards broad. During hostilities shot were repeatedly exchanged between them, particularly on the passing of brigades of boats up the river. The village of Fort Wellington consists of forty or fifty houses; and, from its position at the head of Montreal boat-navigation and the foot of the sloop and steam navigation from the lakes, it enjoys important advantages, that must eventually accelerate and enhance its growth and prosperity. A regular line of stage is daily run between this place and Montreal (Sundays excepted), and steam-boats afford an easy communication between it and the different places on Lake Ontario *.

The town of Kingston, the largest and most populous of the Upper Province, is very advantageously seated on the north side of the river St. Lawrence, or rather at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario: it is in latitude 44° 8′ north, and in longitude 76° 40′ west from Greenwich. On the ground upon which it is built formerly stood Fort Frontenac, an old French post. Its foundation took place in 1783, and by gradual increase it now presents a front of nearly three quarters of a mile, and in 1828 contained a population ascertained by census to amount to 3,528 inhabitants, exclusive of the troops in garrison: including the latter, and making due allowance for two years' increase, its population may now be computed at not less than 5,500 souls.

The streets are regularly planned, running at right angles with each

* The fares for cabin passengers now are as follow: To or from Prescott and Niagara, 2*l.* 10*s.* Kingston and Niagara, or Kingston and York, 2*l.* Between Kingston and Prescott, 15*s.*, and between York and Niagara, 10*s.*

other, but not paved. The number of houses may be estimated at about six hundred and seventy. Most of them are well built of stone; many of them spacious and commodious: but very few are remarkable for the taste or elegance of their structure. An extensive wooden bridge of much solidity and beauty has recently been thrown over the narrowest part of the channel between Point Frederick and the town. It exceeds six hundred yards in length, and has materially added to the scenery of the place and the convenience of its inhabitants. The public buildings are a government-house, a court-house, a protestant and a catholic church, a market-house, a gaol and hospital, besides the garrison, block-houses, government magazines and stores.

This town has obtained considerable mercantile importance within the last twenty years: wharfs have been constructed, and many spacious warehouses erected, that are usually filled with merchandise: in fact, it is now become the main entrepôt between Montreal and all the settlements along the lakes to the westward. From the commencement of spring until the latter end of autumn, great activity prevails; vessels of from eighty to nearly two hundred tons, employed in navigating the lake, are continually receiving and discharging their cargoes, as well as the bateaux used in the river; and the magnificent steam-boats that ply between Kingston, York, and Niagara, contribute largely to the lively animation of the scene. Its commercial importance must also be considerably enhanced by the opening of the Rideau canal, which will necessarily render it the emporium of the whole trade of the two provinces, whether carried on by the St. Lawrence or through the Ottawa.

The harbour is well sheltered and convenient, accessible to ships not requiring more than three fathoms water, with good anchorage close to the north-eastern extremity of the town. The entrance to it is defended by a battery on Mississaga Point, and another on Point Frederick; which, with the shoal stretching from the former, with only five feet of water upon it, are quite sufficient for its protection. Opposite to the town, and distant about half a mile, is a long low peninsula, forming the west side of Navy Bay. The extremity of it is called Point Frederick. Point Henry is the extremity of another peninsula, but of higher and more commanding ground, that forms the eastern side of it. This is the principal depôt

of the royal navy on Lake Ontario, and where the ships are laid up during the winter. The anchorage is good, but somewhat exposed to south and south-west winds. It is very well defended by batteries and block-houses on Point Frederick, and by a strong fort on Point Henry.

On the western side of Navy Bay are the dock-yard, large store-houses, slips for building ships-of-war, naval barracks, wharfs, and several dwelling-houses for the master builder and other artificers, for whom, since their occupations have been so unremitting, it has been found necessary to erect habitations on the spot. In this yard the ships composing the present British Ontario armament were built and equipped. The construction of the St. Lawrence, a first-rate, mounting one hundred and two guns, will sufficiently prove that the power of this fleet may hereafter be increased to a vast extent. At Sacket's Harbour, the rival of Kingston as a naval depôt, the maritime forces of the United States are kept. During the war large vessels were there put upon the stocks, one of which was represented as exceeding in dimensions the largest man-of-war in the British service, being two hundred and ten feet in length on her lower gun-deck. It is a fact singular enough, and well worthy of remark, that the largest armed ships in the world should thus be found in the heart of an immense continent on the fresh waters of an interior lake, and at so remote a distance from their more familiar element, the ocean.

As a rival station to the American one of Sacket Harbour, Navy Bay is entitled to every consideration; and as long as it becomes an object to maintain a naval superiority on the lake, the greatest attention must be paid to this establishment; particularly when we observe with what care our rivals complete such of their ships as were begun during the war, and also the measures they are adopting generally to be enabled to contend against us, at a future period, with numerical strength in their favour: and, in fact, the methods they pursue are well calculated to obtain the object they steadily keep in view. The conduct of an enterprising neighbour should always be narrowly observed, and a countervailing power be prepared, commensurate to the means of aggression, in the event of hostilities.

The Americans build their ships much faster than we do on our

side, and for this reason—strength is the chief object with them; and if that be obtained, they care but little about beauty of model or elegance of finishing: in fact, they receive no other polish than what is given them by the axe and the adze. On the other hand, we employ as much time upon ours as we should in the European dock-yards. They are undoubtedly as strong as the Americans; they are handsomer and much better finished; but they are far more expensive, and will not endure a longer period of service. When we reflect that ships built on this lake will not last more than five or at most six years of actual service, it may be a subject not unworthy of consideration, whether we cannot, with some advantage to ourselves, adopt the methods of our opponents; and if we have a fleet as strongly built, equal in number and size to theirs, and capable of keeping up the unrivalled splendour of our national banner, be satisfied with it, although it be not a rival in beauty and splendid decorations to that which has awed every enemy into submission.

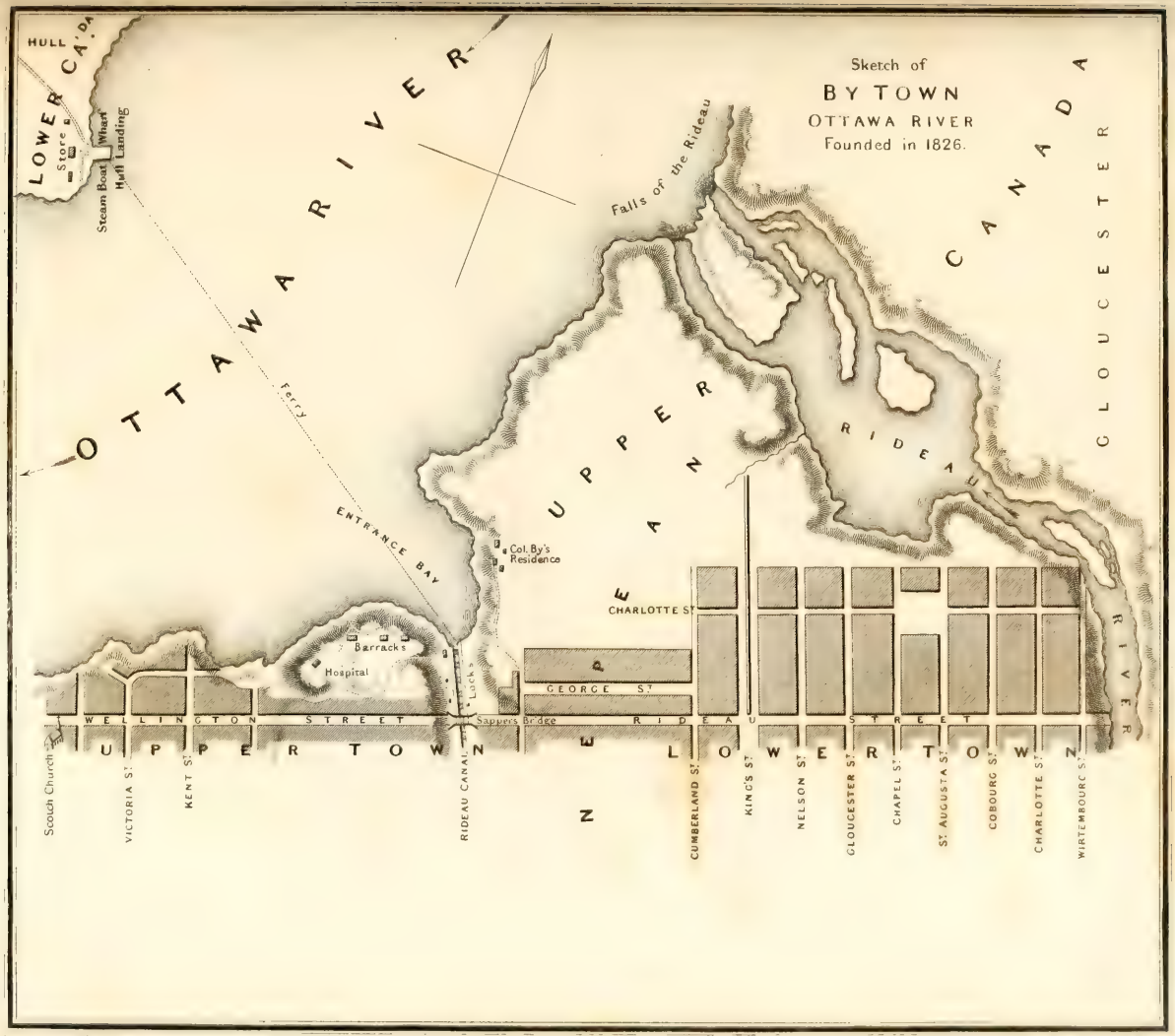
The approach to Kingston harbour is made by three different channels: the first, called the Batteaux Channel, is between Wolfe Island and Forest Island, and is generally used by small craft only, having in several places hardly two fathoms and a half water: the next is the South Channel, formed by Forest Island and Snake Island, a small spot with an extensive bank spreading from it;—here also, in the fair way, the water shoals from three to two fathoms and a half: the third and best is the North Channel, between Snake Island and the main land, which, although it increases the distance a little, is by far the safest, having from four to ten fathoms water in it.

A little to the westward of Kingston is the Bay of Quinté, very singularly formed between the irregular peninsula of Prince Edward county on the south, and the main land of the midland district on the north. The length, through the various crooked turns it makes, is little short of fifty miles, and its breadth varies between six and twelve miles. The isthmus formed between it and Lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, is not more than three furlongs broad, over which there is a portage. This inlet affords to vessels safe shelter from the heavy gales frequently experienced on the lake. The peninsula on every side is indented by numerous small bays and coves. Several rivers fall into the

bay, of which the largest are the Napannee, the Shannon, the Moira, and the Trent. The latter, flowing from Rice Lake, is the channel by which the waters of a chain of shallow lakes in the Newcastle district are brought into Lake Ontario. On the south side of the Trent, in the township of Percy, are several springs highly impregnated with salt, and from which that article is made, but does not answer the purpose of curing provisions; being found, by repeated experiments, not to possess the preservative qualities of sea salt. The townships on the borders of the bay and on the peninsula are thickly inhabited, and in a prosperous state of cultivation. Their produce of wheat and other grain is very abundant, the soil being extremely rich and very easily tilled, although in general requiring manure to temper its clayey coldness.

The thriving village of Perth is situated in the township of Drummond, on a branch of the Rideau, and occupies a central position between the Grand River and the St. Lawrence, communicating by tolerably good roads with Kingston to the south, and By Town to the northward, at the opposite extremities of the Rideau canal. The first establishment fostered by government was made in 1815 by British emigrants, chiefly from Scotland, many of whom are now at the head of excellent farms, possess comfortable habitations, and reap the fruits of their perseverance and industry. The population of the village does not probably exceed, as yet, three hundred and fifty or four hundred souls; but its relative situation with the surrounding country and the canal, making it the natural entrepôt of the settlements on the St. Lawrence, and those of the Ottawa river, promises to contribute to its rapid aggrandisement and prosperity, independently of the advantages it derives from being seated in the midst of a fertile and luxuriant tract of country. The military settlements of Lanark and Richmond have also experienced the benefits of government patronage; and occupying, as they do, a propitious locality and excellent soil, are very prosperous, and fast increasing in their agricultural improvements and population.

By Town, in Nepean, is situated on the southern bank of the Ottawa, a little below the beautiful falls of the Chaudiere, and opposite the flourishing village of Hull in Lower Canada. It stands upon a high and bold eminence surrounding Canal Bay, and occupies both banks of



Reduced by F. Cattlin

Engraved by D.C. Walker



OTTAWA RIVER.

the canal; that part lying to the east being called the Lower, and that to the west, from a superiority of local elevation, the Upper Town. The streets are laid out with much regularity, and of a liberal width, that will hereafter contribute to the convenience, salubrity, and elegance of the place. The number of houses now built is not far short of one hundred and fifty, most of which are constructed of wood, frequently in a style of neatness and taste that reflects great credit upon the inhabitants. On the elevated banks of the bay, the hospital, an extensive stone building, and three stone barracks, stand conspicuous; and nearly on a level with them, and on the eastern side of the bay, is delightfully situated the residence of Colonel By, the commanding royal engineer on that station. From his veranda the most splendid view is beheld that the magnificent scenery of the Canadas affords. The bold eminence that embosoms Entrance Bay, the broken and wild shores opposite, beyond which are seen a part of the flourishing settlements and the church of Hull, the verdant and picturesque islands between both banks, and occasional canoes, barges, and rafts plying the broad surface of the Grand river, or descending its tumultuous stream, are the immediate objects that command the notice of the beholder. In remoter perspective the eye dwells upon a succession of varied and beautiful bridges, abutting upon precipitous and craggy rocks, and abrupt islands, between which the waters are urged with wonderful agitation and violence. Beyond them, and above their level, the glittering surface of the river is discovered in its descent through the broad and majestic rapid Des Chênes, until the waters are precipitated in immense volumes over the verge of the rock, forming the falls of the Great and Little Chaudiere. From the abyss into which they are involved with terrific force, revolving columns of mist perpetually ascend in refulgent whiteness, and as they descend in spray beneath a glowing sunshine, frequently form a partial but bright iris, that seems triumphantly to overarch a section of the bridge. The landscape of the Union Bridges, although not taken exactly from this enchanting spot, may convey some idea of the scope and splendour of the prospect which we have attempted briefly to describe, and partly secure to it that admiration to which it is so richly entitled.

The talent evinced by Colonel By, and the zeal he has displayed in

the prosecution of the great and momentous works intrusted to his professional skill, are strikingly demonstrated by the vigour with which the operations are carried on upon the Rideau canal, and the emulation and spirit that pervade the settlements that have grown out of this stupendous undertaking.

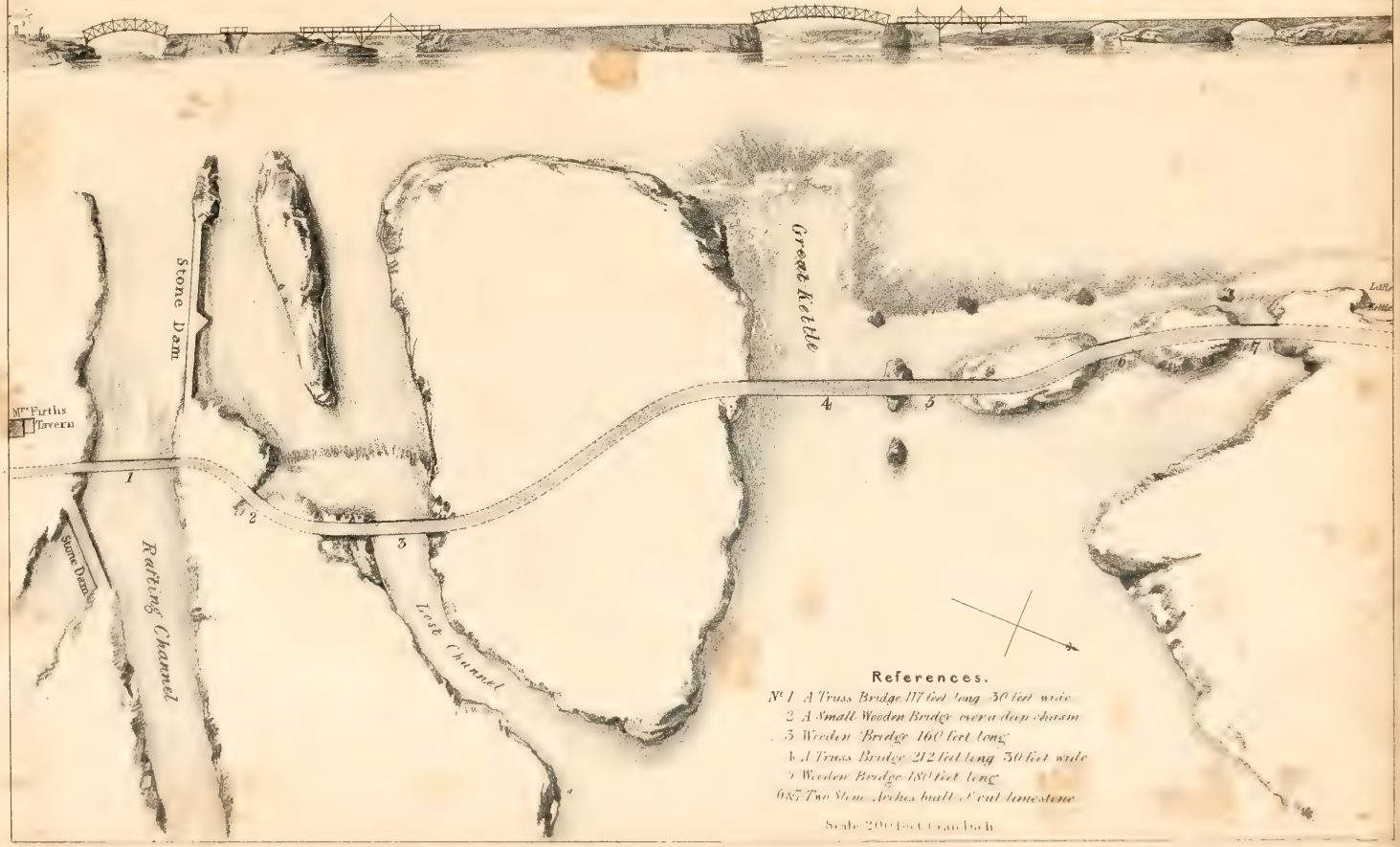
Hawkesbury, about sixty miles east of By Town, and twelve miles above Point Fortune, at the eastern boundary of the province, is an important village upon the southern banks of the Ottawa, at the lower extremity of the steam-boat navigation of the river, from the Falls of Chaudiere. The excellent saw-mills of Messrs. Hamilton and Buchanan, and their extensive timber establishment, are well worthy of particular notice, and must have much contributed to the prosperity of the place.

Some distance above By Town is Britannia, the valuable estate of Captain Le Breton. It is exceedingly well situated, at the lower extremity of Lake Chaudiere, and near the head of the beautiful rapid *Des Chênes*, whose broad surface and agitated waters, gliding swiftly between partially inhabited, luxuriantly verdant, and picturesque banks, add in a high degree to the interest and beauty of the spot. The mills erected there have the advantage of an excellent site, and are of the greatest utility to the surrounding settlements.

Ascending along the shores of Lake Chaudiere, the next objects of note first presenting themselves are the rising colonies in front of the townships of March and Tarbolton; they are chiefly composed of families of high respectability, possessed in general of adequate means to avail themselves of the advantages that are incident to a newly opened country. Higher up, at the foot of the various cascades of the *Chats*, is the establishment of John Sheriff, Esq., pleasantly situated in a very romantic and desirable spot. Above this, an impervious wilderness extends to the north-westward along the rapids of the *Chats*, and part of the lake of the same name, until human habitations reappear in the township of Macnab. High up, on the bold and abrupt shore of the broad and picturesque lake of the *Chats* *, the Highland chief Macnab has selected a

* This correct and original French appellation has now become an Anglicism, and is frequently written as pronounced—*Shaws*.

Plan and ELEVATION of the UNION BRIDGES _ OTTAWA RIVER near the FALLS of CHAUDIERE in 1827



romantic residence, Kinell Lodge, which he has succeeded, through the most unshaken perseverance, in rendering exceedingly comfortable*. His unexampled exertions in forming and fostering the settlements of the township, of which he may be considered the founder and the leader, have not been attended with all the success that was desirable, or which he anticipated. Most, if not the whole of the inhabitants, were members of his clan, whom he brought from the Highlands at considerable trouble and expense, with a view of improving their condition and ameliorating their circumstances. However, they do not appear to have fully appreciated the benefits intended to be conferred, nor the multiplicity and magnitude of the obstacles that were surmounted in locating them to their new lands, although they in some measure must themselves have participated in the difficulties incident to the formation of an early settlement in the heart of an absolute wilderness. The colony is nevertheless making sensible progress in its improvements, and will doubtless in a few years be a valuable accession of industry, loyalty, and strength to the province.

§ II.—CENTRAL SECTION.—

DISTRICTS OF HOME AND NEWCASTLE.

This section of the province embraces the districts of Home and Newcastle, which occupy a front of about one hundred and twenty miles upon Lake Ontario, extending from the head of the Bay of Quinté westward, to the line between Toronto and Trafalgar. Although less popu-

* The characteristic hospitality that distinguished our reception by the gallant chief, when in 1828 we were returning down the Ottawa, after having explored its rapids and lakes, as far up as Grand Calumet, we cannot pass over in silence. To voyageurs in the remote wilds of Canada, necessarily strangers for the time to the sweets of civilization, the unexpected comforts of a well-furnished board, and the cordiality of a Highland welcome, are blessings that fall upon the soul like dew upon the flower. "The sun was just resigning to the moon the empire of the skies," when we took our leave of the noble chieftain to descend the formidable rapids of the Chats. As we glided from the foot of the bold bank, the gay plaid and cap of the noble Gaël were seen waving on the proud eminence, and the shrill notes of the piper filled the air with their wild cadences. They died away as we approached the head of the rapids. Our caps were flourished, and the flags (for our canoe was gaily decorated with them) waved in adieu, and we entered the vortex of the swift and whirling stream.

lous than the tract of country composing the first part of the division which we have adopted, this portion of the province does not yield to it in point of fertility, and is equally well watered by numerous lakes, broad and beautiful rivers, and innumerable rivulets and brooks.

The Trent, which is the largest river flowing through it, issues out of Rice Lake, and taking a winding and circuitous course of about one hundred miles falls into the Bay of Quinté, near the village of Sidney, after receiving the waters of the Marmora and numerous other tributaries. The Otanabee, discharging itself, from the northward, into Rice Lake, might be considered a continuation of the Trent. It is a full, broad stream, navigable, as well as the Trent, for boats; and a spot, since called Petersborough, in the township of Monaghan, was selected on its western bank, eighteen or twenty miles north of Rice Lake, for the location of 2024 settlers sent out by government in 1825. It communicates from its source, in Trout Lake, with a chain of lakes stretching westwardly towards Lake Simcoe. From Balsam Lake, the last of this chain, a short portage is made to the source of Talbot river falling into Simcoe; thus opening an almost continued interior water communication between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Huron. But the rapids and cascades by which the navigation of the Severn, connecting Lake Simcoe with Huron, is interrupted, operate, in some measure, against the advantages that might be derived from so singular a fact. The route is, nevertheless, practised by *voyageurs*, by means of portages at the most dangerous passes of the river, which render available this abridged distance into Lake Huron.

The Nottawasaga, descending northward to Nottawasaga Bay, Holland, Mukketehsebé, Beaver, Talbot, and Black rivers falling into Lake Simcoe,—Credit, Etobicoke, Humber, and Don rivers, flowing into Lake Ontario, are the most worthy of particular mention. They in general abound with excellent fish, and especially salmon, great quantities of which are annually speared in the river Credit for the supply of the western country. Besides these rivers, a great number of "creeks" of considerable importance discharge their streams into the lake, fertilizing the lands through which they flow, and generally furnishing hydraulic

powers to work various descriptions of mills, chiefly applied at present to the purposes of grinding grain and sawing timber.

Lake Simcoe, situated in Home District, between Lakes Huron and Ontario, covers a surface of about 300 square miles, and is the most extensive interior lake of the Upper Province. Judging from the height of the frequent falls and cascades by which its outlet is broken, the elevation of its surface must be, at least, one hundred feet above the level of Lake Huron, and therefore much higher than that of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The project contemplated of linking Lakes Huron and Ontario, by canals, with Lake Simcoe, though not impracticable in itself, would, nevertheless, be attended with some difficulty, from the frequent lockage that would necessarily be required in a comparatively short distance. Yet there can be little doubt that, eventually, when the shores of Lake Huron are covered by a dense agricultural and commercial population, such a communication by water will be found of the highest utility in facilitating the intercourse between the settled parts of the colony. The lands in the vicinity of Lake Simcoe are remarkably fine, and, like most of the lands of the province, peculiarly easy of cultivation, from the depth of the soil and equality of the surface.

Rice Lake is about twenty-five miles long, and four or five miles wide. It lies nearly south-west and north-east, in the district of Newcastle, and about fifteen miles from the shore of Ontario. The name it bears is derived from the wild rice growing upon its margin; the grain is not, however, restricted to its shores, but is indigenous to that part of the country, and is frequently found in marshes, and upon the borders of lakes. It yields abundant food to quantities of wild fowl, and is gathered by the Indians, who beat it in their canoes, and apply it to their own uses, or dispose of it to the inhabitants. The exposed situation of York has frequently suggested a removal of the seat of government to some more defensible spot, and Rice Lake has not injudiciously been mentioned as offering superior advantages under that aspect. Rice Lake could easily be connected by a ship canal with Lake Ontario, and the capital being thus removed from the immediate frontier, and covered by the rising ground between the two lakes, which might be made a very effectual secondary barrier of defence, would be less open to

invasion, and therefore better calculated to be the depository of the public archives and records of the province. The lakes forming the chain, of which we have before spoken, are Balsam, Sturgeon, Pidgeon, Shemong, Shibauticon, and Trout. Several other small lakes are scattered over the country, which it would be too tedious to particularize.

In the front of Newcastle district, on the borders of Lake Ontario, the soil consists of a rich black earth; but, in the district of Home, the shores of the lake are of an inferior quality. The lands upon Yonge-street, which connects York with Lake Simcoe, are exceedingly fertile, but so destitute of stones as to create some inconvenience to the settlers. A sandy plain, of some extent, exists some distance north of Ontario, towards Rice Lake; but saving this, and probably one or two more comparatively insignificant exceptions, the soil of this tract of country is extremely fertile, highly conducive to agriculture, and yields luxuriant crops of wheat, rye, maize*, pease, barley, oats, buck wheat, &c.

The population of these two districts amounted, in 1824, to 25,901 souls, and had, in 1828, increased to 36,264 souls, being an accession of 10,363 inhabitants in four years, or an increase, in that period, of 40 per cent, which exceeds that of any other part of the province.

The front part of all the townships from Kingston to York are, with few exceptions, well settled; roads lead through them, from which, in many places, others branch off to the interior. At intervals, rather distant indeed from each other, there are a few small villages, the principal of which are Belleville, Coburg, Port Hope, Darlington, and Windsor; but single dwellings and farms are continually presenting themselves along the road, which is that followed by the mail. On the lands that are occupied great progress has been made in agriculture; the houses, generally speaking, are strong and well built; and the inhabitants appear to be possessed of all the necessaries as well as most of the comforts that a life of industry usually bestows.

The town of York, the infant capital of Upper Canada, is in latitude 43° 33′ north, and in longitude 79° 20′ west, exceedingly well situated in the township of the same name, on the north side of an excellent harbour.

* Called in Canada *Indian corn.*

In a military point of view, its position is weak and extremely vulnerable; yet, if judiciously fortified and competent works thrown up on the peninsulated beach in front, it might be capable of considerable resistance against an attack from the lake. It is very regularly laid out, with the streets running at right angles, and promises to become a very handsome town. The plot of ground marked out for it extends about a mile and a half along the harbour, but at present the number of houses does not greatly exceed four hundred and fifty, the greatest part of which are built of wood, but there are however many very excellent ones of brick and stone, and most of the numerous dwelling-houses annually added to the town are of the latter description. The public edifices are a government-house, the house of assembly for the provincial parliament, a church, a court-house, and a gaol, with numerous stores and buildings for the various purposes of government.

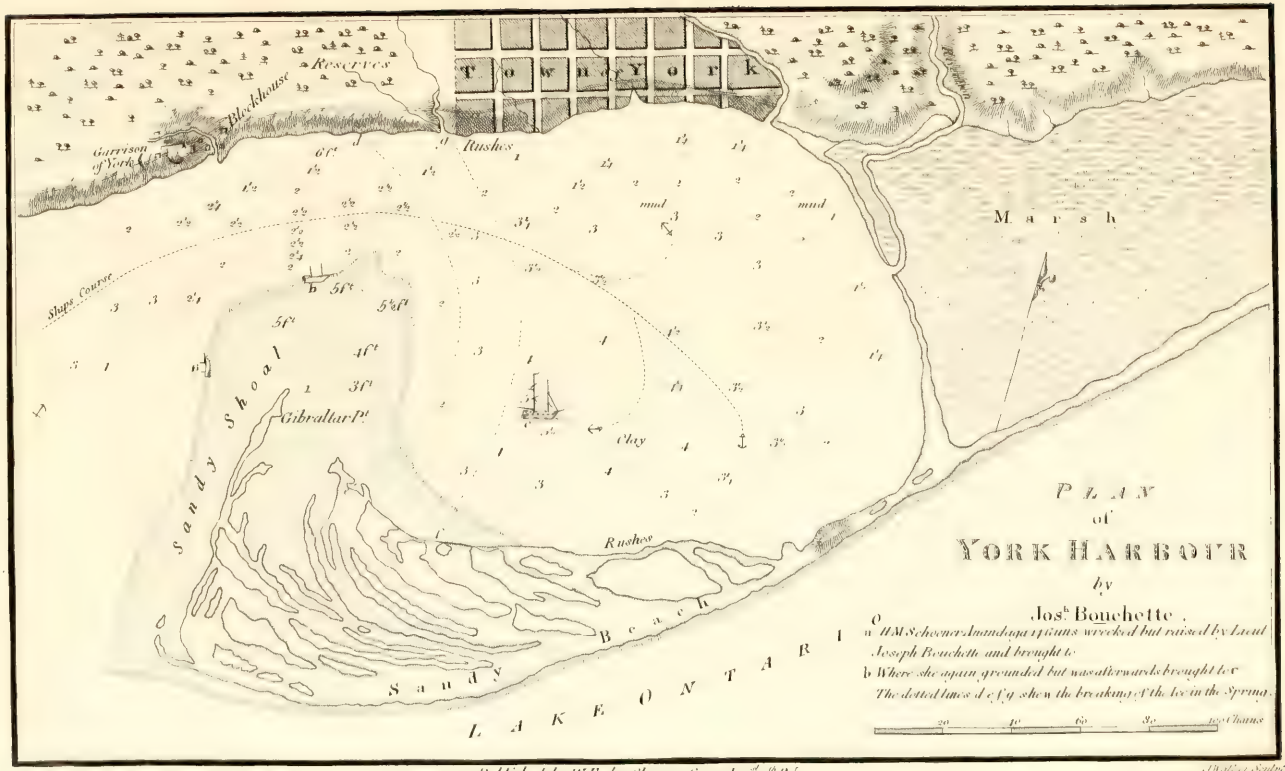
The new college stands immediately opposite the government-house, and comprises five neat brick buildings of two stories high. The centre building, appropriated exclusively to collegiate instruction, is eighty-two feet in length by eighty-five in depth, and surmounted by an elegant ornamental dome. The buildings forming its wings are respectively forty-five feet square, and are dedicated to the use of the principals, professors, and masters of the college. The lieutenant-governor of the province is, by virtue of his office, the visitor; the principal is the Rev. J. H. Harris, D. D., late fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge; and vice-principal, the Rev. J. Phillips, D. D. of Queen's College, Cambridge. The avowed course of studies pursued comprises the "classics, mathematics, English composition, and history, writing and arithmetic, geography and French;" and it appears that pupils are not allowed to confine their attention to a part of the system laid down, to the exclusion of any of the subjects which it embraces. Such institutions are peculiarly interesting in a new country, and have long been among the *desiderata* of the province; they are, at the same time, a pledge that intellectual cultivation will go hand in hand with local improvements, and that whilst the industrious agriculturist and the enterprising trader are prosecuting their various meritorious pursuits and speculations, the youth of the colony will be receiving the benefits of collegiate education, the stepping-stone to

eminence in the learned professions, and an advantage no less valuable to the philosopher, the statesman, and the gentleman.

The new parliament-house, the emigrant's asylum, the law-society hall, the Scots kirk, and a baptist chapel are also conspicuous in the list of the recent improvements of the town, and are evidence of much public spirit and prosperity.

The garrison is situated to the westward of the town, at a mile distance. It consists of barracks for the troops usually stationed here; a residence for the commanding officer, now most frequently occupied by the lieutenant governor of the province; a battery and two block-houses, which together protect the entrance of the harbour. The space between the garrison and the town is wholly reserved for the use of government.

The harbour of York is nearly circular, and formed by a very narrow peninsula, stretching from the western extremity of the township of Scarborough, in an oblique direction, for about six miles, and terminating in a curved point nearly opposite the garrison; thus enclosing a beautiful basin about a mile and a half in diameter, capable of containing a great number of vessels, and at the entrance of which ships may lie with safety during the winter. The formation of the peninsula itself is extraordinary, being a narrow slip of land, in several places not more than sixty yards in breadth, but widening towards its extremity to nearly a mile: it is principally a bank of sand, slightly overgrown with grass; the widest part is very curiously intersected by many large ponds, that are the continual resort of great quantities of wild fowl; a few trees scattered upon it greatly increase the singularity of its appearance; it lies so low that the wide expanse of Lake Ontario is seen over it: the termination of the peninsula is called Gibraltar Point, where a block-house has been erected. A lighthouse, at the western extremity of the beach, has rendered the access to the harbour safely practicable by night. The eastern part of the harbour is bounded by an extensive marsh, through part of which the river Don runs before it discharges itself into the basin. No place in either province has made so rapid a progress as York. In the year 1793, the spot on which it stands presented only one solitary Indian wigwam; in the ensuing spring the ground for the future metropolis of Upper Canada was fixed upon, and the buildings commenced under the



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Walker Sculp.t

immediate superintendence of the late General Simcoe, then lieutenant-governor, whose liberal and enlarged plans of improvement have materially advanced the welfare and prosperity of the province *. In the space of five or six years it became a respectable place, and rapidly increased to its present importance: it now contains a population of four thousand souls.

The parliament of the province annually holds its sittings here, as do all the courts of justice. Considerable advances have also been made in the commerce, general opulence, and consequent amelioration of its society. Being the residence of the chief officers of government, both civil and military, many of the conveniences and comforts of polished life are to be met with. Several newspapers are there printed weekly. The lands of the adjacent townships for several miles round are in a high state of cultivation, so that the market of the town is always well supplied. The pressure of the late war has been considerably felt here, as it was captured by the American army on the 27th April, 1813. They held it, however, only a few days; but in that time the government-house and all the public buildings and stores were burnt, after removing so much of their contents as could be conveniently carried off †.

* It fell to my lot to make the first survey of York Harbour in 1793. Lieutenant-Governor the late General Simcoe, who then resided at Navy Hall, Niagara, having formed extensive plans for the improvement of the colony, had resolved upon laying the foundations of a provincial capital. I was at that period in the naval service of the lakes, and the survey of Toronto (York) Harbour was intrusted by his excellency to my performance: I still distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited when first I entered the beautiful basin, which thus became the scene of my early hydrographical operations. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake, and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage—the group then consisting of two families of Messassagas,—and the bay and neighbouring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of immense coveys of wild fowl: indeed they were so abundant as in some measure to annoy us during the night. In the spring following the lieutenant-governor removed to the site of the new capital, attended by the regiment of Queen's Rangers, and commenced at once the realization of his favourite project. His Excellency inhabited during the summer and through the winter a canvas house, which he imported expressly for the occasion; but frail as was its substance, it was rendered exceedingly comfortable, and soon became as distinguished for the social and urbane hospitality of its venerated and gracious host, as for the peculiarity of its structure.

† The defenceless situation of York, the mode of its capture, and the destruction of the

Immediately in the rear of the town is a very good road, called Yonge-street, that leads to Gwillimbury, a small village thirty-two miles to the northward, and thence five miles more to Cook's Bay, from which by Lake Simcoe there is a communication to Lake Huron. This being a route of much importance was greatly improved by the North-west Company, for the double purpose of shortening the distance to the Upper Lakes, and avoiding any contact with the American frontiers. The land on each side of it for a considerable depth is very fertile, and many settlements are already formed, where some of the farms are in a good state of cultivation. The advantage of this communication will be in some degree shown by the following recapitulation of it. From York to Cook's Bay, on Lake Simcoe, the distance is thirty-seven miles; the navigation through that lake and the River Matchedash up to the old trading-post on Matchedash Bay is seventy-seven miles more; making together one hundred and fourteen. A shorter route even than this is now formed by a road which was originally traced at the expense of the late North-west Company, from Kempenfelt Bay, on Lake Simcoe, to Penetengushene Harbour, opening into Gloucester Bay on Lake Huron, where a town plot has been laid out and a naval depôt established. This line of road being only twenty-nine miles reduces the distance from York to Lake Huron to eighty-eight miles, going by water from Cook's Bay into Kempenfelt Bay. Another small reduction might still be made by opening a road from Holland river up to the last-mentioned bay. By pursuing this route, the distance from York to St. Mary's Rapid, between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, is about four hundred miles; whereas by the circuitous one of Lake Erie and the river Ste. Claire it is full seven hundred: the importance of the communication is therefore obvious.

large ship then on the stocks were but too prophetically demonstrated in my report to head-quarters, in Lower Canada, on my return from a responsible mission to the capital of the upper province in the early part of April. Indeed the communication of the result of my reconnoitring operations, and the intelligence of the successful invasion of York, and the firing of the new ship by the enemy, were received almost simultaneously.

§ III.—WESTERN SECTION.—

GORE, NIAGARA, LONDON, AND WESTERN DISTRICTS.

The western division of the organized parts of Upper Canada comprises four districts—Niagara, Gore, London, and Western. In 1824 it contained a population of 55,200 inhabitants, and appears by the census of 1828 to have increased in four years to 64,157, thus giving a ratio of increase of $16\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. during that period.

Situated between the parallels of 42° and 45° 30′ north latitude, it has the advantage of extending further south than any other portion of the British North American possessions, and hence enjoys in an eminent degree a superior fertility of soil and milder temperature of climate. But a correct idea of its meteorology is not to be formed, however, from the analogy of similar latitudes on the old continent; and it is not exactly to be assumed that the atmosphere of this part of the Upper Province is possessed during winter of as moderate a degree of rigour as that of the places situated under the same circles of latitude in Italy, or any other part of Europe. The climate of America is indeed essentially different from that of any other quarter of the globe; but to what precise physical agency so wide a dissimilarity is ascribable has not yet, it is believed, been very satisfactorily discovered, although various causes have been already assigned for it.

With the aid of a little fancy, the tract of country we are now describing may be shaped into a vast equilateral triangular peninsula, whose base, extending from Fort Erie to Cape Hurd on Lake Huron, measures 216 miles, and whose perpendicular, striking the Detroit river at Ambersburgh, is about 195 miles. It is bounded to the north and west by Lake Huron, River and Lake St. Clair, and Detroit river; south by Lake Erie; and east by Niagara river, Lake Ontario, and the western limits of the district of Home. The surface it exhibits is uniformly level or slightly undulating, if we except a very few solitary eminences, and those parts of the districts of Gore and Niagara traversed by the ridge of elevated land traced in a previous chapter, the general altitude of which does not

exceed one hundred feet, although at some points it may approach very near three hundred and fifty. It is not, therefore, in a country so little variegated by hill and dale, and so utterly a stranger to the towering grandeur of the mountain, that sublimity of scenery is to be sought: yet the immense extent, magnitude, and beauty of its forests, and the prodigious vastness of its waters, are no insignificant sources of the sublime; whilst the exuberant fertility of extensive plains, the luxuriance of orchards recumbent with the weight of their delicious fruits, the graceful meanderings of full flowing streams, or the soft murmurings of more humble rivulets, added to the busy scenes of rural and thriving industry, cannot be denied eminently to possess the most interesting charms of the picturesque.

The variety of soils, and the diversity of their combinations, observable in these four districts, are by no means so great as might be expected in so extended a region. The whole tract is alluvial in its formation, and chiefly consists of a stratum of black and sometimes yellow loam; above which is deposited, when in a state of nature, a rich and deep vegetable mould, the substratum beneath the bed of loam being generally a tenacious gray or blue clay, which in some parts appears at the surface, and, intermixed with sand, constitutes the super-soil. This species and a sandy loam highly fertile in its properties are of more frequent occurrence in proceeding from the western district eastward, and appear to predominate in the districts of Gore and Niagara. The almost total absence of stones or gravel within the greatest arable depth is a peculiar feature of the generality of lands in the Upper Province, which has been felt as a serious inconvenience by the inhabitants in the progress of their rural improvements, whatever may be its probable advantage as facilitating some of the operations of husbandry. There are, however, numerous and extensive quarries of limestone to be found in most of the townships of these districts, that supply the farmers with excellent materials for building; the price of the quarried limestone fluctuating from five to fifteen shillings the toise. Freestone is also found, but in small quantities, and generally along the shores of the lakes.

The forests are remarkable for the sturdy growth, the variety, and the rich foliage of their trees. Out of the long list of their different

species, the following may be selected as being of most frequent occurrence: maple, beech, oak, basswood, ash, elm, pine, hickory, walnut, butternut, chestnut, cherry, birch, cedar, and pine, and their several varieties. The cedar and pine are much prized in consequence of their scarcity, particularly in the Western and London districts, where they are barely found in sufficient quantities to furnish materials for durable buildings and fencing enclosures. In the heart of these dense woods, and on the borders of rivers, extensive plains suddenly present themselves, that lay open to view a beautiful area of natural meadow, often expanding several thousand miles in extent, and delightfully relieved by occasional clumps of lofty pine, white oak, and poplar, agreeably clustered in the various vistas of the plain. In the neighbourhood of Long Point and on the banks of the Grand river are situated the most extensive of these vast and often fertile plains, which are generally in a flourishing state of cultivation. In the townships of Burford, Stamford, Niagara, Toronto, York, Dumfries, and Ancaster, broad and beautiful natural meadows are also to be found; but in general they are considered more prevalent in the London district than in any other section of the province.

These four districts are remarkably well watered by several large rivers and their various branches, intersecting the country in every direction, and generally affording exceedingly convenient means of internal conveyance, as they are for the most part navigable for light boats to very remote distances, and for river sloops and craft for several miles above their mouths. The rivers entitled to more particular consideration are the Thames, the Ouse or Grand river, the Welland or Chippewa, the Big Bear, and the Maitland.

The Thames, formerly called the Rivière à la Tranche, rises far in the interior, rather north of the township of Blandford; and after pursuing a serpentine course of about one hundred and fifty miles, in a direction nearly south-west, discharges itself into Lake St. Clair. It is navigable for large vessels as far up as Chatham, fifteen miles above its mouth, and for boats nearly to its source. A bar across its entrance is certainly some drawback; but as there is at all times sufficient water upon it to float small craft perfectly equipped, the resources of art would very easily pass those of a much larger burden. Camels, for instance, might

be used; or even common lighters, dexterously managed, would, as it is believed experience already has shown, prove adequate to the service. The river winds through a fine level country, highly fertile, and rich in every requisite for new settlements. Its banks present many fine plains and excellent natural meadows. The soil is principally a sandy earth, intermixed with large quantities of loam, and sometimes marl, under which is a substratum of clay; and the flats of the river annually acquire much richness from the overflowing of those parts of its banks, by which rich alluvial deposits are made upon the surface. The oak, maple, walnut, beech, and pine growing in its vicinity are of very superior quality. There are roads opened along its course, and on each side of it numerous scattered settlements down to Lake St. Clair; but the roads are rather neglected, from the preference generally given to the use of the river as a highway. The Delaware Indian village, and another of Moravian settlers, are situated on it. The last is about thirty-five miles from the mouth of the river, and is under the superintendence of missionaries from the Society of Moravian United Brethren, who maintain a chapel here. There are many Indian converts residing in it, whose peaceable conduct and general demeanour show some of the benefits derived from civilization. The village is surrounded by thriving corn-fields, and tillage has made considerable progress in its neighbourhood *.

About twenty miles further down the river is a small place called Chatham, very desirably seated at the junction of a large stream with the Thames: it is in a very centrical situation, and at the head of the ship navigation of the river. A dockyard might be advantageously established on the point of land formed by the confluence of the two streams, from whence vessels might be conveniently launched. London is situated in the township of the same name, on the banks of the main branch of the Thames, about ninety miles from the mouth of the river, and in a tole-

* These villages have acquired much celebrity as the theatre of the memorable battle fought on the 5th October, 1813, between the united British and Indian forces, under General Proctor and the Indian chief Tecumseh, and the army of the American general, Harrison. It was in this action that the famous Indian warrior fell, after maintaining, at the head of a few Indians, a most desperate engagement with the left wing of a mounted American corps, under the command of Colonel Johnson.

rably central position between the surrounding lakes. From the obvious analogy intended to be drawn between the local appellations of this part of the province and those of the mother country, it has been inferred that Governor Simcoe contemplated, at the time the surveys took place, the possibility, that London might ultimately become the metropolis of the colony. However improbable or visionary such a change may now appear, there is no anticipating the changes that the progressive and rapid improvement of the province may dictate; especially when it is recollected that the present capital is considered by many as untenable, whilst the interior position of London, and its numerous and improvable advantages, are admitted to give it a superiority under various aspects. although deficient as a shipping port, in which particular it yields altogether to York.

The Grand river is next in magnitude to the Thames, and takes its source in the interior of the country towards Lake Huron. It flows in a general south-easterly course, with very serpentine windings, and traversing a tract of the highest degree of fertility, discharges itself into Lake Erie at Sherbrooke, between Point au Barbet and Grand river Point. At its mouth it is upwards of nine hundred yards wide; but its access to large vessels is rendered difficult by a sand bar stretching across the entrance that fluctuates in its elevation, but upon which is generally found eight feet of water. The river is navigable for schooners about twenty-five miles above its mouth, and considerably farther up for large boats. It offers one of the few harbours that the north shore of Lake Erie affords; and might, if judiciously fortified, be rendered very safe and secure. Its banks abound with gypsum, which may be easily obtained from copious beds, and conveyed to any part of the extensive region the river traverses, by the convenient means its navigation allows. The lands on both sides of this beautiful river were originally appropriated exclusively to the Indians of the Six Nations; but part of them have since been laid out into townships. Villages of the various tribes are dispersed along its picturesque banks; and in ascending the stream, we come first to the Senecas, and then in succession to the Delawares, Mississagas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, and Cayugas. The Mohawks, although not one of Six United Nations, have also several settlements upon the Grand

river, the largest of which contains about two hundred souls, and is situated about three miles below the ferry.

The Welland or Chippewa is a remarkably fine river, wholly unobstructed by falls, and flowing through the heart of the district of Niagara. Its source is in Binbrook, about fifty miles west of its junction with the Niagara river, nearly three miles above the stupendous falls of the latter river. It is about one hundred yards broad at its mouth, and for upwards of five and twenty miles varies in general depth from nine to fourteen feet. The stream is rather turbid, and appears to hold in solution a quantity of lime, that imparts to it a whitish colour, observable even below its discharge into the Niagara, as it flows apparently unmingled with the crystalline waters of that romantic river. It is connected, by elegant broad sloop canals, with Lake Ontario to the north and Lake Erie to the south, the canals being linked by a section of the river about ten miles in length, which is used as part of the communication, and forms one continued canal, from one lake into the other. This magnificent work of art and important commercial undertaking has but recently been completed, and in the early part of last August was thrown open for the ingress and egress of vessels. The Bull Frog, Lieutenant Jones, R. N., was the first vessel that passed down the canal. The towing was so effectually performed by one horse, that in sixteen hours she descended through that section of the canal lying between the Welland river and Lake Ontario, and met on her way, an American schooner bound upwards. The efficiency and importance of this great work, in a commercial and military point of view, will be more particularly touched upon hereafter: it may be sufficient here merely to remark, that it must also serve essentially to benefit the settlements of the flourishing district it traverses, and give much additional value to landed property in its vicinity.

The Big Bear river, or "Creek," as it is usually styled, rises near the limits of the Huron tract, granted by the crown in 1826 to the Canada company, and falls into the Chanail Ecarté, one of the numerous channels of River St. Clair. Its course, which is not far short of one hundred miles, runs generally parallel to that of the Thames, to which, in the progress of its meanderings, it approaches at one point to within four or five miles distance.

River Maitland has not been completely explored. It appears to have its source towards the eastern limits of the Indian territory, lying on the eastern shores of Lake Huron; traverses part of that vast tract; and winding through the north section of the Canada company's territory, discharges itself into the lake, forming at its mouth Godrich Harbour.

The river Aux Sables winds singularly through the southern part of the Canada company's tract, and bending abruptly about ten miles above its mouth, and within 800 or 900 yards of the margin of Lake Huron, it runs parallel to the shore of the lake, into which its waters are discharged, at the angle of a tract of Indian reservations. A small lake, called Burrell, has an outlet to the river, and lies parallel to, and about three miles from, the coasts of Huron.

Considering the comparative infancy of the settlements of this section of Upper Canada, the numerous roads by which it is intersected, are evidence of the rapid improvement and prosperity of the country. Dundas Street, Talbot Road West, the Middle Road, Talbot Road East, Talbot Road North, and the road east from Port Talbot, along the shores of Lake Erie, along the Niagara, and the southern shore of Lake Ontario, to Dundas village, are the leading public roads, connecting the extremities of the settled parts of this section of the province. There are, besides, upwards of fifty other main, bye, and cross roads, several of which are of considerable length; the principal of these being, the roads leading to Galt and Guelph; the new routes opened by the Canada company to the town of Godrich, on the shores of Lake Huron; those between Burford and Malahide; between Brantford and Charlotteville; between Grimsby and Rainham; and several others.

Dundas Street, styled a military route, traverses Gore and London districts centrally, commencing at the capital, York, passing through the villages of Neilson, Dundas, Oxford, and London, and joining the road north of the Thames, which is opened along the banks of the river, down to its mouth in Lake St. Clair. By this road the mail passes between York and Dundas; and from the latter place a branch or by-post is despatched to the westward, by the Dundas route to Sandwich and Amherstburgh, and another to Galt and Guelph. The village of Dundas,

about forty-five miles from York, is prettily situated at the head of Burlington Bay, near the spot known by the name of Cootes' Paradise*. It is yet inconsiderable, as well as the other villages that have just been noticed; but from the advantages they all enjoy, of being on a post route, added to an excellent fertile locality, they must very soon increase in populousness and importance. Numerous settlements are scattered along this extensive road, which are emerging from the rudeness of primitive cultivation, and exhibit some appearance of agricultural success and rural comfort.

From Dundas the mail route lies through the village of Ancaster, the settlement at Stony Creek, and the villages of Grimsby and St. Catherine's, to Niagara. Ancaster contains a church, and about three hundred and fifty or four hundred inhabitants, and is most eligibly situated in the centre of a picturesque and champaign country, in a high state of cultivation. Indeed, the villages on this road generally are seated in one of the most diversified parts of the province, and are much relieved by some of those grateful varieties of surface that yield so many charms to the romantic scenery of more hilly regions. From Ancaster posts are forwarded to Brantford, Waterford, Simcoe, and Vittoria, and also to St. Thomas and Port Talbot, on the shores of Lake Erie.

Fort George, or Niagara, formerly Newark, but changed by law, in 1798, to its present appellation, occupies the west bank of Niagara river, opposite the old fort of the same name, on the American frontier. Its position, on the shores of Ontario, and at the mouth of the river,—that together form Mississaga Point, upon which a lighthouse has been erected,—is peculiarly advantageous; but its proximity to the frontier boundary lays it open to the depredations of foreign hostility, in the event of war. In December, 1813, at a period when the town seemed most flourishing, the American forces, under General M'Clure, of the

* This spot owes its name to the rhapsodic expression of an enthusiastic sportsman, who being here stationed, between Burlington Bay and a marsh to the westward, found the sport so excellent, as the game passed in heavy flights from the one to the other, that he dignified the spot, otherwise uninteresting, with its present deluding appellation. Major Cootes belonged to the British army

New York militia, barbarously set it on fire in abandoning the fort, and it was totally burnt to the ground *. Niagara has, however, risen from its ashes with astonishing rapidity, and is decidedly become one of the most thriving villages of the province. Its population in 1828 amounted to 1262 souls, and it will not now (1830) be overrated at 1500. It contains many neat houses, numerous shops, two or three respectable taverns, and has a market, held once a week, to which the farmers of the surrounding country bring their various produce. Nor is it divested of the means of suggesting public improvements in print, or of discussing foreign politics; two weekly newspapers, published in so infant a town, are positive evidence of a laudable spirit of literary emulation, as well as general advancement. Its harbour is remarkably good, and exhibits the gay scene of frequent arrivals and departures of sloops, barges, and steamboats from and to every part of the lake and the St. Lawrence, as low down as Prescott.

The fort is garrisoned by a strong military detachment, the appearance of which contributes greatly to the cheerfulness of the place, whilst the officers and the residents derive the mutual advantage of contributing reciprocally to their pleasures, by forming a small circle of society. Niagara was formerly the seat of government of Upper Canada; but Governor Simcoe, who resided there, having laid the foundation of York, transferred his residence to the latter place, which afterwards became the capital.

Queenston, in the southern part of the township of Niagara, and distant seven miles from Fort George, is pleasantly situated at the base of the romantic heights to which the village gives its name, and at the northern extremity of the portage, from the foot to the head of the Falls. The village contains a church, a court-house, and government stores, partly appropriated to the use of the Indian department, and a population of four or five hundred inhabitants. The lands around Queenston are in a very flourishing state of tillage; and the tame but highly beautiful

* It is but just to state, that this unjustifiable measure, greatly aggravated by the severity of the season during which it was adopted, was disapproved by the United States government, and declared unauthorized. Such a deed belonged not to this age, but to the barbarism of ancient warfare.

aspect of the fertile fields the eye surveys, is agreeably contrasted with dense foliage of distant forests, and the bold ridge rising majestically to the southward of the village, and stretching west and east across the deep and toiling stream of the Niagara river. Several steam-boats, most elegantly fitted up and with excellent accommodations, run regularly between this place, and York, and Kingston *.

The Queenston Heights have become famous in the annals of Canadian history, much less for the battle which was fought there on the 8th of October, 1812, than for the disastrous event to which it led. It was here that General Brock fell, whilst gallantly leading two companies up the hill against a superior force, strongly stationed on the heights. Shortly after this awful catastrophe, General Sheaffe arrived, and succeeding to the command, immediately collected all his effective forces, and making a judicious and spirited attack, completely routed the Americans, and took seven hundred and sixty-four prisoners.

The province still cherishes the memory of General Brock; and its patriotic inhabitants have erected on the heights, that were the scene of his gallant but fatal exploit, an elegant monumental column †, to perpetuate the fame of the hero, and to commemorate at once their regrets for his loss, and veneration for his virtues. He was president of the colony, and is now styled the "Hero of Upper Canada."

Immediately opposite Queenston is the rival village of Lewiston, on the American bank of the Niagara river. Both places are similarly circumstanced, from the position they respectively occupy at the corresponding extremities of the portages on either side of the Falls of Niagara. Queenston has hitherto enjoyed the advantage over Lewiston in its growth and consequence, but it is believed that the opening of the

* The Frontenac leaves Queenston and Niagara every Saturday, and Kingston every Wednesday. The Queenston leaves the two former places on Thursdays, and the latter place on Mondays. There are also several steam-boats on the American side of the Lake Ontario.

† The vignette opposite page 60 gives a view of the heights and the monument. The column contains a spiral staircase, by which visitors may ascend to the gallery, near its summit. The prospect beheld from the gallery is truly commanding and grand. In October, 1824, the mortal remains of the deceased general and those of his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel John M'Donell, were removed in solemn procession from Fort George, and deposited, with all military pomp and honours, in the vault of the monument.

Welland Canal will materially affect its prosperity, by transferring the carrying trade from the portage to the canal. Queenston, however, commands many valuable advantages, independently of the one of which it has been thus deprived: the fertility and beauty of the surrounding country, the excellence of its harbour, if such the Niagara may here be called, and the undiminished attractions of the splendid scenery in its vicinity, will always secure to it an eminent degree of interest, and insure its progressive aggrandisement.

Nearly four miles west of Queenston is the village of St. David, eligibly located on one of the leading roads from York to the head of Lake Erie, and on the borders of a small stream called Four-mile Creek. Six miles to the southward, branching off from the portage, is Lundy's Lane, the scene of a desperate but doubtful conflict on the 25th July, 1814, between the British forces, under Generals Riall and Drummond, and the American troops, commanded by Generals Scott and Brown. The proximity of the field of action to the prodigious Falls of the Niagara, must have awfully blended the muffled thunders of the cataract, with the loud din of battle.

The village of Chippewa is ten miles from Queenston, at the southern extremity of the portage, and occupies both banks of the Welland river, near the mouth of which, it is situated. It contains several neat houses, and about two hundred inhabitants: near it is a small fort, and also barracks for troops. The relative position of Chippewa, with regard to Queenston, renders both villages, in some measure, dependent upon the same causes of commercial prosperity, and both will inevitably be, to a certain degree, influenced, in the rapidity of their improvements and increase, by the changes that must take place in the direction of the trade, by the opening of the Welland Canal. Chippewa will, however, suffer the least of the two from such a circumstance, owing to the advantage it enjoys of being upon the banks of a navigable river, linked with, and, as it were, forming part of the canal itself. The Welland is in fact used as an eastern branch of the canal already, and is the channel through which produce passes to and from Buffalo.

On the opposite bank of the Niagara are situated the villages of Manchester and Fort Schlosher, the latter at the termination of the portage, occasioned by the Falls, on the American side. Between Chip-

pewa and Fort Schlosher, where the river is two miles and a half wide, a ferry is established just above the line where the strength of the current begins to ripple in its descent towards the Falls. The Bridgewater mills are on the banks of the Niagara, a few miles below the mouth of the Welland. A short distance from these mills, the western bank of the river discloses, a little above the water's surface, some very curious burning springs, that emit a highly inflammable gaseous vapour, which readily ignites on the approach of a lighted candle, and burns brilliantly for several minutes. The heat of these springs is stated to be so intense that it will cause water to steam, and, in some instances, even to boil; but the experiment itself has not come under our immediate notice.

The plains near the village of Chippewa, south of the river, have acquired historical celebrity, as the scene of the famous contest, gallantly maintained on the 5th July, 1814, by General Riall's army, against a superior American force, under the command of General Brown, aided by the troops under Generals Scott, Porter, and Ripley.

The distance between Chippewa and Fort Erie is sixteen miles; the road is excellent, and follows the sinuosities of the river, whose banks are low, but picturesque. The intervening country is remarkably fine, and in a very good state of cultivation; the lands along the road are generally held by Dutch farmers.

Fort Erie is the last place on the main post route, from the other extremity of the British dominions, at Halifax, but by-posts are forwarded from Ancaster, westward, to the remotest settlements of the province. The small village of Fort Erie, at the head of the river Niagara, occupies a rising ground of no great elevation, yet commanding a very extensive and interesting prospect. The fort is famed for the spirited resistance it offered, whilst under the American flag in 1813, to an obstinate siege by the British forces, commanded by General Drummond, during which several very gallant and sanguinary assaults took place. Several steam-boats ply upon Lake Erie between the fort and Amherstburgh, and up the Detroit to Sandwich and to Detroit, and as far as Michilimackinac, at the head of Lake Huron.

Bearing nearly north-east from Fort Erie, and on the opposite bank of the river, is the village of Black Rock, near which the great northern or Erie canal passes; and, about two miles to the southward of Black

Rock, on the shores of Lake Erie, is the thriving village of Buffalo, at the mouth of the creek of that name, and on the main stage road from Albany. It was one of those places that suffered from the measures of retaliation, adopted by the British army, after the total destruction of Niagara by the Americans, under Colonel M'Clure. Buffalo, however, from the advantages of its situation, at the junction of the Great Erie Canal with the lake, has since risen with astonishing vigour, to a populousness and importance, far superior to those it possessed before it fell a victim to the desolation of war. Many of its houses are elegant, and it contains two or three excellent inns.

Before passing from the consideration of the district of Niagara to the description of the settlements west of it, the peculiarly favourable geographical position it enjoys should not go unnoticed. Forming nearly an oblong square, bounded on three sides by navigable waters, and traversed centrally by a splendid canal, the access to all parts of it, is rendered extremely easy and inviting. The fertility of its soil and the congeniality of its climate, are not excelled in any district of the province, unless it be, probably, by the Western. The choicest fruits seem to be indigenous to its soil; peaches, nectarines, and apples are richly clustered on the branches of crowded orchards, and acquire a degree of perfection, equalled only on the luxuriant banks of the Detroit river. The sublimity of the views disclosed in the Niagara river, and the picturesque varieties of landscape produced by the Queenston heights, and occasional inequalities of surface, give the scenery of this district a decided superiority, over that of any other in Upper Canada.

The northern shores of Lake Erie, exclusively within the British dominions, are almost uniformly low and level, but irregular and broken by the projection into the lake of several elongated points, that have a considerable influence on its stream, and render its navigation more intricate than that of the other lakes. Of these projections, Point Abino, Long Point or North Foreland, Point aux Pins or Landguard, and Point Pélé or South Foreland, are the most prominent and conspicuous.

Point Abino is about nine miles to the west of Fort Erie, and forms a cove on its eastern side, affording safe anchorage for vessels. Ten miles west of Point Abino, an insulated sand hill rises conically from the shore,

which serves as a conspicuous landmark in the navigation of the lake. Passing beyond the mouth of the Grand river, and in front of the townships of Rainham and Walpole, we come to the small village of Dover, in front of the township of Woodhouse; and ten miles further to the village of Charlotteville, in the township of that name, and near Turkey Point. At the latter place, a spot was surveyed and planned out for a dock-yard, and a small fort has been built. Five miles north of Charlotteville, and in the same township, is Vittoria, a little village on the post road to Ancaster. Iron works are established at Charlotteville, that are adequately supplied with ore from the vicinity.

Long Point, or North Foreland, is a narrow peninsula, little more than one hundred and eighty yards wide at its broadest part, and stretching singularly into the lake from the south-west angle of Walsingham, eastward, to the distance of nearly twenty miles. It forms a deep blind channel or inlet, called Long Point Bay, at the bottom of which, when the waters are high, a passage for boats is open across the neck of land into the lake, through a small brook: when the waters are low, batteaux are easily hauled over the slender isthmus intervening.

Proceeding westward from Long Point, and passing near a group of sand hills upon the lake's borders, the road, which is opened the whole way from Fort Erie, goes through the small hamlet of Stirling, about thirty-six miles from the carrying place over the North Foreland, to Port Talbot, seven miles further west. Port Talbot is almost equidistant from the extremities of Lake Erie, and at the bottom of a sweeping bend of its northern shores, placing it at the broadest point of the lake. This was the spot selected in 1802 by Colonel Talbot, a member of the legislative council of the province, for the formation of a settlement which he had planned on a large scale, and has since, in a great measure, happily realized. Having obtained from his majesty's government a grant of one hundred thousand acres of crown land, under the specific condition of locating an actual settler to every two hundred acres of the tract, he courageously penetrated the dense forests of Canada, and at the above date laid the foundation of the colony which now bears his name. The Talbot settlement is spread over a considerable extent of country from the principle and policy that dictated the plan of its formation. With

a view of opening a communication with the settlements of the Detroit and the Niagara, the settlers were judiciously located to contiguous lands on the borders of two extensive roads, leading to the extremities of the lake, and upon another road leading into the back country, which has since been prolonged to Godrich, on the margin of Lake Huron.

The tract of country the settlement occupies is not excelled in fertility by any of equal extent in the province; and the inhabitants, emulating the example of their persevering leader, have industriously turned to account the advantages of their situation. Most of them have very good houses and barns, horses, horned cattle, hogs and sheep. In fact the settlement is populous, prosperous, and rapidly increasing, and is altogether a conspicuous instance of success in the history of colonization, that cannot fail to reward the generous exertions of its intelligent, but eccentric founder and promoter.

From Port Talbot one road leads to the village of St. Thomas, distant ten miles, and another to the Delaware Indian villages, and the well-known wilds called the Long Woods, on the Thames, distant thirteen or fourteen miles.

About thirty-five miles west of Port Talbot, in front of the township of Harwich, is Point aux Pins, or Landguard, which embays a surface of water fully equal to eight square miles, that communicates with the lake through a small outlet. The anchoring-ground to the westward of the point is good; but it is not properly ascertained whether the bay within it is accessible to the lake vessels, and capable of keeping them afloat. Roads lead from this Point to Chatham, on the Thames, and to the Indian village, on Great Bear Creek.

Point Pelé, or South Foreland, lies fifty-two miles nearly southwest of Landguard, and extends nearly nine miles due south into the lake. The bay formed by it on the west is called Pidgeon Bay; and another on the east side affords good anchorage. The distance from this point to the mouth of Detroit river is thirty miles.

Amherstburgh, in the township of Malden, about three miles up the eastern side of Detroit river, contains nearly two hundred houses, a church, court-house, and gaol, many good shops, and a population exceeding twelve hundred souls. It is decidedly one of the most delightful

towns of the province; and, from the wealth and respectability of its inhabitants, is by no means a stranger to the pleasures of good society and the charms of social refinement. Amherstburgh was a frontier post and naval depôt during the war; but the military works, dock-yard, and stores were destroyed by the English in 1813, when they were forced to evacuate it by an overwhelming American force. There is a very safe and convenient harbour, with good anchorage in three and a half fathoms. The works have been partly restored, and a military detachment is kept in garrison there, a sub-division of which is stationed on Isle au Bois Blanc. Its situation is extremely picturesque; the country around perfectly exuberant with richness and fertility; and the climate most salubrious and invigorating, notwithstanding the intensity of the heat during some parts of the summer. Indeed, the banks of the Detroit river are altogether peculiarly favoured by nature: they stand unrivalled, if equalled, in Upper Canada, for the generous luxuriance of their soil, the crystalline beauty of the streams by which they are watered, the cerulean purity of the skies, and the deliciousness and delicacy of the fruits the orchards produce in the most abundant profusion. Peaches, pears, plums, apples, nectarines, and grapes are produced in the highest degree of perfection, and seem far more the spontaneous offsprings of a congenial earth and atmosphere, than the result of horticultural cultivation, which is, in general, rather neglected. The rivers abound with a variety of excellent fish, and the marshes and woods with a still greater diversity of game; whilst the numerous orchards, loaded with their impending treasures, and skirting the main road a short distance from the banks of the Detroit, re-echo with the shrill, sweet, and merry notes of thousands of wild warblers.

The settlements in this part of the Western District, the most remote of any in the province, originated when Canada was yet under the dominion of France, and are therefore composed chiefly of French Canadians. The distribution of the lands in narrow elongated slips, the consequent contiguity of the farms, the mode of cultivation, and the manners of the people are strongly contrasted with the same features in the other settled parts of Upper Canada; but they bear so striking an analogy to the character of the seigniorial settlements in the sister pro-

vince, that it would be easy to fancy ourselves in one of its many flourishing parishes, were it not for the superiority of the Detroit fruits that would dissipate the illusion.

Fourteen miles beyond Amherstburgh, pursuing the course of the river, stands the town of Sandwich, containing 140 or 150 houses, a church, distinguished by the appellation of the Huron Church, a court-house, and gaol. There are wharfs along the river side, where vessels may be safely moored during the winter. Opposite Sandwich is the American village of Detroit. The surface of the Detroit is almost annually frozen over in winter, and then affords a convenient communication with the American settlements on the other bank, and with those at the upper and lower regions of the river. From Sandwich, the Middle Road takes its departure east; and a branch of it leads down to Belle Point, on Lake Erie, from whence a traverse-road strikes the borders of Lake St. Clair. The lands on this lake are laid out into townships, but not yet settled: however, they are not likely to be long uninhabited, as their establishment promises to be accelerated by the progressive extension of the settlements of the Canada Company on the shores of Lake Huron. Beyond these there is no cultivated land; and the northern shores of Huron and the borders of Lake Superior remain in their pristine state of wilderness, except where occupied by a straggling fur-trading post, established by the late North-West Company. Fort William, at the head of Lake Superior, is by far the most important of any of these posts, and the only one, on this side the height of land forming the boundary of Hudson's Bay territory, deserving particular notice. The village, which was the head-quarters of the late company, is remarkable as the scene upon which Lord Selkirk came in immediate collision with several of the most distinguished members of the north-west, during the height of the trading and territorial feuds between the rival companies.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The subject of population is decidedly one of the most important branches of political economy; and its fluctuations are, perhaps, the best pulse of a state, from the knowledge of which its decline or prosperity may be fairly inferred. It is, however, a subject but too generally

neglected in the early establishment of colonies; and although not wholly overlooked in Upper Canada, has been so loosely attended to as to produce results much less satisfactory than would be desirable. The first British settlements of the province are not referable to a period anterior to 1783; but, previous to that date, a few comparatively insignificant French colonies had been established on the banks of the Detroit, and at one or two other places on the St. Lawrence. In 1811 the population, calculated from the data given by the assessment returns made to the provincial legislature, amounted to nearly seventy-seven thousand souls; and thirteen years after, a set of district returns, deduced from more correct sources, was laid before the government, and furnished the following result:

General Return of the Population of Upper Canada as per District Returns made in 1824.

Districts.	Under 16.		Above 16.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Eastern	2,908	2,727	4,799	4,445	14,879
Ottawa	564	550	915	531	2,560
Johnstown	3,738	3,472	4,147	3,384	14,741
Bathurst	2,441	2,304	2,832	2,544	10,121
Midland	6,861	6,637	7,927	6,270	27,695
Newcastle	2,335	2,263	2,653	2,041	9,292
Home	3,980	4,227	4 611	3,791	16,609
Gore	3,581	3,135	3,257	3,184	13,157
Niagara	4,572	4,238	3,584	5,158	17,552
London	4,581	4,403	4,704	3,851	17,539
Western	1,785	1,650	1,964	1,553	6,952
	37,346	35,606	41,393	36,752	151.097
			Total number of Males,		78,739
			Females,		72,358
				Less Females,	6,381

By this statement we perceive an increase in thirteen years of seventy-four thousand and ninety-seven souls, making the population in 1824 nearly double that of 1811. To the great influx of emigration to the province from the United States and Great Britain is attributable this rapidity of increase, as it appears to have been during this interval that its tide was directed principally to that colony.

Statement of the Population of Upper Canada in 1826, 1827, *and* 1828, *deduced from the Returns and Census of those Years, and showing the annual Increase.*

Districts.	1826.	1827.	1828.	Increase in 1827.	Increase in 1828.		
Eastern	17,099	18,368	18,165	1,269	203 dec.		
Ottawa	3,009	3,133	3,732	124	599		
Johnstown	15,354	16,719	17,399	1,365	680		
Bathurst	11,364	12,207	14,516	843	2,309		
Midland	29,425	30,000	31,293	575	1,293	Inc.	9,670
Newcastle	12,017	12,283	13,337	266	1,054	Dec.	203
Home	19,000	21,995	22,927	2,498	1,429		
Gore	13,020	15,483	15,834	2,463	351		9,467
Niagara	19,059	19,500	20,177	441	677		
London	16,822	18,912	19,813	2,090	901		
Western	7,533	7,956	8,333	423	377		
Total,	163,702	176,059	185,526	12,357	9,467		

These returns are admitted to be, and indeed were, obviously prepared with little attention, as is manifested by the decrease stated to have taken place in the district of Niagara, in direct contradiction with the inferences to be drawn from the demand for new lands in 1827 and 1828, which produced the surveys of the townships of Walpole and Rainham. But assuming the table to be correct—and it is sufficiently so for general purposes—the population of the province appears to have increased from 1826 to 1827 in the ratio of eight per cent. nearly *, and from 1827 to 1828 in the ratio of five per cent. and a fraction, giving a mean ratio of increase for two years about six and a half per cent. Increasing in the latter progression, the population would double itself in about fourteen years and a half. But it must since 1828 have advanced to even a higher ratio, from the unparalleled tide of emigration directed to the province, by the united efforts and encouragement of the government and of the Canada Company. The province now contains a population probably not far short of 215,000 souls. Of this number about 35,000 men are enrolled in the militia, which is organized into fifty-six battalions, composing the constitutional military strength of the country.

* What proportion of this large increase is natural, and what adventitious as arising from emigration, we have no satisfactory means of distinguishing here; but there is no doubt much of it is ascribable to the latter source.

If the population of Upper Canada be viewed in relation to the total superficies of the province, it will be found to bear but a slender proportion of inhabitants to each square mile; but when compared with the area of land under actual cultivation its density will become apparent. In 1828, when the whole population amounted to 185,526 inhabitants, the number of acres under agricultural improvement did not exceed in round numbers 570,000; and we have thus a proportion of three acres and about one-sixteenth for the sustenance of each individual, or—admitting the usual number of six to a family—eighteen acres and two-eighths for the support of each family.

The following table, deduced from the same district returns, will convey a more defined idea of the statistics of seven out of eleven districts:

Table of Rateable Property and Assessments for 1828 *of Seven Districts in Upper Canada.*

Description.	Western.	London.	Gore.	Home.	Newcastle.	Johnstown.	Ottawa.
Acres cultivated ...	25,675	77,229	36,539	78,868	28,276	55,239	9698
Acres uncultivated	154,700	412,498	175,652	374,038	204,475	241,970	60,617
Amount of Rateable Property	£112,850	£272,761	£265,216	£328,387	£263,461	£217,346	
Assessment to be levied.....	£470	£1136		£1407	£924	£1811	£170
Horses	1617	2201	2626	2888	1316	2244	354
Horned Cattle.....	6640	16,756	14,387	16,282	7679	11,612	1990
Grist and Saw Mills	13	105	112	121	52	70	15
Pleasure Carriages	101	26	212	74	39	57	7

In 1824, when similar returns were made, the total valuation of assessed property in the province, on which the rate of *one penny* in the pound is collected for the public fund of the several districts, amounted to 1,969,074*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Halifax currency. The numerous improvements that have since then taken place must have amazingly increased that amount, from the magnitude of which a tolerably correct estimate may be formed of the intrinsic value of the colony.

In taking a general and comprehensive view of Upper Canada, and glancing retrospectively to what it was fifteen years back, the accelerated march of its prosperity and improvement is remarkably striking. Within that period, the mass of the country has been surveyed, settlements formed in almost every township, and towns and villages have sprung up with extraordinary energy, in various directions. Canals of an elegance and utility, and of dimensions * unrivalled, if equalled, on this continent, have been opened through the province. The Welland and the Rideau canals remove from the frontier, the internal communication by water, from the remotest British settlements of the St. Lawrence, to the sea. The Bulington and Desjardins canals afford important advantages to the fertile district in which they are situated.

The navigation of the lakes and rivers has undergone the greatest amelioration. Eight or ten steam-boats, some of them of great elegance, now form several complete and convenient lines of communication between the remote parts of the country. Manufactures and mechanics have also made considerable progress; coarse linens and woollen cloths are successfully manufactured for domestic use by most good farmers; and manufactories of iron are established at Marmora and Charlotteville. Saw and grist mills (there are upwards of five hundred of them), distilleries and breweries, are to be found in all the settled parts of the province. The principal towns in most districts contain proper public buildings, such as churches, court-houses, gaols, warehouses, &c.

At York, a provincial bank is established under legislative authority, with branches at Kingston and Niagara. District schools, under the general superintendence of a board, and the immediate direction of trustees, are established throughout the province; and a college, upon the principle of similar institutions in England, has been founded and recently opened in the capital of the colony. The learned professions—the members of which are in general numerous—have also their ornaments; and eight or ten presses issue weekly newspapers, for the most part very intelligently edited, and circulating widely through the pro-

* Understood as to breadth and depth. The Grand Erie canal is infinitely longer than any of these; but it is only calculated for vessels of inferior burden.

vince. Post towns are frequent, and afford conveniently the means of communication with celerity and safety.

In fact, Upper Canada is rising in a large geometrical ratio into agricultural and commercial importance; nor can we, in thus contemplating its rapid prosperity, forbear attributing it as well to the ability and efficiency that has almost invariably distinguished the administration of its government, as to the great natural energies and resources of the country.

CHAPTER V.

The Canada Company.—Act of Incorporation.—Lands of the Company.—Godrich.—Guelph.—Benefits to Upper Canada.

In the future history of the colonization of Upper Canada, the incorporation of the Canada Company will form a conspicuous epoch. The comprehensive magnitude of their judicious plans of settlement, and the promptness, intelligence, and vigour with which they were carried at once into effect, have given a prodigious impulse to the physical and moral energies of the province. Entailing enormous expenses in its consummation, the scheme of successfully throwing open a vast territory for the reception of a dense emigrating mass, could only fall within the reach of an opulent association, whose funded resources, like those of the Company, were commensurate with the broad scope of the undertaking.

On the 19th of August, 1826, the Canada Company was incorporated by royal charter, under the provisions of the 6th Geo. IV. chapter lxxv., the title of which is "*An act to enable His Majesty to grant to a Company to be incorporated by charter, to be called 'The* Canada Company,' *certain lands in the province of* Upper Canada; *and to invest the said Company with certain powers and privileges; and for other purposes relating thereto.*" After reciting the 31st Geo. III. chap. xxxi. by which the reservations for the crown and clergy in the Canadas are created, and stating that "divers persons had united together to establish a Company for purchasing, improving, settling, and disposing of lands in Upper Canada," and that a capital of one million sterling had been subscribed, upon which ten per cent. had been paid by the subscribers, the act authorizes His Majesty to grant a charter of incorporation, and to sell one moiety of the clergy reserves of the province to the Company, the proceeds of which sale are to represent the lands, unless His Majesty deem

fit, to reappropriate an equal quantity of land for the same purposes. The shares are then declared to be personal estate, and liable to forfeiture by the subscribers, in the event of default in the payment of *calls*, within six months after they shall have been made; the shares being further declared to be unsaleable until such calls are paid. The Company is then authorized under certain restrictions to hold lands in any part of His Majesty's dominions, and is restricted to a certain form of conveyance *. After verification at Westminster, the act is required to be registered in Upper Canada, and is declared a public act.

Under the sanction of their incorporation, the Company † entered immediately into extensive contracts with His Majesty's government for the purchase of reserves and other large tracts of crown lands in the province of Upper Canada. By these purchases the Company became possessed of upwards of two millions three hundred thousand acres, one million three hundred thousand of which, they hold in dispersed tracts of two hundred, two thousand, and ten thousand acres, and also in a few cases of blocks containing from twelve thousand to forty thousand acres. The residue, amounting to one million acres, composes one vast section of territory on the shores of Lake Huron, known by the denomination of the Huron tract, which was granted in lieu of the moiety of the clergy reserves scattered through the various townships of the province.

The consideration given to government by the Company for such

* *Form.*—"We, the Canada Company, incorporated under and by virtue of an act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An act to enable His Majesty to grant to a Company, to be incorporated by charter, to be called 'The* Canada Company,' *certain lands in the province of* Upper Canada, *and to invest the said Company with certain powers and privileges, and for other purposes relating thereto,* in consideration of the sum of to us paid, do hereby grant and release to all and all our right, title, and interest to and in the same and every part thereof, to have and to hold unto the said and his heirs for ever."

† The following is a list of the Directors:—Charles Bosanquet, Esq. Governor; Edward Ellice, Esq. M. P. Deputy-Governor; Robert Biddulph, Esq.; Robert Downie, Esq. M. P.; John Easthope, Esq. M. P.; Charles Franks, Esq.; John Fullarton, Esq.; William T. Hibbert, Esq.; John Hullett, Esq.; Hart Logan, Esq.; James Mackillop, Esq.; Martin T. Smith, Esq.; Henry Usborne, Esq. Auditors:—Thomas S. Benson, Esq.; Thomas Poynder, jun. Esq; Thomas Wilton, Esq.; John Woolley, Esq. Secretary:—N. S. Price, Esq. The office of the Company is kept at No. 13, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, London.

extensive and valuable possessions, will best appear from the following statement, laid by the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada before the provincial legislature.

Statement of annual payments made, and to be made to His Majesty's government by the Canada Company, under an agreement concluded on the 23rd May, 1826.

	Sterling.
In the year commencing 1st July, 1826, and ending 1st July, 1827,	£20,000
In the year ending the 1st July, 1828,	15,000
- - 1st July, 1829,	15,000
- - 1st July, 1830,	15,000
- - 1st July, 1831,	16,000
- - 1st July, 1832,	17,000
- - 1st July, 1833,	18,000
- - 1st July, 1834,	19,000
- - 1st July, 1835,	20,000

And thereafter the sum of £20,000 annually until sixteen years shall have expired from 1st July, 1826.

Thus, at the expiration of the stated period of sixteen years, the sum that shall have been received from this source, by government, for its wild lands in that colony, will be 295,000*l.* sterling.

Out of the large annual and increasing sums now paid by the Company, the expenses of the civil list of the province are in a great measure appropriated *, leaving at the same time considerable surplus sums, ap-

* Yearly payments out of Canada Company's funds:—Administration of justice.

	Sterling money.
To the Lieutenant Governor - - -	£3000
The Chief Justice - - - - -	1500
One Puisne Judge - - - - -	900
Ditto - - - - - -	900
Surveyor General - - - - -	300
Five Executive Councillors - - -	500
Clerk of the Crown and Council - - -	200
Receiver General - - - - -	300
Secretary and Registrar - - - -	300
Attorney General - - - - -	300
Solicitor General - - - - -	100

plied to purposes of local improvement. By the contract the Company is authorized to expend, under the sanction of the provincial government or of the colonial secretary of state, upwards of 45,000*l.* of the purchase-money, towards the construction of works of public utility, within the Huron tract, which, independently of the large sums applied out of the corporation's own funds, is the most satisfactory pledge of the rapidity with which its amelioration and settlements must increase, as it is well known that capital judiciously laid out, is the very hinge of successful colonization.

The Huron tract, which is the largest collective mass of territory belonging to the Company, is nearly triangular in its general outline, and extends about sixty miles along the south-eastern and eastern shores of Lake Huron. It is bounded to the southward by a tract of waste lands of the crown, and the townships of Lobo, London, Nissouri, and Zorra; and to the north-east by unsurveyed crown lands and Indian reserves. It lies between 43° 10′ and 43° 53′ of north latitude, about forty miles, at its nearest point, from the head of Lake Ontario, and not more than thirty miles from the borders of Lake Erie. The whole tract has been surveyed, and subdivided into twenty townships, viz. Colborne, Hullett, Mackillop, Logan, Ellice, Easthope North, and South, Downie, Fullarton, Tucker Smith, Biddulph, Usborne, Blanshard, Bosanquet, Williams, M'Gillivray, Stanley, and Godrich.

The general surface of this territory is remarkably level, and frequently presents rich natural meadows and excellent pastures. The soil chiefly consists of a deep, rich, black loam, with a subsoil of clay intermixed with sand, which, in point of facility of cultivation and fertility, does not probably yield to any in the province. The forests are composed of the most valuable and useful timber, and are not of that almost impenetrable thickness, that in general characterizes a Canadian wilderness, but are so disposed as to diminish considerably the labour of clearing, which is one of the preliminary operations of a new settler. The maple, beech, elm, and basswood are the predominant species of trees to be found in these forests; the perennial foliage of which, decaying during successive ages, has formed on the surface a deep vegetable mould, endued with a degree of richness, that will not require manure after years of

PLAN

of the Town of

GODERICH

UPPER CANADA

Founded by the Canada Company

1829.

Lat. 43° 46m N. Long 81° 53m W.



Reduced by P Carlin

Engraved by J & C Walker

cultivation, and would almost defy exhaustion. The maple, in both provinces, is a source of essential profit to the farmer, from the copious supplies of sugar he derives from it, by the most simple process, and with the least possible labour and expense.

The soil is well watered by the river Maitland, a large branch of the Thames and its tributaries, the river Aux Sables, and numerous rivulets and brooks. Fresh springs abound throughout the tract, and salt springs are frequent. The rivers are partially navigable, and are well adapted to the erection of mills; indeed many of the minor streams are equally capable of working machinery, and offer many sites where grist and saw mills, carding and fulling mills, might conveniently be built.

In the township of Godrich, a town has been laid out on the borders of Lake Huron, and at the mouth of the river Maitland, from which a road is opened to join Talbot Road North, and another has been traced, communicating eastward through Wilmot and Guelph, with the head of Ontario. The town is very judiciously planned, and peculiarly well situated, upon the elevated shores of the lake, and on the southern side of the harbour formed by Maitland river. This harbour is capable of affording safe shelter to vessels of two hundred tons' burden, and is well calculated to admit hereafter of the construction of quays, to facilitate the loading and unloading of produce and merchandise. The river Maitland, of which a partial description has been given in a preceding chapter, affords of itself many important advantages, arising out of the numerous sites that it presents for the erection of mills of every description, and likewise from the excellence of the fish with which it abounds. The lake is equally well stored, and yields especially great quantities of sturgeon. The broad expanse of its beautifully transparent waters, whilst it adds to the interest of the locality, and favourably influences the atmospheric changes, affords an advantageous means of forwarding and receiving goods, to and from the lower extremities of the province, through the straits, lakes, and canals, by which, in fact, an uninterrupted water communication is opened to the Atlantic Ocean.

Thus circumstanced, it is impossible not to contemplate an early period at which Godrich must acquire a considerable degree of commercial consequence; especially when the exertions of the Company,

hitherto successful, are duly estimated. When, at no very remote date, the interior of the Huron tract will be thickly inhabited—and it is capable of sustaining a population of eighty thousand souls and upwards—its produce will naturally find its way to Godrich, as the focus of that section of country; whilst the manufactured supplies of the settlements would, from the advantages of the navigation to that town, be constantly forwarded to the interior through the same quarter. The town, although not yet two years in existence, contains upwards of three hundred inhabitants; and this number is daily increasing. A tavern is now opened, a saw-mill erected, and a grist-mill in progress: the immediate erection also of a brewery and distillery is contemplated. In fact, no incipient colony ever promised to rise in the same ratio of importance, or to become more flourishing, within a comparatively brief lapse of time. It will be a competitor for rapidity of growth with By Town and Guelph, that have risen mushroom-like above the surface, and are both now populous and improving places.

The town of Guelph is, as it were, the capital of another extensive tract belonging to the Company, covering in superficies about forty thousand acres, and situated in the county of Halton, district of Gore. The town was founded under the direction of a distinguished literary character, John Galt, Esquire, the first secretary to the Company, on St. George's day, at so late a date as 1827, and now contains upwards of one hundred dwelling-houses, several shops and taverns, and seven or eight hundred inhabitants, amongst whom are found tradesmen and mechanics of every description requisite in an infant settlement. A grist and saw-mill have been for some time in operation: a school-house has just been erected, and a teacher appointed, who is already intrusted with the education of thirty or forty children: a printing-office also is now established. The town is well situated upon the river Speed, which falls into the Eramosa, a branch of the Grand river, and through it communicates with Lake Erie. The streets are numerous and judiciously laid out: part of them are concentric, and unite in a crescent formed within a bend of river Speed in front of the town*. The country around

* The building lots are half an acre, and sell for £10; the farms in the vicinity may be had at from 10*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per acre.

PLAN

of the Town of

GUELF

UPPER CANADA

Founded by the Canada Company

1827.



Reduced by F. Cattlin.

Engraved by J.& C. Walker

Guelph enjoys most of the advantages of the Huron tract in respect of climate and fertility; but a nearer proximity to the older settlements of the province, give it probably a superiority of relative local situation.

Guelph and Godrich are decidedly rivals: each possesses certain advantages over the other which will for some time render their prosperity co-equal; but it is believed that the position of the latter on the shores of a great lake, accessible as it is to large vessels, and having a good harbour to protect them—superadded to the advantageous circumstance, of being at once made the focus of populous settlements, that will soon be flourishing around—will eventually give it the ascendancy.

The little town of Galt is seated on the banks of the Grand river, in the township of Dumfries, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from Guelph. It is another of the villages founded by the Company; and however its importance may be considered secondary, as compared with the other towns, its situation is peculiarly eligible, and cannot fail to attract many settlers of respectability and capital.

Upon an inspection of the general geographical map of the British Empire in North America, accompanying this work, it will be seen that the Canada Company holds large tracts of land in almost every township of the province *, exclusive of the Huron territory and other extensive blocks. It may, therefore, be safely asserted, that the Company have at their disposal a vast and valuable portion of the colony, embracing, from its singular distribution, every possible variety of surface, soil, timber, and climate which that section of the king's dominions affords. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that the sphere of their settlements will soon be co-extensive with the province itself; and that from the impulse given by them to emigration, and the accelerated march in which their settlements are advancing, the landed property of the country will almost suddenly become greatly enhanced in value. It is probable, that, before the lapse of five years, lands that may now be obtained upon terms extremely moderate, even as sections of a forest, will cost treble what they now do, owing to the extraordinary demand that has been created for lands, by the encouragement held out by the government and

* The townships of Upper Canada, in which the Company holds lands, are distinguished on the map by an asterisk *.

the Canada Company to emigrate to Upper Canada; and this increased value of the land is the more to be anticipated from the geographical situation of that province. That section of it which is most desirable for settlement is by no means unlimited or exhaustless, and may probably be confined, northward, by a line drawn from the head of Lake Chaudière, on the Ottawa, to Matchedash Bay, on Lake Huron, which includes, to the southward, all the organised and surveyed parts of the province, so much of which has already been stated to belong to the Company. Thus circumscribed, with a population whose natural increase is great, and whose adventitious increase is far greater, every acre of ground must daily acquire a high degree of augmented appreciation. The growth of Upper Canada, we believe, is unprecedented for its rapidity, in the annals of colonization; but it must be considered, that few countries in the world can compete with it as a field for new settlement. Few sections of the earth are so especially endued by nature with richness, exuberance, and fertility, with bright and pure skies, a salubrious atmosphere, a climate calculated to ripen luxuriant fields, and mature delicious fruits; in fact, endowed with all the advantages that can render any spot eminently desirable as the abode of man, or rivet his affections to the soil.

The Canada Company have done much, to promote the welfare of the settlements of the colony, and it appears to be their inclination, as well as their interest, to do more. The number and respectability of the settlers for whom they have provided on their immense demesnes, have already added considerable strength to the country, whether in a physical, moral, or political point of view. The accession to the population of the province accruing by emigration from the united kingdoms, transfers so much loyalty to the opposite shores of the western ocean; especially when that emigration is under the direct influence and guidance of an association of British capitalists, whose studious endeavours, consistently with the appropriate badge of their incorporation, "*Non mutat genus, solum,*" must be to foster British feeling in the remotest regions of the empire.

From their general applicability to the subject, the Instructions to Emigrants, printed at the back of the Company's prospectus, have been thought entitled to a place in the Appendix at the end of the volume, where they will be found under the No. 2.

CHAPTER VI.

Government—Constitution—and Courts of Law.

Antecedently to 1791 the administration of the government of the province of Quebec, which was co-extensive with Lower and Upper Canada, was peremptorily vested, under the provisions of an act passed by the British parliament in 1774, in the government and council only. By this act, the catholic religion was not only tolerated in its plenitude, but the tithes and other ecclesiastical privileges confirmed to the clergy of that persuasion; the English law was established in criminal matters, and the French law declared to prescribe the rule of decision where the rights of property were concerned.

In 1791, as was before mentioned, the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, and the land before established in French seigniories and that recently allotted to the new settlers were separated and distinguished as before alluded to; the former falling within the Lower, whilst the latter constituted the Upper province.

The basis of those institutions by which Upper Canada is now governed was laid by an act of the British legislature, 31st Geo. III., which invests the supreme power in a legislative council and an assembly, conjointly with the king, under the denomination of the Provincial Parliaments. The council must consist of seven members at the least, but the crown has the power of increasing this number. The members are appointed by the crown: they must have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be British subjects either by birth, by naturalization, or by the conquest and cession of Canada. They are appointed for life, but may forfeit their place by treason, by swearing allegiance to a foreign power, by two years' absence from the colony without permission of the governor, or four years' absence without the sanction of the king.

The speaker of the council is appointed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, or other person administering the government, and may be removed by the like authority.

The assembly is composed of not fewer than sixteen members, chosen by the electors of districts, counties, circles, or townships, in a proportion to be declared by the governor, but afterwards alterable by decision of the provincial parliament. Subsequent provincial acts have increased the number of both councils, and have fixed that of the assembly at forty. The districts returning members are differently constituted; some consisting only of a single county, others of two counties, a riding, or a county and a riding together. The qualifications of the electors are ascertained by the same act; which fixes the age of an elector at twenty-one, requires the same qualification of allegiance as in a member of the council, and, providing for some contingencies which have never occurred, ascertains, that to vote in a *district* election the elector must possess a freehold in the *district* of the clear annual value of forty shillings. Voters, before admission to the poll, are required to swear that they have not before voted at the same election. This enactment raised the question of the right of Quakers to vote, that people, as is well known, being prevented by religious scruples from taking an oath; but this has been decided in the same equitable spirit that governs the jurisprudence of Great Britain, and the affirmation of those persons admitted as equivalent to an oath.

To be eligible as a member, the candidate must be twenty-one years of age, a British subject by birth, naturalization, or the conquest and cession of Canada; and he must not be a member of the legislative council, nor "a minister of the church of England, or a minister, priest, ecclesiastic, or teacher, either according to the rites of the church of Rome, or under any other form or profession of religious faith or worship." A doubt for some time subsisted whether this disqualifying clause extended to laymen occasionally acting as religious exhorters; but the decision of the assembly in the cases of Messrs. Roblin and Wilson, which upon that ground excluded those members from their seats, seems to have definitively settled the point. The provincial parliament has the power of prescribing disqualifications by its own act: by one of these,

passed in 1795, it was declared that any person coming into the province from a place not under his majesty's government must have resided seven years, which period by an act passed in 1814 is extended to fourteen years, and the most recent enactments require that his property should comprise four hundred acres of land free from incumbrance, to render him eligible as a member of the assembly.

The provincial legislature seems to have involved itself in a sort of anomaly by its decision with regard to Quakers offering themselves as candidates for the representation; for though in the case of an elector their affirmation is admitted in lieu of an oath, as a member it has been rejected, and that valuable portion of society excluded from all share in the legislation of the colony.

A new assembly is called by proclamation of the governor, who fixes the time and place, and appoints the returning officers, to whom he issues writs of election, returnable in fifty days.

When a petition is presented against the return for any district, it is to be taken into consideration by the assembly in a period not less than fourteen days from its presentation, notice of which is given to the petitioners and the sitting members, and the members of the house present are sworn to decide according to the evidence.

The duration of the assembly is four years; but it may at any time be either prorogued or dissolved by the governor, who appoints the time and place of session, but is obliged by law to do so at least once in every year. The prorogation continues no longer than forty days, and must be prolonged from time to time by repeated proclamations. The time of meeting for the transaction of business is communicated to the members by letter, nor can the session commence till opened by the governor. The assembly elects its own speaker, subject to the approbation of the governor, and lays down its own rules and orders, referring in cases for which they have omitted to provide, to those which govern the commons of the mother country. To constitute a law, a bill having passed the house of assembly and council, must receive the assent of the lieutenant-governor in the name of his majesty, an assent which it is in his discretion to withhold, or to reserve till after a communication with the government at home. In the latter case, the royal assent may be signified at any time

within two years, and from that time the law takes effect. His majesty has likewise the power of disallowing any law within the period of two years from its adoption, which ceases to be a law from the time that his pleasure is made known. There are certain subjects, of which religion is the principal, on which no law can be passed without the consent of the two houses of the British parliament, ratified by the king. The right of passing laws for the taxation of the province is exclusively and expressly reserved to the provincial legislature.

As in the mother country, the executive power is vested exclusively in the king, or his representative, the lieutenant-governor; that representative appointed by the crown, as are his principal officers, the members of the executive council, the judges of the court of king's bench, and all officers at the heads of departments. The lieutenant-governor is assisted in his administration by a council, appointed by the crown; and all petitions addressed to him are, *To his Excellency in Council,* in which style run also all orders and documents made thereon.

The principal court of law subsisting in the colony is the court of king's bench, consisting of a chief justice and two puisne judges; the jurisdiction of which combines those of the courts of king's bench and common pleas in England, and, as respects matters of revenue, even that of the exchequer; holding four regular terms in a year. An appeal lies from its decisions, by writ of error, to the court of appeals, composed of the governor and his council, but only in causes where the matter in dispute amounts to one hundred pounds, or is some annual rent or duty; and from this judgment there is an ultimate appeal to his majesty in council, where the subject in question is of five hundred pounds' value. There are also two circuits, the eastern and western, of assize and nisi prius, to each of which a judge of the king's bench is appointed, associated in the commission with some principal gentlemen of the district. Besides these, there are district courts, whose jurisdiction extends to all simple contracts under the value of forty pounds; to questions of personal property and trespass; but not to any cause involving a title to land. Quarterly sessions are likewise holden in each district, by the justices of the peace, for the trial of misdemeanors and petty offences, with the regulation of the general police. Courts of request, principally analogous to those

which regulate such courts in Great Britain, sit twice in each month, under the presidency of two justices of the peace, for the trial of petty causes under forty shillings' value. A probate court for the province, with a surrogate court in each district, a board of land commissioners, having jurisdiction over claims to lands granted by the crown, complete the list of tribunals invested with the judiciary authority in this province. In noticing the original constitution of the province, it was mentioned that the English law was established as the basis of the criminal law of Upper Canada; and in all respects the laws of England regulate the decisions of the courts, so far as such laws are applicable to the circumstances of the province, or are not superseded by provincial statutes.

CHAPTER VII.

The River St. Lawrence.—The Great Lakes.—The Gulf.—Canals.

The St. Lawrence, originally called the Great River of Canada, or the Great River, to mark its pre-eminence, is the indelible link formed by nature between the Canadas, and the source at once of the wealth, beauty, and prosperity of both provinces. In passing, therefore, from the topography of Upper to that of Lower Canada, the description of that splendid river seems naturally to suggest itself as a typical illustration of that link. The introduction of it here, from the circumstance of its following the account of one province, and immediately preceding the description of the other, will at the same time enable the reader the more easily and intimately to associate the topographical features and characters of each province with the utility, magnificence, and grandeur of that gigantic stream.

The St. Lawrence, though not the longest river in the world, is certainly the largest in every other respect, if, as appears proper, its immense lakes be considered to form part of it. Under this aspect it will be found that the surface it covers, and the cubic mass of its waters, far exceed those of the Amazon or the Mississippi, but it probably does not carry to the ocean a greater volume of water than either of these two majestic streams. The source of the river St. Lewis, which may be deemed the remotest spring of the St. Lawrence, is in latitude 48° 30′ north, and longitude about 93° west. From its source the general direction of the St. Lawrence, through Lakes Superior and Huron, is south-east to Lake Erie, nearly due east through that lake, and then north-east to the Gulf, through which its waters are mingled with the

Atlantic Ocean, after an uninterrupted course of upwards of two thousand statute miles.

The St. Lawrence receives nearly all the rivers that have their sources in the extensive range of mountains to the northwards, called the Land's Height, that separates the waters falling into Hudson's Bay still further to the north from those that descend into the Atlantic, and all those that rise in the ridge which commences on its southern bank, and runs nearly south-westerly until it falls upon Lake Champlain. Of these, the principal ones are the Thames, Ouse, or Grand river, the Ottawa, Masquinongé, Saint Maurice, Batiscan, Saint Anne, Jacques Cartier, Du Gouffre, Saguenay, Betsiamites, and Manicouagan on the north; and the Salmon river, Chateaugay, Chambly or Richelieu, Yamaska, St. Francis, Nicolet, Becancour, Du Chêne, Chaudière, du Sud, du Loup, Matanne, and Mitis on the south. In different parts of its course it is known under different appellations: thus, as high up from the sea as Montreal, it is called St. Lawrence; from Montreal to Kingston in Upper Canada, it is called the Cataraqui, or Iroquois; between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie it is called Niagara river; between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, the Detroit; between Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, the river St. Clair; and between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, the distance is called the Narrows, or the Falls of St. Mary.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior, without the aid of any great effort of imagination, may be considered as the inexhaustible spring from whence, through unnumbered ages, the St. Lawrence has continued to derive its ample stream. This immense lake, unequalled in magnitude by any collection of fresh water upon the globe, is situated between the parallels of 46° 25′ and 49° 1′ north latitude, and the meridians of 84° 34′ and 92° 14′ west longitude. Its length, measured on a curved line through the centre, is about three hundred and sixty geographical miles, its extreme breadth one hundred and forty, and its circumference, in following the sinuosities of the coasts, about one thousand five hundred*. Its surface is about

* These dimensions, as well as other particulars relative to Lake Superior, are taken from the able and scientific paper presented to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, together with a valuable collection of geological and mineral specimens, by Captain Bayfield,

six hundred and twenty-seven feet above the tide-water of the Atlantic; but the shores exhibit almost conclusive inditiæ of its having been, in former ages, as much perhaps as forty or fifty feet higher than its present level. Various soundings have been taken, from eighty to one hundred and fifty fathoms; but its greatest depth probably exceeds two hundred fathoms, thus demonstrating the bottom of the lake to be nearly six hundred feet *below* the level of the ocean. The crystalline transparency of its waters is unrivalled, and such as to render rocks, at extraordinary depths, distinctly visible. The bottom of the lake chiefly consists of a very adhesive clay, which speedily indurates by atmospheric exposure, and contains small shells of the species at present existing in the lake.

A sea almost of itself, this lake is subject to many vicissitudes of that element, for here the storm rages and the billows break with a violence scarcely surpassed by the tempests of the ocean; but it is not subject to the oceanic phenomenon displayed by an unerring and periodical flux and reflux. Its expansive surface, however, yields to the influence of heavy winds; so that when these blow strong from one quarter, they produce a very perceptible rise of the lake in the opposite direction. The spring freshets are also known to have occasioned a rapid swelling of the waters, which has been especially conspicuous after a rigorous winter. That its waters were once salt is by no means unlikely; and the supposition stands in some degree supported by the nature of the fish that inhabit them, and the marine shells that are found along the beaches, or imbedded in the shores.

The basin of Lake Superior is considerably larger than the area its waters now occupy. It may be said to be bounded by the surrounding mountain ridges, in which are found the sources of the rivers that are tributary to the lake. These bounds are at various distances from its actual shores, receding from them at some points to the distance of fifty or seventy miles, and at others approaching very near, or forming the margin of the lake itself. The summits of the hills rise, in some

Royal Navy. The extensive hydrographical surveys of that scientific officer are an important accession to the geography of the Canadas, and from the abilities and research of the operator have also been the means of extending considerably the knowledge of various branches of the natural history of both provinces.

instances, to an elevation of one thousand five hundred feet above the lake, as trigonometrically ascertained by Captain Bayfield; and the sources of some of the rivers flowing into the lake have been estimated by Mr. Schoolcroft and Dr. Bigsby to be from five hundred and five to six hundred and fourteen feet higher than the level of their mouths. The rivers discharging themselves into Lake Superior are indeed numerous, but none are remarkable for their length, although several of them are fine broad streams, pouring ample stores into the bosom of this immense recipient. On its north and north-east sides are several islands, the largest of which is called Isle Royale, measuring about one hundred miles in length by forty in breadth.

The outlet of Lake Superior is the Strait of St. Mary, about forty miles long, connecting the south-eastern extremity of that lake with the north-west angle of Lake Huron. The Falls of St. Mary are nearly midway between the two lakes. This denomination, though generally given, but little accords with the usual appellation of Falls as applied to the descent of large bodies of water precipitated from great heights, that so frequently occur on the rivers in America. In this place it is only the impetuous stream of the enormous discharge from Lake Superior forcing its way through a confined channel, and breaking with proportionate violence among the impediments that nature has thrown in its way; yet this scene of tumultuous and unceasing agitation of the waters, combined with the noise and dazzling whiteness of the surge, is not deficient either in grandeur or magnificence. The total descent of the fall has been ascertained to be twenty-two and a half perpendicular feet. It has been found impracticable to ascend the rapid, but canoes have ventured down, although the experiment is extremely nervous and hazardous, and in general avoided by means of a portage about two miles long which connects the navigable parts of the strait.

Below the discharge of St. Mary's Strait are situated the islands of St. Joseph and Drummond; the former of which is under British dominion, and the latter within the limits of the United States. There are upon each a small military detachment and depôt, maintained by the respective governments, which are the most remote stations, at least on the British side of the frontier, where a military force is maintained.

These islands abound with curious mineralogical specimens, fossils, and petrifactions, many of which are to be seen in the museums of the Natural History Society in Montreal, and the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

LAKE HURON.

Lake Huron yields in its dimensions to Lake Superior only. It is very irregular in shape, yet with the assistance of a little fancy may be formed into something like a triangle, having its base to the north, and its opposite angle at the source of the St. Clair river, which is its outlet to the south. Its greatest length on a curvelinear line between the discharge of St. Mary's Strait and the outlet, is about two hundred and forty miles; its depth, due north and south, one hundred and eighty-six; and its extreme breadth, nearly W. N. W. and E. S. E., about two hundred and twenty. In circumference it will be found not far short of one thousand miles. From the head of river St. Clair its coast to the west trends first north-eastward about thirty-five miles, then stretches northward about one hundred and fifteen to Cape Hurd, which terminates the west point of Cabot's Head, a peninsula averaging twelve miles broad, and protruding fifty miles into the lake. From Wingfield Point on the east, corresponding with Cape Hurd on the west, the coast breaks to the south-eastward, forms Nattawassaga Bay, and then, after admitting the waters of Lake Simcoe, reascends northerly to the 46th degree of north latitude, much broken and indented, and fringed by a multitude of islets. At this point the lake receives the waters of Lake Nipissing through the French river; the shore thence bends to the west, continuing that general direction till it strikes the Strait of St. Mary, beyond which is the broad strait of Michilimackinac, the outlet of Lake Michigan into Lake Huron, or rather the link by which both lakes are united, for it is believed there is little or no difference of elevation in their relative levels. The coast then swelling out eastwardly takes a southerly course to the bottom of Saguenam Bay, reascends on the eastern side of it about forty miles, and then trends again southward to the head of river St. Clair.

The surface of Lake Huron is about thirty-two feet lower than that of Lake Superior, and thirty feet above the level of Lake Erie. It is

nearly as deep as the former; and its water is equally cold, transparent, and pure. From its western side a series of extensive islands called Manitoulin, of which St. Joseph and Drummond's Islands already mentioned form part, stretches in an easterly direction one hundred and twenty miles. One of these islands is upwards of seventy-five miles long, and varies in width from three miles to twenty-three, being singularly indented by deep inlets and coves that give it an extremely irregular and broken outline. A superstitious veneration is attached to these islands by the Indians, who believe them to be consecrated by the presence of the Great Spirit, or, in their own language, the "*Great Manitou*;" and hence has originated the appellation they still bear. Between this principal chain and the north shore is comprised a section of the lake almost completely cut off from the main body, in which are scattered many other islands of inferior size; whilst another group, extending from Cape Hurd to the southern angle of the Great Manitoulin Island, forms together the Manitoulin series, a kind of archipelago that confines the lake to the northward. Combined with Cabot's promontory or peninsula, this archipelago separates from the lake a large body of water constituting, as it were, an inner lake, whose extreme length, from Nattawassaga Bay, on the S. E., to the mouth of the Narrows or St. Mary's Strait, on the west, is about two hundred and twenty-five miles, and its greatest breadth about fifty.

Several rivers and numerous minor streams descend from all sides to level the bosom of the lake. But although the Maitland, Severn, Moon, and French rivers, which are those most worthy of being enumerated, flow in ample streams, it is probable that they do not together pour into the lake more water than is discharged by the Falls of St. Mary alone. The shores of Lake Huron are generally barren and broken, especially towards the north, where a bold ridge of hills, called the *Cloche* Mountains, are conspicuously to be seen, extending about forty miles along the coast, and exhibiting distinctly three or four lofty summits. Clay cliffs, rolled stones, abrupt rocks, and woody steeps, of various elevations, from thirty to eighty or one hundred feet in height, constitute the general characters of the coast in most parts of the lake:

but the lands above these forbidding shores are frequently of an excellent quality, especially to the eastward.

This lake is centrically situated between its rivals, Lakes Superior, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, with all of which it has a direct communication. By St. Mary's Strait it communicates with Lake Superior; by Michilimackinac with Michigan, and through it with the waters of the Illinois; by the river and Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit, with Erie; and by Severn river and Lake Simcoe, then a short portage, a chain of lakes, and Trent river, with Ontario. There are, besides, two known water communications with the Ottawa; one of which, explored by Mr. Catty, of the royal engineers, in 1819, ascends from Lake Simcoe through a chain of lakes and their connecting waters, to the height of land, over which a portage is made to the source of the Madawasca, which falls into the Lake of the Chats. The other is up French river into Lake Nipissing, and thence down a rapid river into the Ottawa, where it discharges itself near a place called Mataouin. This is the route in general adopted by the north-west traders in proceeding to the remote parts of the country, and the point at which they traverse from the waters of the Ottawa to those of the St. Lawrence.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Lake Michigan lies exclusively within the boundary of the United States. Its position is nearly north and south, its length little short of three hundred miles, and its greatest breadth about seventy-five. In shape it is elliptical and regular, if we except a break in its western coast, formed by the entrance of Green Bay, which is about one hundred miles deep, and extends parallel with the lake, and another inferior bay on the opposite side. None of the tributaries of Michigan are of any considerable length, but they are extremely numerous; and several of them are full flowing rivers, that effectually feed the lake into which their streams are lost. From the bottom of Green Bay, boats can ascend the Ontagamis or Fox river to within two miles of the Oniscousin, to the head of which a portage is made, and a descent thence offered to the Mississippi.

The river St. Clair, a fine, clear stream, navigable for schooners, is the outlet of Lake Huron. It issues at the southernmost extremity of the lake, and flows between moderately high banks, adorned by many natural beauties, for a distance of thirty miles, when it again expands into the comparatively small lake St. Clair. Few settlements have as yet been formed along its banks; but the excellence of the lands which it traverses, and the rapid improvements of the districts in its vicinity, must bring them under early cultivation. Forts Gratia and St. Clair, on the western bank, are the only partial settlements upon the river.

Lake St. Clair occupies an intermediate position between Lakes Huron and Erie; being connected by river St. Clair with the former, and by Detroit river with the latter. It is almost circular, and about thirty miles in diameter. The shores are low, level, and generally in a state of nature; a few straggling habitations, humble in their structure, studded in different parts of the wilderness, being the only indications of progressive settlement. The water of the lake is generally shoal, yet sufficiently deep in the channel to admit safely of steam-boat and schooner navigation. Its surface is much contracted by a group of flat islands to the northward, produced by alluvial accumulations from the discharge of the St. Clair, by which numerous channels are formed to approach the mouth of the river, the principal one being that called the *Old Ship Channel.* Lake St. Clair receives two large rivers from the eastward, the Thames and the Great or Big Bear, which we have formerly described, besides several streamlets and brooks. It discharges itself by the Detroit.

Detroit river, properly the *Détroit* or Strait, directs its course out of the lake, first to the westward, and thence, bending in a regular curve, flows about due south to its influx into Lake Erie. It is twenty-nine miles in length, broad and deep, and divided into two channels for a great part of its course by elongated islands, the largest of which are Grosse Isle, within the American lines, eight miles long, and Turkey Island, further up, within the British boundary, in length about five miles. Isle au Bois Blanc, belonging to Upper Canada, is not more than one mile and a half long, but its situation is important. It is nearly opposite Amherstburgh, and divides the channel between Grosse Isle and the east bank of the river, leaving the deepest channel to the eastward, and commanding the entrance of the river. The Detroit is navi-

gable for vessels of any size employed upon the lakes, and offers at Amherstburgh an excellent harbour. The banks of the river are of moderate elevation, and in a high state of culture, exhibiting very pleasing and picturesque prospects, in which are combined fertile fields and gardens, numerous orchards, neat and frequent dwelling-houses, and extensive barns, the objects being at the same time so agreeably grouped or distributed as to give much interest, diversity, and beauty to the landscape. Sandwich and Amherstburgh * are the only two towns of any consequence upon the British side; Detroit the most important place, as to population, upon the opposite shore. The latter town contains about two hundred and fifty houses, a protestant and catholic church, a few buildings belonging to government, and wharfs on the river. Among the inhabitants there are many old Canadian settlers. The fort and military works at this place are strong. They were taken by the British forces under General Brock in 1812, when General Hull surrendered himself and his army prisoners of war.

LAKE ERIE.

Lake Erie receives the Detroit on its northern shore, about thirty miles from its western extremity. This lake lies about north-east and south-west, between 41° 30′ and 42° 52′ north latitude and 78° 53′ and 83° 25′ west longitude; is about two hundred and sixty-five miles long, sixty-three miles and a half broad at its centre, and six hundred and fifty-eight miles in circumference. Its surface is calculated to be five hundred and sixty-five feet above the nearest tide-water of the ocean; and its greatest depth varies from forty to forty-five fathoms, with a rocky bottom. From its northern coast several extensive promontories † project into the lake to considerable distances, and render its navigation more difficult than that of the other lakes, by occasioning a diversity of bearings. For instance, in leaving Fort Erie, or Buffalo, the course lies west-south-west, about two hundred and fifty miles, to the St. George or Bass Islands; thence northerly to Amherstburgh, and westerly to the head of the lake. A very perceptible current, that runs constantly down

* See p. 105.

† For a description of these promontories or points, and of the north shore generally, see pp. 103, 104.

the lake, and the prevalence of south-west winds, also add to the difficulties of the navigation in proceeding westward.

The islands of the lake are entirely confined to its western quarter. These are Pélé and Middle Islands, the Hen and Chickens, and the East and Middle Sisters, on the British side the line; and Cunningham and Slate Islands, the Bass Islands, and the West Sister, within the United States' limits.

The southern shore of the lake falls exclusively within the territory of the United States. At its eastern extremity are Black Rock and Buffalo, which were destroyed during the war; but they have since been rebuilt, and have made the most rapid progress in improvements and population. From Buffalo up to the Detroit, the shore of Lake Erie is generally low; except near the portage of Chataughque, where for a short distance it is rocky and bold; and between Cleveland and the Reneshoua river, where the cliffs rise almost perpendicular nearly twenty yards above the water's level, and so continue until they approach the River Huron. Along this side of the lake there are but few points meriting particular notice. The entrance of Cataragus Creek affords a good harbour for boats, whence there is a road to the interior. Presqu'ile harbour is situated opposite to the North Foreland, or Long Point, and formed by a sandy beach or narrow peninsula stretching a great distance, and covering it from the lake. In form it bears so strong a resemblance to York harbour on Lake Ontario, that the same description would apply almost equally well to both places, with the difference, that the latter opens to the south-west and the former to the north-east. The breadth of it is about a mile and a half, but it runs inward nearly three miles. The entrance is not more than half a mile wide, with a bar across it, on which there is in general not more than six or seven feet water.

The town of Erie is seated on the south side of the harbour. It is of a respectable size, well laid out, and the streets regular. The houses altogether amount to three hundred, with a church, court-house, and a public prison. Eastward of the town stands a strong battery, and on the point of the peninsula a large blockhouse, which together completely defend the harbour. At this town there is a dockyard, with store-

houses, wharfs, &c. forming the American naval depôt on the lake, and at which they have built and equipped brigs mounting twenty guns. A road leads from it by Fort Le Bœuf to Meadsville and Fort Franklin, on the Allegany river, and another by the margin of the lake to Buffalo. A little south-west of Erie is the small village of Lichfield, whence a road continues by the lake-side to Ralphsville, and by the Ashtabula river down to Jefferson and Austinburgh, from which place another proceeds to the towns of Warren and New Lisbon.

From a small settlement called Newmarket, on the east side of Grand river, a road goes to Cleveland, thence turns off to New Lisbon, and continues on to Fort M'Intosh on the Ohio river. From Cleveland there is a very good road to Sandusky, that proceeds on to the old Fort Miami. Half a mile beyond it is Fort Meggs, a place of some strength, and mounting eighteen guns during the war. The two bays of Sandusky and Miami afford good anchorage and shelter, as do most of the islands at the west end of the lake. In Cunningham's Island, is a fine harbour called Put-in Bay, open to the north, and very well sheltered, with excellent anchorage. It is nearly of a circular form, and the entrance to it not more than a quarter of a mile wide, having on the western side a narrow rocky point about forty feet high, but where it joins the island the isthmus is so low as to be generally overflowed. From the point a blockhouse and strong battery defend the harbour. The English ships Queen Charlotte and Detroit were carried in here after their capture, when the British squadron was defeated by an American armament of much superior force.

The invaluable advantages enjoyed by Lake Erie from its geographical position and relative connexion with surrounding navigable waters, and the scene of commercial animation it exhibits, are so correctly described in a Journal published at Buffalo, that we cannot do better than give the following extract from it. "It is peculiarly gratifying to notice the annual increase of business upon the waters of Lake Erie. The lake navigation commenced this spring (1830) much earlier than usual, and it has already assumed a degree of importance and activity unequalled by that of any former period. Besides the numerous schooners that constantly crowd our wharfs, waiting their several turns

to load or unload, seven fine steam-boats have full and profitable employment *. One of these boats now leaves our harbour every morning, crowded with freight and passengers, destined to the fertile regions of the west. It is impossible to reflect on the almost incredible increase of business upon Lake Erie for the last five or six years, without indulging in what to some may appear extravagant anticipations of the future.

"The map of the entire globe does not present another sheet of water so strikingly peculiar as that of Lake Erie. It literally commands the navigable waters of North America. From the south, a steam-boat has already ascended the Allegany to Warren; and a trifling improvement of the Chatauque outlet will enable steam-boats from New Orleans to approach within three miles of Portland harbour. From the north, the vessels of Lake Ontario have already visited Lake Erie, through the Welland Canal and river. The same spirit of enterprise that produced the Welland Canal, it is believed, will soon be enabled to overcome the natural impediments to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and open an easy and uninterrupted communication from Lake Erie, through Lake Ontario, to Montreal and Quebec. The ease with which a canal of sufficient capacity to pass steam-boats can be opened between Lake Michigan and the navigable waters of the Mississippi is well known. This enterprise has been long agitated, and will, it is believed, soon be accomplished. But this will not be the only channel of intercourse between Lake Erie and the Gulf of Mexico. From the southern shores of Lake Erie, the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals will open a communication through the Ohio river to the Mississippi.

"Lake Erie, therefore, may be regarded as a great central reservoir, from which open in all directions the most extensive channels of inland navigation to be found in the world; enabling vessels of the lake to traverse the whole interior of the country, to visit the Atlantic at the north or in the south, and collect products, the luxuries and wealth of every clime and country."

* Previous to the opening of the Grand Erie Canal, there were not more than twenty vessels in the lake. In less than three years after there were two hundred and eighteen.—*General View of the Welland Canal, by Captain Creighton.*

The Niagara river commences at the extreme north-east point of Lake Erie, and is the only outlet through which its waters pass into Lake Ontario, from thence to the broad bed of the St. Lawrence, and ultimately to the ocean. From its efflux out of Lake Erie to its discharge in Ontario, its general course is from south to north. It is thirty-three and a half miles long by the bends of the river, but the direct distance scarcely amounts to twenty-eight. No one section of water on the globe, of so limited an extent, could most probably be found to combine at once so many objects of interest, intrinsic or adventitious, as are blended in the Niagara. It traverses a district unrivalled for its richness and fertility, constitutes the frontier between two foreign states, and discloses various phenomena in its course that are justly ranked amongst the sublimest of the natural wonders of creation.

In descending the Niagara, we have on our left Upper Canada, and on our right the state of New York. It first assumes the character of a river at Fort Erie, where its width is one mile; but soon contracting its bed, opposite Black Rock, to something less than half a mile, it becomes rapid, until, expanding again to its original dimensions, the current flows on with more gentleness. From the foot of this rapid the river is divided into two channels by four successive flat islands, included within the American limits; the two first and smallest being Squaw Islands, the others Snake and Strawberry Islands. Below the latter, whose northern point is six miles and a half below Fort Erie, the banks of the river respectively diverge north-east and south-east to an extreme distance of upwards of six miles, and sweeping round to their approach again embosom Grand Isle. This extensive island covers a superficies of 11,200 acres, and, together with all the other islands of the Niagara, except Navy Island, has been attached to the United States' territories by the decision of the commissioners, under the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent. It is remarkably well wooded, and contains some settlements along its south-western shore. Of the two channels formed by Grand Isle, that to the westward is the broadest and deepest. About midway down the eastern channel is Tonewanta Island, opposite the creek of that name, which is navigable for boats twelve miles above its mouth, and used, in consequence, as part of the Grand Erie Canal. Navy Island is

at the foot of the West Channel and the north-east end of Grand Isle, the Main Channel passing between both islands. The course of the river thence, to the *détour* of the Falls, is due west, the distance three miles and a half, and its breadth rather more than one mile. At Gill Creek, near Fort Schlosher, where the portage on the American side terminates, a convenient harbour is formed for sloops navigating Lake Erie and that part of the river; and a mile and a half lower down, on the point formed by the abrupt turn of the river, are the village and mills of Manchester, opposite Goat Island. The proprietor of this singular spot has, with admirable ingenuity, contrived to connect it with the main shore, at a distance scarcely of fifty yards, above the verge of the American section of the Falls of Niagara, by a bridge, upwards of six hundred feet in length, supported by wooden piers, driven with astonishing stability amidst the impediments arising from a resistless flood of waters, moving tumultuously at the rate of nearly seven miles an hour, over an irregular and broken bed of rocks. Between Fort Schlosher and Manchester is the village of Chippewa, on the opposite bank, situated near the mouth of Welland river, and at the southern extremity of the portage on the British side.

The distance from the source of the Niagara to the head of the Falls is twenty miles, and the difference of elevation sixty-six feet; but of this height fifty-one feet descend abruptly in the space of half a mile, immediately above the Falls. The shores of the river are low, and, towards Lake Erie, so flat on the eastern side as to offer but a slender embankment. It is navigable the whole of this distance, except below Chippewa, where the rapids produced by the deep inclination of the bed of the river, and the indraught of the cataract, become too formidable to be tempted. A boat, however, can pass from Fort Schlosher, or from Chippewa, to Goat Island, by carefully keeping the slender line of rather slackened water between the foaming rapids, above the channels formed by its intervention; indeed, this nervous approach to the island was the only alternative existing before the erection of the ingenious bridge we have already noticed.

At the Falls the river forms a sharp angle, by departing from its previous course, which is almost due west, and bending suddenly to the

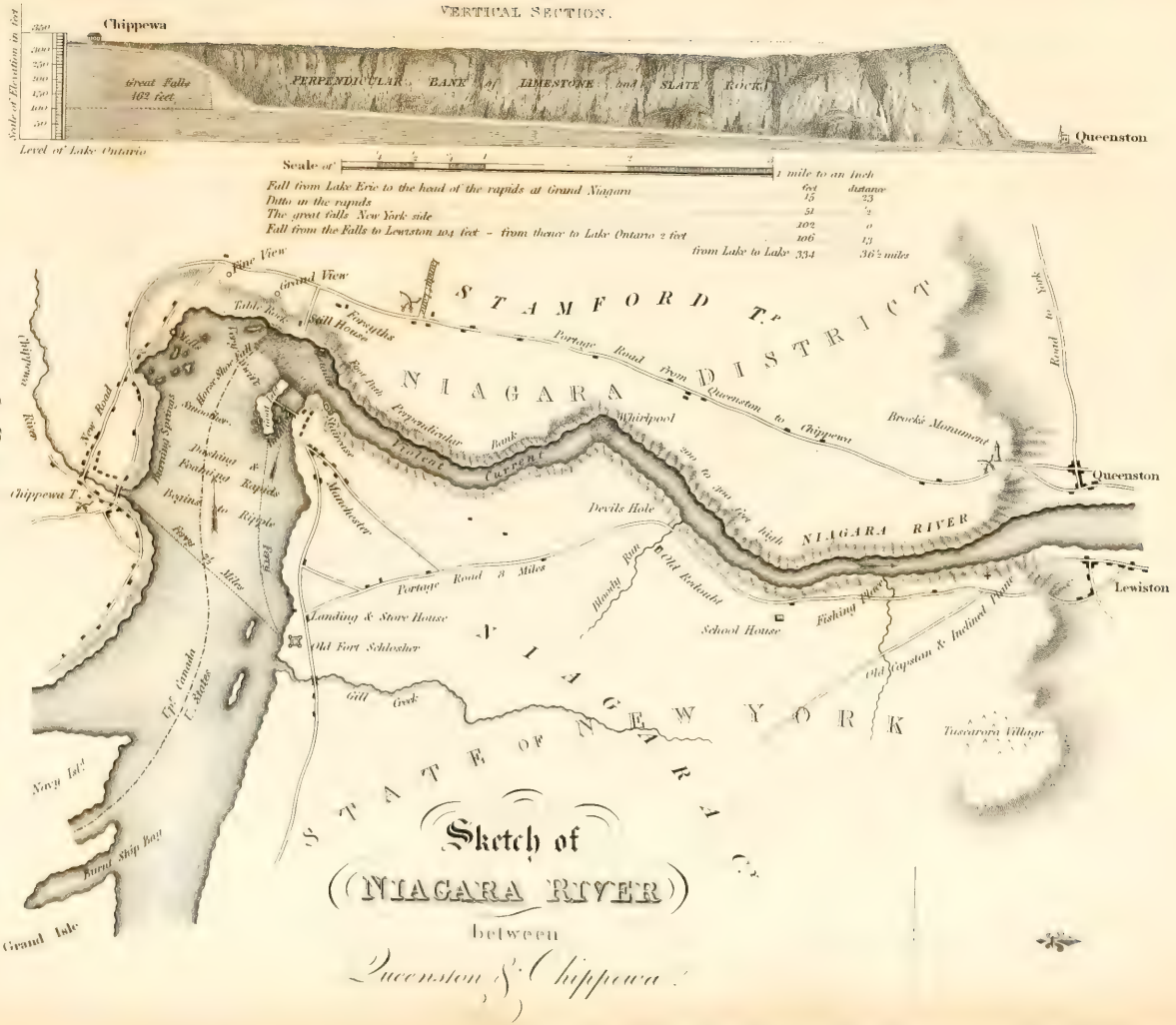
N.N.E. Below the Falls its characters become entirely changed; its width is contracted from upwards of a mile to scarcely four hundred and fifty yards, and at some points less; its bed, instead of lying between low banks smiling with the arts of agriculture, sinks hundreds of feet into a deep chasm, walled by perpendicular or impending cliffs; and its dark stream presents but one succession of toiling eddies, until it emerges from the chasm at Queenston, from whence it flows in a gentle current to its afflux with Lake Ontario. The Falls are thirteen miles from the mouth of the Niagara; and the inclination of the surface of the river, from their base to Queenston, a distance of six miles, is one hundred and four perpendicular feet; and thence to the lake, a distance of seven miles, only two feet. The Falls themselves being one hundred and sixty-two feet high, we have the following recapitulation of the levels of the Niagara river:

Difference of elevation between Lake Erie and the head of the rapids above the Falls	15 feet
Difference between the head and foot of the rapids	51
Great Fall on the American side	162
From the base of the Falls to Queenston	104
From Queenston to Lake Ontario	2
Difference of level between the efflux and afflux of the Niagara, or elevation of Lake Erie above Lake Ontario	334 *

The Falls of Niagara are divided by Goat Island into two unequal sections; that on the east being called the American or Fort Schlosher Fall—the other, on the west, the Horse-Shoe, or, simply, the Great Fall, by way of pre-eminence. The former lies exclusively in the state of New York, and also half of the latter; it being divided through the point of the Horse Shoe, between the United States and Canada. The direct width of the cataract, from shore to shore, is about 1100 yards, forming the chord of an irregular arc, described by the face of the island and the ledge of both falls.

The Horse Shoe has considerably the advantage of the American Fall in the length of its segment, and the volume of water impelled over

* Mr. Darby's Survey of the Niagara.



Engraved by J. & C. Walker

it. It would be difficult to ascertain with certainty the exact measurement of the curvatures of the Horse Shoe, but it is computed, by geometrical process, to be seven hundred yards; and its altitude taken, with a plumb-line from the surface of the Table-rock, was found to be rather more than one hundred and forty-nine feet. The American Fall does not probably much exceed three hundred and seventy-five yards in curvelinear length; but its perpendicular height is one hundred and sixty-two feet, or thirteen feet higher than the top of the Great Fall. It is subdivided by a small island, cutting off a minor portion of the sheet of falling water, to which the name of Montmorency has been appropriated, either on account of the resemblance traced between it and that celebrated fall near Quebec, or the more strikingly to contrast its comparative insignificance with Niagara. The face of Goat Island, which intervenes between these awful cataracts, keeps them three hundred and thirty yards asunder, and perhaps adds greatly to their romantic effect and beauty, by destroying the sameness which one unbroken sheet of water would present, although the collective waters of the Niagara, thus hurled down *en masse*, might, if possible, be still more grand and astounding.

About half a mile above the cataract the river descends on a deeply inclined plane. Its surface begins to ripple a short distance below the entrance of Welland river; but soon accelerated in their career, the waters dash and foam with terrific violence, until they approach the head of Goat Island, when their convulsive agitation partially subsides, and they sweep on in a broad, ceaseless, and swift current, and are thus projected over the rock, forming a parabolic section in their appalling descent to the profound abyss into which they are ingulphed. This abysm is 200 feet deep, and about 1000 yards wide; but it soon becomes contracted to less than half that width, forming a dark, dread basin, bounded by rugged limestone and slate rock, rising perpendicularly from the surface of the waters below, or overhanging the foaming surge.

The shores of the Niagara immediately above the Falls are, perhaps, too tame in their aspect to bring forth the whole grandeur of so stupendous an object. Surrounded by towering Alpine cliffs, its overwhelming terrors could even be augmented, and its sublimity much enhanced. The islands and the eastern bank of the river are low and thickly covered

with trees, whose autumnal foliage, decked "in ten thousand dies," alters the face of nature, and, by its gorgeous tints, imparts new interest and novelty to the scenery of the Falls The western shore is bolder: an horizontal ridge is formed along the margin of the rapids by the depression of the river, commencing from the Welland, and gradually increasing in elevation above the surface of the stream from eight to eighty feet, and even attains the altitude of one hundred. The Table-rock, so famous as the spot whence a very near view may be had of the cataract, lies at the foot of this ridge, nearly on a level with the summit of the Horse Shoe Fall; indeed it forms part of the ledge over which the torrent is precipitated. Its surface is flat, and, jutting out horizontally about fifty feet, overhangs the awful chasm beneath. The access to it is down a winding path, cut through the copses and shrubbery that cover the slope of the ridge we have just described. The rock is defaced by innumerable inscriptions carved by travellers, and intersected by many crevices and fissures, some of which are nearly an inch broad. The process of disintegration is perceptibly going on; and there is little doubt that the Table-rock will eventually be hurled, section by section, into the depths of the cavern below. In the autumn of 1818 a large fragment suddenly gave way, and is now partly to be seen by the explorers of the lower region of the Falls.

The first object that meets the eye, after descending to the Table-rock, is the splendid gradation of swift rapids above the Falls; then white revolving clouds of mist, irregularly belched forth from the depths of the abyss, rush across the platform, enveloping the beholder; and as these are swept away by perpetually varying currents of air, he approaches nearer the verge of the rock, and beholds the whole length of the tremendous cataract. The loud, shrill roar of the rapids is lost amidst the appalling thunders of the Falls, which give a real or imaginary tremulous motion to the earth, and seem to threaten a disruption of the projecting rock upon which we are standing. A feat requiring considerable nerve is sometimes performed here by visiters; and we recollect fearlessly practising it in the early period of life, but would excuse ourselves from the repetition of it now. It consists in lying prostrate, with your head projected over the fall beyond the margin of the Table-rock, so as to be

able with your extended arm to saw the headlong torrent with your hand. The prodigious volume and indraught of the falling waters, the gushing spray, the bewildering noise of the cataract, your prostrate and impending attitude, and the tremor of the very rock on which you lie, render the experiment in the highest degree shuddering.

The view from this spot is extremely grand and unspeakably sublime; but it is too near and overpowering to permit the spectator fully to appreciate the whole splendour of the scene. The summit of the bank, rising about one hundred feet above the Table-rock, affords a more comprehensive and advantageous view. This position is the most commanding, and perhaps the point from whence the collective magnificence of the cataract can be seen with greatest effect.

According to the altitude of the sun and the situation of the spectator, a distinct and bright iris is seen amidst the revolving columns of mist that soar from the foaming chasm, and shroud the broad front of the gigantic flood. Both arches of the bow are seldom entirely elicited: but the interior segment is perfect, and its prismatic hues are extremely glowing and vivid. The fragments of a plurality of rainbows are sometimes to be seen in various parts of the misty curtain of the Falls.

The exploration of the inferior regions of the cataract is attended with some hazard and much difficulty; but the thirst for the romanesque and the sublime has overcome all obstacles, and led the ardent youth, the dauntless traveller, and the philosopher, a perilous pilgrimage along the slippery margin of storming eddies, beneath impending rocks, amidst jarring elements, to the foot of the deluging torrents, and even to penetrate several yards behind the concave sheet of the headlong waters. It eminently requires fortitude and self-possession to make this progress. The rocks over which we advance are sharp, broken, and excessively slippery, owing to the perpetual mossy moisture they acquire from the oozing crevices of the superincumbent cliffs and the spray, so that one inadvertent *faux-pas* might plunge a victim into the whirling and boiling vortex of the Falls. The danger is considerably increased by the terror arising from the stentorian thunders of the tumbling floods, that ever and anon resound from side to side of the humid cavern, and seem to shake the firm rock on its foundation. The difficulty experienced in

breathing from the combined moisture and compression of the air, the impossibility of hearing or being heard, the dizziness produced by the falling waters, the dimly discovered snakes and reptiles around,—the whirl, the wind, the roar, all combine most powerfully to affect the soul, to overwhelm at once the senses and the imagination, and baffle all powers of description.

Immediately at the base of the Falls the raging waters are lashed into one thick mass of froth and foam of dazzling whiteness; but their surface further down becomes comparatively still, though ever whirling and boiling, and exhibits a totally different appearance from that of any other part of the river. The labouring stream seems inwardly convulsed, heaving and throbbing in dark and bubbling whirlpools, as if it threatened every moment to eject some of the mystic terrors of the deep. This effect is ascribed by Professor Dwight, of the United States, to the reaction of the ascending waters. Precipitated bodily to an extraordinary depth, by their own prodigious gravity and the force of their impulsion, and involving with them a quantity of fixed air, they reascend to the surface in a struggling career, checked by the weight of the superincumbent water.

The noise of the Falls is truly grand, commanding, and majestic; filling the vault of heaven when heard in its fulness, and seeming mystically to impregnate ether with its absorbing sounds. It is very variable in its loudness, being essentially influenced by the state of the atmosphere, the direction of the wind, and the position of the listener. It is sometimes scarcely audible within three or four miles; and at others it may be heard at York, on the opposite shores of Lake Ontario, a distance of six-and-forty miles. The relative situation of York with the mouth of the Niagara river favours the travelling of the sound thus far when the air is remarkably still, or acted upon by south-easterly winds.

It were difficult to convey a very distinct idea of the deep round roar of Niagara; indeed there is a sonorous cadence in the noise of waterfalls,—an alternation of muffled and open sounds,—that can find no perfect similitude. It has been likened to the hoarse voice of oceanic surges heavily lashing the sea-shore; to the plunging dash of huge spherical stones hurled in quick and ceaseless succession from a precipice of great

altitude into profound waters; to the effect produced in a vast mill by the "ceaseless, rumbling, deep, monotonous sound," accompanied with tremor, of numerous sets of millstones moving simultaneously *; but, however these assimilations, and especially the last, which is certainly the best and most familiar, may serve to illustrate description and aid the imagination, yet they are not quite perfect, as the sounds compared are either inadequate resemblances in themselves or deficient in majesty. Perhaps nothing can come nearer the cadence, fulness, and dignity of the sphere-filling thunders of Niagara than the spirited engagement at sea, in still weather, of two heavy squadrons, six or eight miles off†. To a spectator on the heights of Aboukir, the battle of the Nile must have conveyed a correct idea of the roaring, rolling, rumbling, thundering noise of this wonderful cataract.

Not more than 900 yards below the Falls a ferry is established, by which travellers can cross with perfect safety from the foot of the ladder leading beneath the Table-rock, to the American staircase on the opposite bank, keeping along the edge of the tossing and eddying waters, and athwart a swift and heavy current. The resources of art would find little difficulty in throwing a chain bridge over this part of the river (which is hardly 450 yards wide), overhanging the storming chasm, from the summits of perpendicular cliffs, whose altitude is probably not far short of 250 feet. Such a structure would be of much public utility, whilst it would amazingly enhance the romantic interest and splendour of the scenery, and afford a most advantageous full-front view of the stupendous Fall. Suspended as it were in ether, the spectator would stand, between precipitous rock walls, on a level with the crest of the cataract, high over the wild, whirling, foaming, and maddening eddies of the profound abyss, having

* Captain Basil Hall.

† Those who never have been within hearing of a naval action may easily imagine the effect of its pealing artillery, if they have heard fortresses saluted by ships of war, by fancying the discharge of cannon continued without intermission. The evening gun fired from Cape Diamond, particularly in cloudy weather, is grandly re-echoed several times from the mountains around Quebec, producing a full, muffled, vibrating sound, swelling in cadences between the discharge of the cannon, the burst of the echo, and the reverberating echo, not unlike that of Niagara.

in sight Goat Island bridge, apparently borne magically aloft, upon the utmost verge of the falling waters, and being in a manner insulated, he would combine in one vast collective vista all the astonishing beauties, sublimities, and romance of the tremendous and overwhelming scene.

Five miles from the Falls is the whirlpool; a phenomenon scarcely less appalling in its terrors, and probably involving more inevitable destruction to every thing coming within the pale of its attraction. It is occasioned by the stream, as it passes in heavy volumes from the cataract, and sweeps with impetuous violence round an abrupt bend of the river, producing so forcible a reaction as to form a stupendous vortex between the high perpendicular cliffs by which it is walled. By thus diverging from its forward direction, and being as it were embayed for a time, the velocity of the current is checked and subdued to a more tranquil course towards Lake Ontario. Nine miles lower down the Niagara emerges from the deep, rock-bound chasm of the Falls, and thence flows in a deep and gentle tide, between banks of more moderate elevation, to its discharge into the lake. Its mouth is in latitude 43° 15′ 30″, and longitude 79° 00′ 40″, between Fort George or the town of Niagara on the west, and the old French fort Niagara on the east.

That the Falls of Niagara, in ages now long past, and at the period, probably, of the formation of the great lakes, were situated much lower down, between the present villages of Queenston and Lewiston, appears almost indisputably true; and it is believed that all the geologists who have critically examined the locality concur in the assertion of the fact. It is not in the province of the topographer to speculate upon geological phenomena; but we would merely hazard a remark, which superior science may improve if correct, or reject if erroneous. The fact that the Falls have receded being admitted, might not the age of the lakes, at least of Erie and Ontario, as confined to their present basins, be ascertained with tolerable certainty? The waters of Ontario are supposed to have bathed the base of Queenston Heights—nay, the level of the lake is admitted generally to have once been co-equal with the summit of that range: if then, by a series of nice and long-continued observations, the ratio of disintegration in a given time were properly ascertained, the calculation could be carried retrospectively, with all the modifications

that the breadth, depth, &c. of the water-worn chasm would dictate, until it would arrive at the period of the original formation of the cataract, and the gradual depression of the surface of Ontario to its present level. The calculation might, in the same way, be made prospectively, and afford a very curious result as affecting the great physical changes that future ages may work in the bed of the Niagara.

In taking leave of Niagara river, to proceed in our description of the other parts of the St. Lawrence, its lakes and canals, we feel how inadequately we have portrayed the grandeur and manifold sublimities of its unrivalled scenery; but, in truth, there are in nature objects that beggar description, and the cataract of Niagara belongs pre-eminently to that class. There are not wanting, however, faithful portraitures of its magnificence by far abler pens, and we might therefore have excused ourselves from the attempt here; but an account of the Niagara would have appeared to us very deficient, had it not contained such a sketch of the great Falls as accords with the topographical character of the present work.

WELLAND CANAL.

The cascades and cataracts of Niagara river throwing insuperable obstacles in the way of its navigation suggested some years ago the expediency of cutting a ship canal connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario*, and an association was accordingly formed and incorporated in 1824, under the name of the WELLAND CANAL COMPANY. In 1825 the capital, which had been previously declared something less, was increased to 180,000*l.* sterling, divided into 16,000 shares of *eleven pounds five shillings* sterling each, all of which have been subscribed, except an amount of *eleven thousand and thirteen pounds six shillings* sterling still (1830) remaining to be taken up.

This momentous work is now nearly completed, and will when finished have cost about *two hundred and seventy thousand pounds* sterling —a comparatively small sum when compared with the magnitude of the undertaking and the incalculable benefits that must inevitably flow from it, both as regards the interests of the stockholders and the commercial

* This bold project is ascribed to Mr. William Hamilton Merritt, a resident at St. Catherine's, a small village through which the canal now passes.

prosperity of Upper Canada*. The total length of the canal is forty-two miles, consisting of three sections; the first extending from the Grand river to the Welland, sixteen miles; the second being part of the river Welland itself, ten miles; and the third lying between Welland river and Lake Ontario, sixteen miles. The entrance of the canal from Lake Erie is situated about two miles above the mouth of the Grand or Ouse river, where the cutting is carried through Wainfleet Marsh to the level of Welland river. The excavation on the north side of the latter river is 56 feet, and the distance to the top of the lockage about five miles. The excavation would have been considerably deeper had the waters of the Welland been used in the northern section of the canal; but the ingenious plan adopted of feeding that section by an aqueduct carried over the river from a higher level to the south has rendered inexpedient any greater depth of cutting. The level of Lake Erie is 330 feet above that of Ontario, and the step is performed by the intervention of thirty-seven locks, thirty-two of which form a successive series, descending from the summit to the base of the range of high grounds constituting the Queenston Heights. The locks are not, however, in immediate contiguity, but sufficiently remote from each other to admit the crossing in the intervening spaces of vessels bound in opposite directions, thus avoiding the tedious delays that would necessarily result from the situation of locks in proximate succession.

The canal is 56 feet wide at the surface of the water, 26 at bottom, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The chambers of the locks are 100 feet in length by 22 in breadth, and therefore amply large enough for vessels of 125 tons' burden, which is above the average tonnage of those employed in trade upon the lakes. The Welland Canal commands two distinct channels into Lake Erie; one through the mouth of the Grand river, the other through the Niagara. This advantage will appear of great moment when it is con-

* It is provided by the charter, that if the tolls exacted be excessive the legislature may, after the expiration of five years from the opening of the canal, reduce them to a rate which will not produce less than twenty per cent. per ann. on the capital expended. After fifty years from the completion of the work, the King may assume the canal on paying the Company the sum it cost, together with a premium of twenty-five per cent. on the amount. But His Majesty cannot do so unless the Company shall have received during the fifty years an average of twelve and a half per cent. on the moneys involved in the concern.

sidered that the distance between those rivers is about thirty-four miles, and that schooners, &c. from Buffalo and other places on the eastern shores of the lake are saved from the whole of so long and circuitous a course by descending the Niagara, and ascending the gentle stream of the Welland to the Ontario section of the canal. This route also being free from toll offers a further inducement to its adoption, which, combined with other concurring conveniences, cannot fail to direct a large proportion of the eastern trade of Erie through that channel. To vessels from the southern and western parts of the lake, the route by the Grand river enjoys likewise its peculiar advantages, by considerably curtailing their distance into Lake Ontario. Besides, it possesses this superiority over the former, that in spring it is much earlier free from the incumbrance of ice, which generally accumulates heavily at the eastern extremity of the lake from the prevalence of westerly winds, and obstructs for a long time the access to the Niagara river and the Grand Erie canal at Buffalo.

The two powerful rivals of the Welland Canal are, the Grand Erie and Ohio canals, the former opening an avenue to the Atlantic by the Hudson river, the latter to the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississippi; but we apprehend that both these grand works will yield the palm to the other in the competition. The superior dimensions of the Welland Canal, that render inexpedient the delays and expense of repeated trans-shipments,—its shortness when compared with its rivals, and the consequent facility and despatch, besides the diminished expense with which it must be passed,—the link that it forms between the schooner navigation of two extensive lakes, and indeed between all the navigable waters above Lake Erie and those of Ontario,—are circumstances which of themselves would be sufficient to secure the patronage of a large proportion of the trade of the lakes, especially if the commercial regulations of both countries be framed upon such principles of liberal policy, as will leave it optional with the inhabitants of either, to adopt that route which their respective interests may dictate.

The Erie Canal was certainly a gigantic undertaking, and one of those bold conceptions that at once characterise a great mind; whilst its realization is no less demonstrative of a liberal and enlightened policy,

and an eminent degree of national enterprise. It is the noblest monument that could be left to perpetuate the recollection of the distinguished services rendered by the late De Witt Clinton to the state of New York, of which he was governor. This grand canal was opened under the provisions of two acts of the state legislature, passed, the one in April, 1816 *, the other in April, 1817; on the 4th of July following the operations were commenced, and eight years and a half afterwards completed. The original cost of this great work exceeded one million and a half sterling, and its repairs and ameliorations have since absorbed considerable further sums; but the improvements to which these were applied have essentially added to the solidity, utility, and convenience of the canal.

The Erie Canal, called sometimes the Great Northern, the Western, or the Grand Canal, is three hundred and fifty-three miles long, 40 feet wide at the surface, 28 at bottom, and of a minimum depth of 4 feet water. In the whole distance from Lake Erie to the tide-waters of the Hudson, the difference of elevation is 564 feet, equal to an average proportion of fall not quite amounting to one foot and a half in the mile. This elevation is overcome by 77 stone locks, each 90 feet long by 12 broad, and therefore shorter and narrower by ten feet than those of the Welland. That eventually the locks of Erie Canal will be increased in dimensions is more than probable; but the expense of such an improvement will be very great, owing to the masonic solidity of their construction.

The inferior width and depth of this canal, when compared with the dimensions of the Welland and the Rideau, are perhaps the most important objections against it as a competitor with the latter two, and particularly the Welland, for the trade of the lakes. But this objection is momentous, and must operate strongly, besides the other considerations that have been formerly mentioned, in favour of the preference that will no doubt be given to the Canadian Canal. An important superiority in a commercial point of view, that one canal may possess over another, is the expeditious access which it opens to a shipping-port for foreign

* The commissioners appointed by this act were, Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Samuel Young, Joseph Ellicote, and Myrom Holley.

markets. On the American side New York is the nearest port where produce, &c. may be shipped in large vessels for export, and the distance by the Erie Canal and the Hudson river is about five hundred and forty miles. On the Canadian side, Montreal is the first port arrived at where this can be effected, and the distance by the St. Lawrence is not more than four hundred miles: through the Rideau Canal and the Ottawa it will be about four hundred and thirty. The Welland Canal, therefore, has the advantage of opening an avenue to a port whence foreign shipments can be made in vessels of heavy burden, upwards of one hundred and forty miles nearer than can be done through the American Canal.

LAKE ONTARIO.

This lake is the last or lowest of those vast inland seas of fresh water that are the wonder and admiration of the world. It is situated between the parallels of 43° 10′ and 44° 11′ of north latitude, and the meridians of 76° 25′ and 79° 56′ of west longitude. It lies nearly east and west, is elliptical in its shape, one hundred and seventy-two miles long, fifty-nine and a quarter extreme breadth, and about four hundred and sixty-seven miles in circumference. The depth of water varies very much, but is seldom less than three or more than fifty fathoms, except in the middle, where attempts have been made with three hundred fathoms without striking soundings. The appearance of the shores exhibits great diversity: towards the north-east part they are low, with many marshy places; to the north and north-west they assume a lofty character, but subside again to a very moderate height on the south. Bordering the lake the country is every where covered with woods, through whose numerous openings frequent settlements are seen that give it a pleasing effect, which is greatly heightened by the white cliffs of Toronto, and the remarkable high land over Presqu'ile, called the Devil's Nose, on the north. The view on the south is well relieved with a back ground produced by the ridge of hills that, after forming the precipice for the cataract, stretches away to the eastward. The finishing object of the prospect in this direction is a conical eminence towering above the chain of heights, called Fifty Mile Hill, as denoting its distance

from the town of Niagara. Of the many rivers flowing into Lake Ontario, if the Genesee and Oswego be excepted, there are none that lay claim to particular notice, unless it be for the peculiarity of their all having a sand-bar across the entrance. There are some fine bays and inlets, where vessels of every description may find protection against bad weather. Burlington Bay is both spacious and secure; but these advantages were rendered of little importance by its narrow entrance being so shallow as to admit only of boats. A canal, however, has been cut across the breach, which has opened an access to the bay for lake vessels, and made it an important and interesting harbour. Hungry Bay is conspicuous as affording good anchorage and safe shelter among the islands to ships of the largest size, at all seasons. York and Kingston harbours, belonging to the English, and Sacket's harbour to the Americans, are unquestionably the best upon the lake, as they possess every natural requisite: the two latter are strongly fortified, being the arsenals where ships of war, even of the first rate, have been constructed by both powers, and from whence have been fitted out those powerful hostile squadrons that have conferred so much consequence upon the naval operations in this quarter. Very heavy squalls of wind frequently occur, but they are unattended either with difficulty or danger if met by the usual precautions every seaman is acquainted with. Of the many islands at the east end of Ontario, the Grand Isle, lying abreast of Kingston, is the most extensive, and, by being placed at the commencement of the Cataraqui river, forms two channels leading into it, that bear the names of the North or Kingston Channel, and the South or Carleton Island Channel.

THE RIDEAU CANAL.

From Lake Ontario to St. Regis, an Indian village about eighty miles above Montreal, the river St. Lawrence is divided longitudinally between Great Britain and the United States, and thus becomes the common highway of both. The hazards and inconvenience of such a communication, arising from its situation along an extended line of national frontier, in the event of future hostility, however remote such a

contingency may be, and we devoutly hope it may never occur, have suggested to both countries the policy of opening avenues in the interior, by which an unrestricted intercourse can be maintained between the distant parts of their respective territories, secure from those interruptions of a neighbouring enemy, incident to a state of warfare. The Grand Erie Canal performs this office on the American side by opening a water communication from the heart of one of the most flourishing states of the union, to the western parts of the United States' dominions; on the British side we have the Rideau Canal, an undertaking of stupendous magnitude and incalculable utility.

The Rideau Canal commences at Kingston, and, traversing the tract of country lying between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, strikes the latter river at the foot of the Falls of Chaudière, and a short distance above those of the Rideau, situated at the mouth of that river. It is one hundred and thirty-five miles long, and perfectly unique of its kind in America, and, probably, in the world, being made up in its whole length by a chain of lakes, dams, and aqueducts, so connected by locks of large dimensions as to open a steam-boat navigation from Ontario to the Ottawa river. Rideau Lake, which is about twenty-four miles long, and six broad on an average, is the grand summit level of the canal: it is 283 feet above the waters of the Ottawa on one side, and 154 above the surface of Lake Ontario on the other, requiring in the rise and fall a total number of forty-seven locks, seventeen of which are on the Kingston side, and thirty between Rideau Lake and the Ottawa. These locks were originally planned upon a scale to correspond with those of the La Chine Canal, *i. e.* 100 feet by 20; but these dimensions were subsequently increased to 142 feet in length by 33 in width, the depth of water being 5 feet. There are twenty dams on the whole route, constructed with remarkable solidity and skill, which, by the reflux of the waters they produce, have strangely altered the natural appearances of the country. "In several instances, a dam not more than twenty-four feet high and one hundred and eighty feet wide will throw the rapids and rivers into a still sheet above it for a distance of more than twenty miles. The dams also back the waters up creeks, ravines, and valleys; and, instead of making one canal, they form numerous canals of various ramifications, which will all tend greatly

to the improvement of a very fertile country. The land drowned by the raising of the dams is not worth mentioning, consisting chiefly of swampy wastes, the haunts of otters and beavers *." The principal works on the whole line are situated at the following places:—Entrance Bay, Dow's Great Swamp, Hog's-back, Black Rapids, Long Island, Burnett's Rapids, Nicholson's Rapids, Clowes' Quarry, Merrick's Rapids, Maitland's Rapids, Edmond's Rapids, Phillip's Bay, Old Sly's Rapids, Smith's Falls, First Rapids, the Narrows, the Two Isthmuses, Davis's Rapids, Jones's Falls, Cranberry Marsh and Round Tail, Brewer's Upper and Lower Mills, Jack's and Billydore's Rifts, and Kingston Mills.

This great work, when finished, will have cost Great Britain upwards of half a million sterling; the calculated estimate of the expenses, as given in by engineers, before the plan of enlarging the locks was adopted, amounted to 486,060*l.* If the magnitude of the canal, its immense importance in a military and commercial point of view, and its advantages to an extensive portion of the upper province, be properly considered, this sum will not appear exorbitant, but rather moderate compared with the cost of other canals of much inferior dimensions and utility. There can be little doubt that when the whole line of canal from Kingston to Montreal will be completed, and it is now nearly so, the great thoroughfare of the Canadas will be transferred from the frontier to the Rideau route, until a canal shall have been opened along the St. Lawrence. When sloops and steam-boats of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five tons' burden can pass without interruption from the remotest settlements of Upper Canada to Grenville on the Ottawa river, whence their cargoes can be transported with ease and safety through inferior canals to the port of Montreal, we believe that few will hesitate to forward their produce through that channel, even in times of profound peace with our neighbours; especially if the

* M'Taggart, vol. i. This able engineer was actively employed in making the surveys and taking the levels on the whole line of the canal. He had been preceded in these operations by Mr. Clowes and other excellent civil engineers. Mr. M'Taggart has published, in three 12mo. volumes, a work, entitled "Three Years in Canada," containing some shrewd remarks on the country, and especially recommendable when treating of the various branches of his important art.

tolls that will be exacted by government on the Rideau and the Grenville canals be moderate, as in truth it is its interest and policy to make them. When a diversion of trade is to be effected, the inducements to the adoption of the new route should not be neutralized by the exaction of exorbitant tolls and charges; but these should at once be fixed at a reasonable premium, not calculated upon the principle of a large prospective reduction when the canal becomes more frequented.

With such advantages, the Rideau Canal cannot fail in yielding an adequate interest for the moneys expended in its construction, and produce eventually lucrative returns to His Majesty's government.

Considered with relation to the defences of the country, the Rideau Canal must appear of still greater moment, from the means it affords of forwarding to distant stations, with readiness, despatch, and security, the muniments of war necessary to repel invasion, and protect the property and persons of His Majesty's subjects in the colonies from foreign aggression. In a political point of view, its importance is equally conspicuous; since it must obviously tend to strengthen and consolidate the Canadas, by promoting their commercial relations, and that interchange of mutual benefits that constitutes a permanent tie betwixt the various members of a state, and preserves for ages the integrity of empires.

The Grenville Canal consists of three sections:—one at the Long Sault, on the Ottawa, another at the Chûte à Bloudeau, and a third at the Carillon Rapids, opening into the lake of the Two Mountains, through which an uninterrupted navigation is practised by steam-boats to La Chine, nine miles above the city of Montreal. The dimensions of this canal are calculated to correspond with those of the canal of La Chine, which are 28 feet wide at bottom, 48 at the water-line, and 5 deep. It is unfortunate that its proportions should not have been originally planned upon a scale to admit of sloop and steam-boat navigation, and therefore corresponding with the Rideau, by which means no trans-shipments would have become necessary in the transport of produce from the remotest settlements of Upper Canada to La Chine, and the return of goods from thence to the upper countries. The Grenville Canal is nevertheless a work of vast importance under every aspect. It is opened

under military superintendence, and its expenses are defrayed by the imperial government.

The route by the Rideau Canal, the Ottawa, and the Grenville Canal is calculated to avoid, not only the frontier, as we have previously stated, but also the rapids of the St. Lawrence, between Lake Ontario and Montreal. From its discharge, out of Ontario, the St. Lawrence is also known under the names of the *Iroquois* and the *Cataraqui*. It issues from the lake in so broad and beautiful a stream, that it assumes the appearance of a lake for a distance of thirty-nine miles, which is so singularly studded with a multitude of islands, that it has been denominated the Lake of the Thousand Islands, or Mille Isles: but their number far exceeds this mere descriptive computation; the operations of the surveyors employed in establishing the boundary, under the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent, having ascertained that there were one thousand six hundred and ninety-two, forming an inextricable labyrinth of islands varying in magnitude, shape, and aspect, and presenting the most extraordinary and pleasing vistas and perspectives, in which the rapid and magic combinations of the kaleidoscope seem naturally exhibited.

The distance between Kingston and Montreal is about one hundred and ninety miles. The banks of the river display a scene that cannot fail to excite surprise, when the years which have elapsed since the first settlement of this part of the country (in 1783) are considered. They embrace all the embellishments of a numerous population, fertility, and good cultivation. Well-constructed high roads, leading close to each side, with others branching from them into the interior, render communication both easy and expeditious; while the numerous loaded batteaux and rafts incessantly passing up and down from the beginning of spring until the latter end of autumn, and the steam-boats plying in the navigable interstices of the river, demonstrate unequivocally a very extensive commercial intercourse. The islands, the shoals, the rapids, with contrivances for passing them, form altogether a quick succession of novelties that gives pleasure while it creates astonishment.

The twofold checks existing against the advantages that might be derived from this part of the St. Lawrence, arising from the partition of

its stream between two distinct powers, and the physical embarrassments of its navigation, forcibly point out the necessity of opening a canal along its northern shore. The subject was taken up by the legislature of Upper Canada in 1826, and surveys ordered to be made of the locality, with estimates of the expense that such an undertaking would involve. Two civil engineers, Messrs. Clowes and Ryskesh, were in consequence appointed to the performance of the operations. After establishing the impracticability of rendering the North Channel at Barnhart's Island effectually navigable, they proceeded to the examination of the country along the St. Lawrence between Johnston and Cornwall, a distance of 39 miles, within which are to be found the principal impediments to the navigation of the river. They ascertained that the depression of the river in the stated distance amounted to scarcely 75 feet, an inconsiderable difference of elevation, if we consider an inclined plane of 39 miles, yet sufficient to produce very violent rapids in the St. Lawrence from the heavy volume of its waters.

In order to meet at once any plan that might be adopted either upon an enlarged or more contracted scale, the engineers laid out two canals on the same route, differing materially in their dimensions; one calculated for steam-boats and sloops; the other for canal boats only. The former to be 84 feet wide at the water's surface, 60 at bottom, and 8 deep; the locks 132 feet long and 40 wide, with turning bridges 40 feet in the clear, and 10 feet wide. The estimated cost of such a canal was stated at 176,378*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* Halifax currency.

The latter canal was laid out upon a scale of much inferior magnitude; its width at the water's surface being 38 feet, at bottom 26, and its depth 4 feet; the locks 100 feet in length by 5 in breadth, with turning bridges 15 feet in the clear, and 10 feet wide. Its cost was estimated at 92,834*l.*

After weighing the advantages of both plans, no hesitation can be made in the preference that must be awarded to the project of a ship-canal, which the first of these offers. A sum of 200,000*l.* expended in connecting between Cornwall and Johnston the sloop and steam-boat navigation of the St. Lawrence would soon, we believe, refund itself. The produce that annually passes down the river, whether directly or

mediately from Upper Canada, is well known to be considerable; and the imports entered at the Custom of Coteau du Lac, in Lower Canada, direct from the United States, are no less momentous in their amount. The following extract from the entries at the port of Montreal in 1827 may convey some idea of the extent of imports from the Upper Province and the United States, *via* the St. Lawrence, into Lower Canada:

	Durham Boats.	Batteaux.	Rafts.
From Upper Canada direct - -	405	134	6
From ditto and the United States -	54	1	0
From the United States direct - -	80	5	8
Total - - -	539	140	14

Most of these Durham boats and Batteaux return laden with British or West India goods; thus we may nearly double the amount of both to have a view of the carrying trade of that section of the river, independently of wood, timber, and staves, that form of themselves an important branch of the colonial trade. The average tonnage of the Durham boats is perhaps 15 tons, that of the Batteaux about 6. Thus we find that the trade of the St. Lawrence above Montreal gives employment to vessels whose collective burden is nearly 10,000 tons. The facilities which a sloop-canal would offer would tend to augment this amount considerably, and hold out equal inducements to the American and the Upper Canadian to transport his produce through that channel. The revenue of the Rideau Canal would probably suffer from the opening of so convenient and more direct an avenue to the lower ports of the St. Lawrence; but it appears to us equally clear that the rapid settlement of the lands on the Ottawa, the natural resources and richness of the beautiful valley through which it flows, will eventually of themselves attract a competent portion of the trade in that direction, and give adequate employment to the Rideau Canal. It is besides obvious that the immediate object designed to be attained by the construction of the Rideau Canal was the security of the colonies; it is their strength, integrity, and preservation that are to be expected from this grand military work, and they certainly have all been amazingly enhanced and promoted by it.

At St. Regis, where the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude intersects the St. Lawrence, the political, and in some measure the physical characters of the river are at once changed. From this point, westward, we find it divided between the dominion of two foreign states; eastward, it lies exclusively within British territory, and flows through the heart of the flourishing province of Lower Canada, assuming more and more majesty and grandeur as it rolls onward its ample and imposing stream to swell the bosom of the vast Atlantic. The undivided control of this interesting part of the St. Lawrence by His Majesty's government, and the exclusive enjoyment by British subjects of the benefits of its navigation, were not, however, viewed with perfect indifference by our republican neighbours. Always studiously alive to any project that promises to improve the resources and promote the commerce and welfare of any and every department of the union, a claim was started in 1824 by the general government of the United States, to a participation in those benefits, and a right to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence in its whole course to the ocean.

This extraordinary claim first originated after the passing of the Canada Trade Act by the imperial parliament in 1822, by which heavy duties were levied upon articles from the United States, chiefly timber, pot and pearl ashes, flour, and salt provisions, which had anteriorly entered into successful competition with those of a similar description from Upper Canada, and for the protection of which, amongst other things, the British statute referred to was passed. This enactment, without investigating its policy, proved necessarily obnoxious to the inhabitants of the northern frontier of the state of New York; and a memorial was in consequence transmitted by them to Congress in 1823, complaining of this momentous interruption to the current of their trade as a grievance calling loudly for legislative redress. This memorial suggested the expediency of retaliatory enactments, imposing countervailing duties on Canadian produce and British goods passing up or down such sections of the navigable channels of the St. Lawrence above St. Regis as were wholly included within the American boundary. To effect this it was stated that the mere repeal of the act of Congress passed in 1799, confirming the reciprocal rights of both powers to the free use of the waters

of that river, as created by Jay's treaty in 1794*, would be sufficient, since the confirmatory act of Great Britain stood virtually repealed by the Canada Trade Act, and that the treaty of 1794 had become a dead letter in consequence of the state of hostilities that subsequently accrued between the two countries †.

No such measures of impost retaliation were nevertheless adopted; nor could they, supposing their practicability, have been commensurate in their efficacy with the ends proposed. It will be recollected that if the navigable channel at Barnhart's Island fall exclusively within the American line, there are other parts of the river in which the main channel lies wholly, or in a great measure, within the British frontier—a circumstance which would of itself render inconvenient, at least, to all parties, the enforcement of any commercial regulations affecting the free use, by the people of both countries, of the waters of the St. Lawrence above St. Regis. It is true that, having no markets to which they might freely resort below St. Regis, the American trade upon the river would be very limited; but would not the Canadian trade be equally if not more so, since the St. Lawrence could on all occasions be forsaken for the Rideau? It is when questions of this nature are agitated in relation to a frontier navigation, that the whole importance of such a stupendous work as the Rideau Canal is felt in its full force, since it places our in-

* The article of this treaty relating to the subject is not, we believe, very generally known: the *exception* it contains is ambiguously worded, but it seems to be made dependent upon *future regulations to be established.*—" Art. III. It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to His Majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the *United States*, and also to the *Indians* dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of *America* (the country within the limits of the *Hudson's Bay* Company only excepted), and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is understood that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the *United States* into the sea-ports, harbours, bays, or creeks of His Majesty's said territories; nor into such parts of the rivers in His Majesty's said territories as are between the mouth thereof and the highest port of entry from the sea, *except in small vessels trading* bonâ fide *between Montreal and Quebec*, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect; nor to the admission of *British* vessels from the sea into the rivers of the *United States* beyond the highest ports of entry for vessels from the sea."

† Mr. Vaudenheuvel's speech on this subject in the Assembly of the State of New York in 1825.

internal commerce beyond the reach of foreign interruption, and secures the independency and safety of our colonial intercourse.

Unsupported by any treaty, the right of the United States to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence is made to rest upon the broad principles of the laws of nature, which, say the assertors of the right, point out that splendid stream as the natural highway—the ostensible exit for produce of the fertile and wide-spreading territory which it drains in its progress from its source to the sea. But this argument, as regards international policy, is more plausible than sound, and the claim of *right* has been unhesitatingly denied, and steadfastly resisted by Great Britain, in all the negotiations that were attempted on the subject, between the United States' plenipotentiaries and His Britannic Majesty's ministers. However, the discussion of a treaty that should have for its principle the mutual convenience and commercial interests of both parties was never, we believe, declined by the British foreign minister; but, too jealous of every apparent concession, the American government abstained from negotiating upon grounds that amounted to a dereliction of an assumed right, as novel as it is extraordinary. The question is one of deep interest and considerable moment to both powers; and we believe that under certain restrictions, such as exporting American produce in British bottoms, the St. Lawrence might advantageously to all parties be thrown open to the passage of American lumber, staves, flour, pot and pearl ashes, and salted provisions, under the most moderate protecting duties. Such a policy would not only remove in a great measure the grievance complained of by the inhabitants of the New York frontier, but create an additional stimulus in the markets of Montreal and Quebec, give increased occupation to British shipping, and afford still more amply and effectually the means of supplying the West India markets with produce.

Before reaching Montreal, the Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis present themselves. They do not admit of comparison with those already noticed, and can, indeed, only be considered as so many expansions of the river. They are of no great depth, but form an agreeable variety, much heightened by the many pretty islands scattered about them. St. Francis is twenty-five miles long by five and a half broad.

The shores in some places are marshy, as they do not rise much above the level of the water. St. Louis is formed at the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence; it is twelve miles long by six broad. Between both these lakes a sudden declivity in the bed of the river, obstructed by rocks in some places, and scooped into cavities at others, produces the most singular commotion, called the Cascades; it is an extraordinary agitation of the waters precipitated with great velocity between the islands, which being repelled by the rocks and hollows underneath, the waves are thrown up in spherical figures much above the surface, and driven with the utmost violence back again upon the current, exhibiting nearly the same effect as would be produced by the most furious tempest. To avoid the danger of passing this place, a canal, usually called the military canal, has been constructed across the point of land, and through which all boats now make their way to the locks at Le Buisson; it is 500 yards in length, and furnished with the necessary locks. The Lake of the Two Mountains, an expansion of the Ottawa, is at the mouth of that river, and merges in a manner into Lake St. Louis: it is very irregular, and in its whole length is twenty-four miles, varying in breadth from one mile to six miles. At the confluence of the two rivers are the Islands of Montreal, Isle Jesus, Bizarre, and Perrot: the first is probably the most beautiful spot of all Lower Canada, and is described with particular attention, under its proper head, in the Topographical Dictionary of that province.

Below Lake St. Louis is the beautiful rapid called the *Sault St. Louis*, between the picturesque Indian village of Caughnawaga, on the south, and La Chine on the north. The cascade is violent, very dangerous, and almost insuperable; and the design of the Canal of La Chine is to avoid its difficulties and perils. This canal is rather more than eight miles long, extending from the village of Upper La Chine to the city of Montreal, and equal in its dimensions to that of Grenville, of which it was the prototype. It was opened under legislative aid, and cost nearly 130,000*l.*; an enormous sum, when we consider its length, its capacity, and the fewness of the locks it required; but, on the other hand, the work is finished in the first-rate style of art, and cannot be excelled in the excellence of its materials or the elegance of its work-

manship*. The La Chine Canal† is the last on the St. Lawrence; the navigation below Montreal being altogether free from those obstructions that need the resources of art to overcome.

On the south side of the island, is the city of Montreal, and its convenient port, five hundred and eighty miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to which ships of six hundred tons can ascend with very little difficulty. On the north-west lies Isle Jesus, that, by its position, forms two other channels of a moderate breadth—one called La Rivière des Prairies, and the other La Rivière de St. Jean ou Jésus: they are both navigable for boats and rafts, and unite again with the main river at Bout de l'Isle, or the east end of Montreal Island. From this city the navigation assumes a character of more consequence than what it does above, being carried on in ships and decked vessels of all classes. Hence to Quebec, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, the impediments to vessels of large tonnage sailing either up or down are not many, and may be overcome with much ease, if it be judged expedient that their cargoes should be so conveyed in preference to transporting them in small craft and steam-boats. However, the use of tow-boats, propelled by engines of great power, has combined both means of transport; and it is not now unusual to meet on the St. Lawrence a splendid steamer with two large vessels moored to her flanks, and a third ship in tow, carrying together upward of 1000 tons burden, plying the waters at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, and sometimes more.

On either side the prospect is indeed worthy of admiration. The different seigniories, all in the highest state of improvement, denote both affluence and industry; the views are always pleasing and often beautiful, although the component parts of them do not possess that degree of grandeur which is perceivable below Quebec; numerous villages, for the most part built round a handsome stone church, seem to invite the traveller's attention; while single houses and farms at agreeable distances

* The engineer, Mr. Burnett, had not the satisfaction of seeing the canal completed: a disorder brought on by an overwrought zeal and anxiety prematurely put an end to his life, during the progress of the work.

† For a more particular account, see *Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada*, under "*La Chine Canal.*"

appear to keep up a regular chain of communication. In fact, whoever passes from one city to the other, whether by land, or by the broad and majestic stream of the St. Lawrence, will not fail to be highly gratified and delighted, and to meet with many subjects worthy both of observation and reflection.

About forty-five miles below Montreal, on the south side, is the town of William Henry, or Sorel, built at the confluence of the river Richelieu with the St. Lawrence, not far from which the latter spreads into another lake, the last in its progress towards the sea: it is called St. Peter's, is twenty-five miles long and nine broad. Like most of the others, this has a group of islands covering about nine miles of its western surface. Between them two distinct channels are formed. The one to the south being the deepest and clearest is consequently the best for ships. The banks on each side are very low, with shoals stretching from them to a considerable distance, so that only a narrow passage, whose general depth is from twelve to eighteen feet, is left unobstructed. About forty-five miles from William Henry, on the north side, at the mouth of the river St. Maurice, stands the town of Three Rivers, the third in rank within the province. At this place the tide ceases entirely, and, indeed, is not much felt at several miles below it.

Leaving Three Rivers, there is scarce any variation in the general aspect of the St. Lawrence until arriving at the Richelieu rapid (about fifty-two miles), where its bed is so much contracted or obstructed by huge masses of rock, as to leave but a very narrow channel, wherein at ebb tide there is so great a descent, that much caution and a proper time of the ebb is necessary to pass through it; at the end of the rapid is a good anchorage, where vessels can wait their convenient opportunity. From Montreal, thus far, the banks are of a very moderate elevation, and uniformly level, but hereabout they are much higher, and gradually increase in their approach to Quebec, until they attain the altitude of Cape Diamond, upon which the city is built. At this capital of the province and seat of government there is a most excellent port and a capacious basin, in which the greatest depth of water is twenty-eight fathoms, with a tide rising from seventeen to eighteen, and at the springs from twenty-three to twenty-four feet.

From Cape Diamond, and from Point Levi on the south shore, one of the most striking panoramic views perhaps in the whole world offers itself to notice; the assemblage of objects is so grand, and though naturally, yet appear so artificially contrasted with each other, that they mingle surprise with the gratification of every beholder. The capital rising amphitheatrically to the summit of the cape, the river St. Charles flowing, in a serpentine course, for a great distance, through a fine valley, abounding in natural beauties, the falls of Montmorency, the island of Orleans, and the well cultivated settlements on all sides, form together a coup d'œil that might enter into competition with the most romantic. At Quebec the St. Lawrence is 1314 yards wide, but the basin is two miles across, and three miles and three-quarters long: from the basin, the river continues increasing in breadth until it enters the gulf of the same name, where, from Cape Rosier to the Mingan settlement on the Labrador shore, it is very near one hundred and five miles wide.

A little below the city is the Isle of Orleans, placed in the midway, consequently forming two channels; the one to the south is always used by ships; the shore on that side is high, and on the opposite, in some places, it is even mountainous, but in both extremely well settled, and the lands in such a high state of improvement, that a large tract in the vicinity of Rivière du Sud has long been familiarly called the granary of the province. The waters of the St. Lawrence begin to be brackish about twenty-one miles below Quebec, increasing in their saline acrity, until they become perfectly sea-salt at Kamouraska, 75 miles lower down. Beyond the island of Orleans are several others, as Goose Island, Crane Island, and many smaller ones; these two are tolerably well cultivated, and are remarkable for the extent and excellence of their natural pastures, but the rest are neglected. At Rivière du Sud the stream of the St. Lawrence is increased to eleven miles in width, and the country that adjoins it cannot be easily rivaled in its general appearance; the gay succession of churches, telegraph stations, and villages, whose houses are almost always whitened, so as frequently to produce a dazzling effect, are so well exhibited by the dark contrast of the thick woods covering the rising grounds behind them up to their very summits, that few land-

scapes will be found actually superior in point of interesting variety and beauty.

Beyond Rivière du Sud is a channel named the Traverse, which deserves mention from its importance as the main ship-channel, and the circumstance of its being remarkably narrow, although the river is here thirteen miles across; the Isle aux Coudres, the shoal of St. Roch, and another called the English Bank, contract the fair way to not more than 1320 yards* between the two buoys that mark the edge of the shoals; it is the most intricate part of the river below Quebec; the currents are numerous, irregular, and very strong, on which account large ships must consult the proper time of the tide to pass it without accident. Amongst the various improvements to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, in agitation, it is contemplated to substitute, to one of the buoys, a floating light, which will enable vessels to pass the Traverse at night; and we hope that so important an object will be promptly carried into effect. On the north shore, between the Isle aux Coudres and the main, there is another channel, in which the current was considered so rapid, the depth of water so great, and the holding ground so bad, that it was for many years forsaken, until the erroneous prejudices existing against it were removed by the spirited parliamentary exertions of Dr. M. Paschal de Sales Laterriere, whose opinion, relative to the advantages and security of the north channel, stands strongly corroborated by the hydrographical surveys of Captain Bayfield, R. N. Future pilots are, therefore, required, by the regulations of the Trinity House of Quebec, to become equally acquainted and familiar with both channels; a measure of the greatest necessity and importance, since it is well known that their ignorance of the northern channels of the river has, on several occasions, threatened shipwreck to vessels, driven by heavy winds out of the south channel.

A third channel, formerly known by French mariners, when Canada was under the dominion of France, and then called the "Chenal d' Iberville," was re-discovered and surveyed lately by Captain Bayfield. It runs up the middle of the river, and although more contracted and intricate than the others, is yet sufficiently deep for ships of any burden. It is now

* Captain Bayfield, R. N.

generally known by the name of Bayfield's Channel, after its recent discoverer; and a knowledge of it is, we believe, equally with others enjoined to the St. Lawrence pilots.

Passing the Traverse, a very agreeable view of the settlements of the bay of St. Paul, enclosed within an amphitheatre of very high hills, and the well cultivated Isle aux Coudres at its entrance, presents itself. Continuing down the river, the next in succession are the islands of Kamourasca, the Pilgrims, Hare Island, and the cluster of small ones near it, named the Brandy Pots; these are reckoned one hundred and three miles from Quebec, and well known as the general rendezvous where the merchant ships collect to sail with convoy. At no great distance below is Green Island, on which is a light-house, where a light is shown from sun-set until sun-rise, between the 15th April and the 10th December. Near Green Island is Red Island, upon which it is believed the light-house would have been preferably situated, and abreast of it, on the northern shore, is the mouth of the river Saguenay, remarkable even in America for the immense volume of water it pours into the St. Lawrence.

Proceeding onward is Bic Island, one hundred and fifty-three miles from Quebec, a point that ships always endeavour to make on account of its good anchorage, and as being the place where ships of war usually wait the coming down of the merchantmen; next to Bic is the Isle St. Barnabé, and a little further on the Pointe aux Pères. From this point the river is perfectly clear to the gulf, and the pilots, being unnecessary any longer, here give up their charge of such as are bound outward, and receive those destined upward. Below Pointe aux Pères are two very extraordinary mountains close to each other, called the Paps of Matane, and nearly opposite them is the bold and lofty promontory of Mont Pelée, where the river is little more than twenty-five miles wide, but the coast suddenly stretches almost northerly, so much, that at the Seven Islands it is increased to seventy-three miles. A light-house on Mount Pelée had long been a desideratum, as an important point of departure, whence vessels may shape their course with safety, whether in ascending the river, or in leaving it to traverse the gulf. Provision was, therefore, made by the legislature of Lower Canada for its erection, and its com-

pletion has been recently announced by the Trinity House, with directions to mariners.

The settlements on the south side reach down thus far, but hereabout they may be considered to terminate, as, to the eastward of Cape Chat, the progress of industry is no longer visible; on the north side the cultivated lands extend only to Malbay. In the river itself nothing claims our attention except the separation of its shores to the distance already mentioned, from Cape Rosier to the Mingan settlement *. In the mouth of the St. Lawrence is the island of Anticosti, one hundred and twenty-five miles long, and in its widest part thirty, dividing it into two channels. Its geographical position has been ascertained with exactness, and is thus laid down: the east point latitude 49° 8′ 30″, longitude 61° 44′ 59″, variation 24° 38′ west: the west point latitude 49° 52′ 29″, longitude 64° 36′ 54″ †, variation 22° 55′; and the south-west point latitude 49° 23′, longitude 63° 44′. Through its whole extent it has neither bay nor harbour sufficiently safe to afford shelter to ships; it is uncultivated, being generally of an unpropitious soil, upon which any attempted improvements have met with very unpromising results; yet, rude and inhospitable as its aspect may be, it is not absolutely unprovided with the means of succouring the distress of such as suffer shipwreck on its coasts, there being two persons who reside upon it, at two different stations, all the year, as government agents, furnished with provisions for the use of those who have the misfortune to need them. Boards are placed in different parts, describing the distance and direction to these friendly spots; but instances of flagrant inattention in the persons employed have, however, occurred, which were attended with the most distressing and fatal consequences to the unfortunate sufferers of ship-

* In describing the course of the river, and wherever distances are given in miles, they always imply the statute mile of 69½ to a degree, unless otherwise specified.

† Observations of J. Jones, Esq. master on board H. M. S. Hussar. By the previous observations of the late Major Holland, surveyor-general of Canada, these points were placed thus: east point, latitude 49° 5′, longitude 62° 0′; west point, latitude 49° 48′, longitude 64° 35′. The south-west point is placed in the latitude and longitude given to it by the observations of the latter, whose astronomical positions, as taken in the course of his extensive and interesting surveys on the continent and along the vast coast of America, are in general remarkably correct, and do him great honour as a nice observer and scientific astronomer.

wreck; the succours intended for their relief not having been provided, and the habitations being found deserted *. These establishments were made in the year 1809, the humane intention of which will be honoured wherever it is made known, because the crews of vessels driven on shore here have, sometimes, at the utmost peril of their lives, forsaken them to make their escape to Gaspe. In addition to these precautions, the erection of two lighthouses is in contemplation; one of which will be situated at the east point of the island; the other at the west, though some mariners believe that the second would be most useful on the south-west point. The importance of this measure needs no comment.

With the powerful conviction upon our mind of the great estimation the river St. Lawrence ought to be held in, from presenting itself as the outlet designed as it were by nature to be the most convenient one for exporting the produce of these two extensive and improving provinces, the country stretching to the north-west nearly to the Pacific ocean, and even the adjacent parts of the United States, which, in defiance of prohibitory decrees, will find an exit by this channel, we have, it is feared, incurred the charge of prolixity in wishing to convey to others a clear conception of its importance; yet we must still trespass upon the patience of our readers long enough to mention that the observations hitherto made apply only to one part of the year; and also to notice that, from the beginning of December until the middle of April, the water communication is totally suspended by the frost. During this period, the river from Quebec to Kingston, and between the great lakes, except the Niagara and the Rapids, is wholly frozen over. The lakes themselves are never entirely covered with ice, but it usually shuts up all the bays and inlets, and extends many miles towards their centres: below

* Among the numerous wrecks that have taken place on the dangerous coasts of Anticosti, that of the *Granicus*, in 1828, is the most awful and affecting on record. Numbers of the crew and passengers, who escaped from the waves, became the wretched victims to the worst horrors of cannibalism, having found the habitations to which they directed their steps, totally deserted, and unprovided with the means of relieving any of their wants. The cadaverous horrors of the scene this spot exhibited, after the last spark of human life had ceased to animate the hideously mangled corses, are almost too shuddering for description, and mingle our tenderest sympathies with feelings of the most painful disgust.

Quebec it is not frozen over, but the force of the tides incessantly detaches the ice from the shores, and such immense masses are kept in continual agitation by the flux and reflux, that navigation is totally impracticable in these months.

But though the land and water are so nearly identified, during so long a winter, the utility of the river, if it be diminished, is far from being wholly destroyed, for its surface still offers the best route for land carriage (if the metaphor can be excused); and tracks are soon marked out by which a more expeditious intercourse is maintained by vehicles of transport of all descriptions, than it would be possible to do on the established roads, at this season so deeply covered with snow, and which are available until the approach of spring makes the ice porous, and warm springs, occasioning large flaws, render it unsafe. When this alteration takes place it soon breaks up, and, by the beginning of May, is either dissolved or carried off by the current.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence, that receives the waters of this gigantic river, is formed between the western part of Newfoundland, the eastern shores of Labrador, the eastern extremity of the province of New Brunswick, part of the province of Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. It communicates with the Atlantic ocean by three different passages, viz. on the north by the straits of Belleisle between Labrador and Newfoundland; on the south-east by the passage between Cape Ray, at the south-west extremity of the latter island, and the north cape of Breton Island; and, lastly, by the narrow channel, named the Gut of Canso, that divides Cape Breton from Nova Scotia.

The distance from Cape Rosier, in latitude 48° 50′ 41″, longitude 64° 15′ 24″, to Cape Ray, in latitude 47° 36′ 49″, longitude 59° 21′ 0″ *, is 79 leagues; and from Nova Scotia to Labrador 106. On its south side is the island of St. John, otherwise called Prince Edward's Island, something in shape of a crescent, about 123 miles long, in its widest part 32, and in its narrowest, at the extremities of two deep bays, less than four. To the northward of St. John's are the Magdalen Islands, seven in

* Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle.

number, thinly inhabited by a few hundred persons, chiefly employed in the fisheries *. North, again, of the Magdalens is Brion's Island, and beyond this are the Bird Islands; the northernmost of which is situated in 47° 50′ 28″ north latitude, and 61° 12′ 53″ west longitude †. The Birds are points of importance in the navigation of the gulf, and the most northern of the two islands has been judiciously pointed out as a very fit and advantageous position for a lighthouse. This island is a mere rock, conical in shape, abrupt, and dangerous, and rising to no inconsiderable altitude; it is frequented by innumerable coveys of birds, and appears in the distance perfectly white, from the long accumulation of ordure deposited by them upon it.

In the principal entrance to the gulf, between Cape North and Cape Ray, is the island of St. Paul, in latitude 47° 12′ 38″, longitude 60° 11′ 24″, the variation of the compass being 23° 45′ west. The position of this island and the boldness of its shores render it the most dangerous enemy to the safety of vessels going in or out of the gulf, and the more so from the frequency of heavy fogs upon that coast. The numerous instances recorded of total shipwreck upon this inhospitable island are lamentable evidence of the perils it threatens, and it is a matter of surprise that the repetition of accidents so disastrous should not have long since been prevented by those expedients adopted upon all dangerous coasts. The exertions, however, of the harbour-master of Quebec ‡ upon this subject have not been unattended with success; and the erection of a lighthouse upon the highest summit of the island will soon, we believe, be commenced. It is also proposed, that in foggy weather a gong should be sounded, or guns fired, to warn ships of their approach. With such precautionary measures, added to the beacons placed in various other parts of the Gulf and the River St. Lawrence, ships may at all times proceed with safety on their voyage, whether inward or outward, the

* For a particular description of these islands, and of all those above them included in the province of Lower Canada, see the *Topographical Dictionary*, under their respective heads.

† Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle. In the Appendix (No. 3) will be found an important table of latitudes and longitudes of headlands and islands on the coasts of North America, and in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, deduced from the scientific observations of Mr. Jones, of H. M. S. Hussar, as taken under the command of Admiral Ogle.

‡ Mr. Lambly.

shipping interest and trade of the country will be essentially benefited, and the lives and property of thousands saved from destruction.

Islands of ice are sometimes met with in crossing the gulf during the summer months: the ice that drifts out of the St. Lawrence all disappears by the latter end of May, but these masses make no part of it. The conjecture is that they are not formed on any of the neighbouring coasts, but descend from the more northerly regions of Hudson's Bay and Davis's Straits, where it is presumed they are severed by the violence of storms from the vast accumulations of arctic winter, and passing near the coast of Labrador, are drawn by the indraught of the current into the straits of Belleisle. They often exceed an hundred feet in height, with a circumference of many thousands; the temperature of the atmosphere is very sensibly affected by them, which, even in foggy weather, when they are not visible, sufficiently indicates their neighbourhood. By day, from the dazzling reflection of the sun's rays, their appearance is brilliant and agreeable, and it is no less so by moonlight.

LOWER CANADA



MONUMENT to WOLFE and MONTCALM.

QUEBEC.

Pubd by Hughes 15th Sr. the King's Private St. Lane Inn Fields

CHAPTER VIII.

Lower Canada—Situation—Boundaries—Extent—Divisions and Subdivisions.

The province of Lower Canada lies between the parallels of the 45th and 52d degrees north latitude, and the meridians of 57° 50′ and 80° 6′ west longitude from Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, or East Maine; on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and a line drawn from Ance au Sablon, on the Labrador coast, due north to the 52° of latitude*; on the south by New Brunswick and part of the territories of the United States, viz. the states of Maine, Hampshire, Vermont, and New York†; and on the west by a line which separates it from Upper Canada, as fixed by His Majesty's order in council of August, 1791, and promulgated in the province on the 18th November of the same year, with the following description: viz. "To commence at a stone boundary on the north bank of the Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Pointe au Baudet, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the seigniory of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of north, 34° west, to the western-most angle of the said seigniory of New Longueuil; then along the north-western boundary of the seigniory of Vaudreuil, running north, 25° east, until it strikes the Ottawa river; to ascend the said river into the lake Temiscaming, and from the head of the said lake by a line drawn due north, until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada."

The western boundary, as just recited, evidently appears to have been founded upon an erroneous map of that part of the country, whereon

* The eastern boundary did not extend beyond the River St. John until the passing of the British statute, 6 George IV., chap. 59, by which the limits were extended eastward along the Labrador coast to Ance au Sablon. The island of Anticosti was also re-annexed by it to Lower Canada.

† The boundaries of the British possessions in America are particularly treated of in Chapter I.

the westerly angle of the seigniory of New Longueuil and the south-westerly angle of the seigniory of Vaudreuil are represented as co-incident, when, in reality, they are about nine miles distant from each other. The true intent and meaning of the order in council appears to be as follows: viz. That the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada shall commence at the stone boundary above Pointe au Baudet, and run along the line which divides the township of Lancaster from the seigniory of New Longueuil (and this line, it is necessary to observe, as well as most of the seignorial lines of the province, ought to run north-west and south-east, reckoning from the astronomical meridian, in conformity to an ancient ordinance of the province, or "Arrêt et reglement du conseil supérieur de Quebec, daté 11 de Mai, 1676") to the westerly angle of the said seigniory; thence along a line drawn to the south-westerly angle of the seigniory of Rigaud, and continued along the westerly line of Rigaud until it strikes the Ottawa river, as represented on the topographical map by the letters AB, BC, CD.

This is the light in which the terms of the order of council have been viewed by the respective government of both provinces, and indeed the only interpretation of which they were susceptible. The question, though several times agitated in the councils of either province, was never so definitively decided as to set difficulties at rest, and the anomaly was represented to His Majesty's imperial government in order to obtain its rectification from that quarter. The government of Lower Canada, however, acting upon the interpretation that the spirit of the king's order in council pointed out, and which the nature of things could alone admit, granted letters patent for the erection of the township of Newton (March, 1805), and subsequently for the augmentation of that township, as being vacant crown land in Lower Canada, adjoining the sister province of Upper Canada *.

* It must be observed that the westerly line of the seigniory of Rigaud, as well as the other lines on the Ottawa, ought to run, by the ancient ordinance, *nord quart-nord-est*, equal to 11° 15′ east from the astronomical meridian. There is also a variation between the bearing of the Lancaster township line and the seignorial line of New Longueuil, when, in fact, they ought to be precisely the same; and some grants that have been made by government are supposed to infringe upon the seigniory, from which lawsuits between the grantee of the crown and the seig-

Lower Canada, thus bounded, is divided into three chief districts, *Quebec*, *Montreal*, and *Three Rivers*, and two inferior ones, *Gaspé* and *St. Francis*. It is further divided into forty counties, by an act of the provincial legislature, 9 Geo. IV., chap. 73; its minor subdivisions consisting of seigniories, fiefs, and townships; there being of the two former 208, besides minor grants, chiefly consisting of small islands in the St. Lawrence, and of the latter, 160; of the townships, 117 were surveyed in whole or in part, and forty-three projected only; the particulars of which will be better explained by the following tabular exhibit:

Divisions and Subdivisions of the Province of Lower Canada into Districts, Counties, Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships, &c.

N. B. The townships marked with an asterisk are included in and compose the inferior district of St. Francis.

MONTREAL DISTRICT

CONTAINS 19 COUNTIES, 70 SEIGNIORIES, 6 FIEFS, AND 59 TOWNSHIPS.

Counties, 19.	In each County.			Counties.	In each County.		
	Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.		Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.
Acadie	2	...	1	Richelieu	8	...	...
Beauharnois	1	...	3	Rouville	7	...	...
Berthier	8	3	2	St. Hyacinthe	3	...	...
Chambly	5	1	...	Shefford	...	...	8
Lachenaye	2	...	2	Stanstead	...	...	6
La Prairie	4	...	...	Terrebonne	4	...	3
L'Assomption	1	...	2	Two Mountains	3	...	6
Missisqui	1	...	3	Vaudreuil	4	...	1
Montreal	1	...	...	Vercheres	8	2	...
Ottawa	1	...	8	Projected Townships	...	...	14

norial tenant have originated. Disputes about boundaries, of a nature still more serious, arose only recently between the grantees of the crown settled in Upper Canada and those adjoining in the Lower Province, in which the legal process of the respective courts came in collision, to the incalculable inconvenience and injury of the landholders. Others may frequently recur, as this part of the province is already in a flourishing state of cultivation, unless the governments of both provinces bestow some consideration upon the subject, now that the claims of individuals settled on each side of the line may be more easily adjusted than after long and undisturbed possession has produced still greater improvement upon the estates.

Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships, &c. in each County.

ACADIE.

Seigniories.

De Lery
La Colle

Townships.

Sherrington

Isles.

Aux Noix
Aux Tetè

BEAUHARNOIS.

Seigniories.

Beauharnois

Townships.

Godmanchester
Hemmingford
Hinchinbrooke

Indian lands.

Islands.

Grande Isle
Isles de la Paix, part of

BERTHIER.

Seigniories.

Berthier and Augmentation
D'Aillebout
D'Autraye and Augmentation
De Ramzay
Isle Dupas
Lanaudière, part of
Lanauraie and Augmentation
Lavaltrie

Fiefs.

Antaya
Chicot
Du Sablé, or York
Petit Bruno
Randin

Townships.

Brandon
Kildare

Isles.

Randin
St. Ignace

CHAMBLY.

Seigniories.

Boucherville
Chambly, West
Longueuil
Longueuil, Barony
Montarville

Fiefs.

Tremblay

Isles.

Isles Communes
Percées

LACHENAYE.

Seigniories.

Lachenaye
L'Assomption

Townships.

Kilkenny
Wexford

Isles.

Bourdon

LA PRAIRIE.

Seigniories.

Chateauguay
La Prairie
La Salle
Sault St. Louis

Isles.

A la Paix, part of
Aux Hurons
St. Bernard

L'ASSOMPTION.

Seigniories.

St. Sulpice

Townships.

Chertsey
Rawdon

Isles.

Bouchard, Lower Isle

MISSISQUI.

Seigniories.

St. Armand

Townships.

Durham
Stanbridge
Sutton

MONTREAL

County, Island, and Seigniory.

Nuns Island
St. Helen
St. Thérèse

OTTAWA.

Seigniories.

Le Petite Nation

Townships.

Bristol
Buckingham
Clarendon
Derry
Eardley
Hull
Lichfield
Lochaber and Augmentation
Onslow
Portland
Templeton
Wakefield

RICHELIEU.

Seigniories.

Bonsecours
Bourchemin
Bourgmarie
St. Charles
St. Denis
St. Ours and Augmentation
Sorel

Isles.

De Grace
St. Ignace
Ronde

ROUVILLE.

Seigniories.

Bleury
Chambly, East
Foucault
Monnoir and Augmentation
Noyan

Rouville
Sabrevois

ST. HYACINTHE.

Seigniories.

Bourchemin
De Ramzay
St. Hyacinthe

SHEFFORD.

Townships.

Brome
Ely
Farnham and Augmentation
Granby
Milton
Roxton
Shefford
Stukely

STANSTEAD.

Townships.

*Barford
*Barnston
*Bolton, part of
*Hatley
Potton
*Stanstead

TERREBONNE.

Seigniories.

Blainville and Augmentation
to Rivière du Chêne, S.
Desplaines and Augmentation
Isle Jesus
Terrebonne and Augmentation

Townships.

Abercromby
Chatham Gore
Howard

TWO MOUNTAINS.

Seigniories.

Argenteuil
Lac des deux Montagnes
Rivière du Chêne

Townships.

Arundel
Chatham
Grenville
Harrington
Howard
Wentworth

Isles.

Isle Bizard

VAUDREUIL.

Seigniories.

Nouvelle Longueuil
Rigaud
Soulange
Vaudreuil

Townships.

Newton

Isles.

Aux Pins
Aux Tourtes
Perrot Isle
St. Geneviève Isle
St. Giles

VERCHERES.

Seigniories.

Bellevue
Belœil and Augmentation
Cap St. Michel
Contrecœur
Cournoyer
St. Blain
Varennes
Vercheres

Fiefs.

Guillaudière
La Trinité

Isles.

Bearigard
Bouchard, Upper Isle

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC

CONTAINS 13 COUNTIES, 79 SEIGNIORIES, 12 FIEFS, AND 38 TOWNSHIPS.

COUNTIES.	In each County.			COUNTIES.	In each County.		
	Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.		Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.
Beauce	7	...	9	Montmorenci	1	...	...
Bellechasse	7	2	4	Orleans	1	...	...
Dorchester	1	...	...	Portneuf	13	3	...
Kamouraska	7	1	3	Quebec	4	2	2
L'Islet	9	3	1	Rimouski	15	1	2
Lotbinière	8	...	...	Saguenay	6	..	1
Megantic	...	...	16				

Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships, &c. in each County.

BEAUCE.

Seigniories.

Aubert de l'Isle
Aubert Gallion
Jolliet
St. Etienne
St. Joseph
St. Marie Nouvelle Beauce
Vaudreuil

Townships.

Cranbourne
Ditchfield
Frampton
Jersey
Marlow
Risborough
Spalding
Watford
Woburn

BELLECHASSE.

Seigniories.

Beaumont and Augmentation
Berthier
Livaudière
St. Jervais
St. Michel
St. Valier and Augmentation } La Durantaye
Vincennes

Fiefs.

La Martinière
Montapeine

Townships.

Armagh
Buckland
Standon
Ware

DORCHESTER.

Seigniories.

Lauzon

ISLET.

Seigniories.

Bonsecours
Cap St. Ignace
Isle Verte
Lepinay
Lessard
L'Islet
St. Claire
St. Jean Port Joli
St. Roch des Annais
Vincelot and Augmentation

Fiefs.

Fournier
Gagné
Reaume

Townships.

Ashford and Augmentation

Islands.

Isles aux Grues et aux Oies

KAMOURASKA.

Seigniories.

Granville
Granville and Lachenaye
Islet du Portage
Kamouraska
River Ouelle and Augmentation
St. Anne de la Pocadiere
Terrebois

Fiefs.

St. Denis

Townships.

Bungay
Ixworth
Woodbridge

Isles.

Hare Island, part of
Isle Verte
Kamouraska Islands

LOTBINIERE.

Seigniories.

Bonsecours
Deschaillons, or Riv. du Chêne and Augmentation
Desplaines
Gaspé
Lotbinière and Augmentation
St. Croix
St. Giles
Tilly, or St. Antoine

MEGANTIC.

Townships.

Adstock
Broughton
Colraine
Dorset
Gayhurst
Halifax
Inverness
Ireland
Leeds
Nelson
Oulney
Shenley
Somerset
Thetford
Tring
Winslow

MONTMORENCI.

Seigniories.

Côte de Beaupré

ORLEANS Co., Island, and Seigniory.

PORTNEUF.

Seigniories.

Bélair and Augmentation
Bourglouis
Cap Santé

D'Auteuil
Deschambault
Desmaure, or St. Augustin
Faussembault
Grondines
Guillaume Bonhomme
Jacques Cartier
Neuville, or Pointe aux Trembles
Perthuis
Portneuf

Fiefs.

Gaudarville
La Chevrotière
La Tesserie

QUEBEC.

Seigniories.

Beauport
Notre Dame des Anges
St. Gabriel
Sillery

Fiefs.

Hubert
St. Ignace

Townships.

Stoneham
Tewkesbury

RIMOUSKI.

Seigniories.

Bic
Dartigny
De Peiras, or Mitis
Isle Verte
Lac Matapediach
Lac Mitis
Le Page and Tivierge
Lessard
Madawaska and Temiscouata
Matane
Richard Rioux
Rimouski
River du Loup
St. Barnabé
Trois Pistoles

Fiefs.

Pachot

Townships.

Matane
St. Denis

Islands.

Bic
Biquette
Green Island
St. Barnabé

SAGUENAY.

Seigniories.

Eboulemens
Isle aux Coudres
Mille Vaches
Mount Murray
Murray Bay
Terra Firma de Mingan

Townships.

Settrington

Isles.

Isles et Islets de Mingan
Isle of Anticosti

THREE RIVERS DISTRICT

CONTAINS 6 COUNTIES, 25 SEIGNIORIES, 9 FIEFS, AND 53 TOWNSHIPS.

COUNTIES.	In each County.			COUNTIES.	In each County.		
	Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.		Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.
Champlain . .	5	...	1	St. Maurice . .	8	5	3
Drummond . .	...	...	19	Sherbrooke . .	...	...	28
Nicolet . . .	4	4	2	Yamaska . .	8	...	...

Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships, &c. in each County.

CHAMPLAIN.

Seigniories.

Batiscan
Cap de la Magdeleine
Champlain and Augmentation
Ste. Anne and Augmentation
Ste. Marie

Townships.

Radnor

Isles.

Du Large
St. Marguerite
St. Ignace

DRUMMOND.

Townships.

Acton
Arthabaska
Aston and Augmentation
Bulstrode
*Chester

*Durham
*Ham
Horton
Grantham
*Kingsey
Simpson
Stanfold
*Tingwick
Upton
Warwick
Wendover
Wickham
*Wolfstown
*Wotton

NICOLET.

Seigniories.

Becancour
Gentilly
Livrard or St. Pierre les Becquets
Nicolet and Augmentation

Fiefs.

Bélair
Cournoyer
Godefroi
Roquetaillade

Townships.

Blandford
Maddington

Isles.

Moran

ST. MAURICE.

Seigniories.

Grandpré
Grosbois or Machiche
Lanaudière, part of
Maskinongé
Pointe du Lac
Rivière du Loup
St. Marguerite
St. Maurice

Fiefs.

Carufel
Dumontier
Gatineau and Augmentation
St. Etienne and Lands of the Forges
St. Jean and Augmentation

Townships.

Caxton
Hunterstown
New Glasgow

SHERBROOKE.

Townships.

*Ascot
*Auckland
*Brompton
*Bury
*Chesham
*Clifton
*Clinton
*Compton
Croydon
*Ditton
*Drayton
*Dudswell
*Eaton
*Emberton
*Garthby
*Hampden
*Hereford
*Lingwick
*Marston
*Melbourne
*Newport
*Orford
*Shipton
*Stoke
*Stratford
*Weedon
*Westbury
Whitton
*Windsor

YAMASKA.

Seigniories.

Baie St. Antoine or du Febvre
Bourgmarie, East
Courval
Deguir
Lussaudière
Pierreville
St. François
Yamaska

GASPE DISTRICT

CONTAINS 2 COUNTIES, 1 SEIGNIORY, 6 FIEFS, AND 10 TOWNSHIPS.

Counties.	In each County.		
	Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.
Bonaventure	1	...	7
Gaspé	...	6	3

BONAVENTURE.

Seigniories.

Shoolbred

Townships.

Carleton
Cox
Hamilton
Hope
Maria
Number, 7
Richmond

GASPE.

Fiefs.

Ance à Beaufils
Ance de l'Etang
Bonaventure Isle
Grande Vallée des Monts
Magdeleine
Ste. Anne

Townships.

Magdalen Isles
Number, 8
Number, 9.

In assigning boundaries to the counties north of the St. Lawrence and to those along the Ottawa river some inaccuracy occurred in the description, that will become apparent upon looking at the map. By the late act remodelling the political divisions of the colony, the lateral lines of those counties are described as prolongations of certain seignorial side-lines, stretching northward to the boundaries of the province; but the bearings of these lines being widely different on the Ottawa and on the St. Lawrence, the former running north 11° 15′ east, the latter due north-west, we find that the eastern side-line of Ottawa county, if prolonged in conformity with the law, would traverse diagonally the whole range of counties to the eastward. In order, therefore, to avoid as much as possible the confusion that would necessarily result from this oversight, we have thought it better to allow the boundaries of the counties to the east of Ottawa to remain unaltered, confining the change of limits to the Ottawa county, which *should be* bounded to the *eastward by the east outline of the seigniory of La Petite Nation*, and a prolongation of that line till it intersects the eastern boundary of the county of Two Mountains and western boundary of the county of Terrebonne, thence along the said boundary to the north-west limits of the province.

An oversight of a similar nature occurred in describing the boundaries of the county of Champlain, which is bounded in the act by the county of Portneuf on the north-east and *by the river St. Maurice* on the south-west. The south-west line of Portneuf intersects the St. Maurice at about sixty-six miles from the St. Lawrence, at *g* on the map; therefore, the county of Champlain is circumscribed and forms a triangular tract, having

for its limits the St. Maurice and St. Lawrence to the south-west and south-east, reducing its contents to 783 square miles. The south-west line of the county of Portneuf is carried on due north-west, dividing that county from the *county of St. Maurice*, and throwing the upper section of the river St. Maurice in the body of the former; the natural division that presents itself in the St. Maurice will probably point out hereafter the expediency of declaring it the boundary between both counties.

The counties of La Chenaye and Terrebonne are limited by the north-west boundary of the townships Wexford and Chertsey respectively; hence a vacant space in the rear of those townships is found not included in the body of any county. This tract is distinguished on the map by the letters *a, b, c, d;* it is 20 miles in breadth by 240 in depth, extending from the rear of the two last mentioned counties to the north-west boundary of the province, and containing a superficies of about 4,800 square miles.

These anomalies, as they do not immediately affect the settled parts of the country, are not likely to be attended with those mischievous consequences that might otherwise be expected to result from them. They point out, however, the necessity of a revision of the new divisions of the province, and the expediency of a short subsidiary act, corrective of the boundaries of those counties which we have particularized.

In superficial extent, as near as the knowledge of its boundaries will admit of an estimation, Lower Canada contains upwards of 205,863 square statute miles, of which superficies about 3200 miles may be said to be covered by the numerous lakes, rivers, and streams of the province, exclusive of the surface of the St. Lawrence and part of the Gulf, which together occupy an area of nearly 52,500 miles, making the total extent of the province equal to 258,363 square miles.

The lands are held by two distinct tenures, the feudal and the soccage; of the former are almost all the lands on the borders of the St. Lawrence, those upon the Richelieu, the Yamaska, and the Chaudière. The lands possessed under this species of tenure were all granted anterior to the conquest in 1759, excepting Murray Bay, Mount Murray, and the seigniory of Shoolbred, in the Bay of Chaleurs. They consist of seigniories and fiefs, several of which are of considerable extent, exceed-

ing in various instances 36 square leagues in superficies. The total amount of grants made in the whole province under the feudal system amounts to about 12,066,000 French arpents, or 9,849,600 acres, equal to 15,390 square miles. Of this immense quantum almost one-half, or 5,192,046 arpents, consist of vast tracts that lie waste, or nearly so, in the unsettled parts of the province, such as Anticosti, Niagara, Mille Vaches, Metapediach, &c.; and of the rear sections of seigniories of considerable depth, such as are found in the Côte de Beaupré, Batiscan, St. Gabriel, and others, thus reducing the amount of the lands actually farmed, or properly within the pale of settlement, to 6,873,954 arpents; equal in the aggregate to the sum, in acres, of the *surveyed* soccage lands of the colony.

The lands in free and common soccage are those that were laid out, surveyed, and granted subsequently to the conquest of Canada by Great Britain, and which now compose that class of the local subdivisions of the country called townships. These generally lie more in the interior, in the rear of the seigniorial grants, being situated along rivers for their front, where a stream of sufficient magnitude presents itself for that purpose, or laid out conveniently and contiguously in the interior. The dimensions of a regular river-township are 9 miles front by 12 deep, and its subdivisions consist of 12 ranges, containing each 28 lots. Those of an inland-township are 10 miles square, its subdivisions consisting of 11 ranges of 28 lots each *. The total number of townships erected under

* To avoid repeating the dimensions of townships and their subdivisions, the same is here given precisely. The most exact content of ten miles square, the usual dimensions of an inland township, as prescribed by the warrants of survey, is 61,000 acres, exclusive of the usual allowance of five acres on every hundred for highways. This quantity is contained in a tract of 10 miles and 5 chains in length, by 10 miles 3 chains and 50 links in perpendicular breadth, or such other length and breadth as may be equivalent thereto. A rectangular township of this admeasurement contains eleven concessions or ranges of lots, each lot being 73 chains and 5 links long, and 28 chains 75 links broad. Each range is divided into 28 lots, so that each township contains 308 lots of 200 acres, with the allowance for highways. Of these lots 220 are granted to settlers, and the remaining 88 reserved for the crown and protestant clergy. In like manner, it may be observed, that the quantity nearest to the content of nine miles broad by twelve miles deep, the usual dimensions of a river-township, is 67,200 acres, exclusive of the allowance for highways. These are contained in a tract of 728 chains broad, by 969 chains and 60 links long, or other equivalent length and breadth. A rectangular township of these dimensions

letters patent in the province is 105, which together contain in round numbers 6,300,000 acres, of which quantity 2,793,398 acres were granted to various patentees, and upon which proportionate reservations of one-seventh were made for the crown and the clergy respectively, according to law, and about 390,000 acres are held by divers persons, under certificates of location.

Of the total quantum of the lands held by both species of tenure, about 3,000,000 of acres are under actual cultivation; to which amount may be superadded about 200,000 acres which are in that progressive state provincially termed *en abatis*, having merely undergone the preliminaries of agricultural improvement. Of the lands in culture it may be said that one-third on an average yields the grain crops for the consumption and exports of the province; the other two-thirds being partly left fallow, and kept as depasturing and meadow land.

Those parts of this beautiful province that are yet in a primitive state of nature appear, on the whole, agreeably diversified by hill, plain, and valley, though, in some sections, mountainous and bold, and the soil is in general richly covered with a sturdy growth of valuable forest trees. Forming an estimate of the adaptation of those parts of the country to the purposes of agriculture from surveys and explorations performed at different times, and especially of late years, it may be fairly stated that two-thirds, at least, of the wilds of Lower Canada are likely in process of time to bow to the arts of agriculture and be brought under cultivation; the remaining third may be considered as unsusceptible of tillage, being, in a great measure, composed of rugged steeps, barren hills, and sterile morasses and swamps.

contains twelve concessions or ranges of lots, each lot being 80 chains and 80 links long and 26 chains broad, and in each range 28 lots, making in all 336 lots of 200 acres, with the highways. Of this number 240 are grantable to settlers, and the remaining 96 are reserved as before mentioned.

CHAPTER IX.

Face of the Country—Rivers—Roads—Soil—Settlements.

The divisions of the province enumerated and described in the preceding chapter are those that owe their existence to artificial creation, and are such as were dictated with a view to the judicial, political, and social interests and convenience of the inhabitants. The *natural* divisions of the country are those bold and distinct lineaments traced on the face of Nature, forming and dividing extensive valleys by prominent highland ridges, and separating vast tracts of territory by large rivers and streams. In viewing the divisions of Lower Canada under the latter aspect, the St. Lawrence conspicuously presents itself as a leading feature in its physical geography, bisecting the province into two grand sections, the one lying to the north, the other to the south, of that great river. Emerging from Upper Canada at Point-au-Baudet, it flows exclusively through the Lower Province, traversing in a north-easterly course the grand valley which it drains in its broad career to the ocean. This valley is confined to the northward by a range of mountains commencing at Grenville on the Ottawa river, and stretching north-eastward across the country as it passes at various distances from the banks of the St. Lawrence, from which it recedes at some points about 40 miles, approaching at others to within 15 or 20, until it strikes the river at Cape Torment, 30 miles below Quebec. From this cape the mountainous character of the shores of the St. Lawrence may be properly said to commence, and especially to the northward, where they consist of bold and abrupt hills, rising to a general elevation of 3 and 400 feet, and in some instances attaining an altitude of nearly 2000. To the southward the Great Valley is bounded by a range of hills situated about the sources of the Connecticut river, and connecting to S. W. with the Green Mountains in the state of Vermont, and by them with the bold range of the Alleganies, which forms the grand geological division between the waters of the Atlantic and those of the St. Lawrence. The mountains at the heads of Connecticut in their progress north-eastward

diverge into two different ramifications or spurs about the source of the St. John river: one directing its course centrally through the country, nearly parallel with the course of the St. Lawrence and the shores of the sea; the other diverging more to the north, and extending along the St. Lawrence to its mouth. Its distance from the borders of the river varies from thirty to thirteen miles, until it actually subsides on its banks and confines the bed of the waters. Seen from the northward it has a distinct outline, but it does not exhibit the appearance of a mountainous range when viewed from the southward, in consequence of the table elevation of the country on that side. Beyond the mountains that bound the valley of the St. Lawrence on the north, the common level of the land is marked by a considerable table elevation above the surface of the river, and is traversed by several ridges of no very conspicuous altitude till the bolder mountains rise to view, that bound the province to the north-west, and divide the waters of Hudson's Bay from those that descend in opposite courses to the St. Lawrence.

Having thus endeavoured to convey to the reader a general idea of the face of the country, or rather an outline of its most prominent natural divisions, it behoves us in the next place to afford him the means of forming as correct a conception of the roads, rivers, soil, and settlements of the province as the information we command may allow; and the more easily and efficiently to accomplish the task, it may appear proper to adopt separate sections of country, in order to avoid too vague, unsatisfactory, and general a description.

That grand division of the province lying north of the St. Lawrence may, for this purpose, be subdivided into *three sections:*

The *first* embracing the country between the *Ottawa* and the *St. Maurice;* the *second,* the country between the *St. Maurice* and the *Saguenay;* and the *third,* the residue of the territory east of the *Saguenay* to the extreme boundary of the province.

The grand division south of the St. Lawrence will also constitute *three subdivisions:* the *first* comprising all that part of Lower Canada west of the *river Chaudière,* the *second* the territories east of the *Chaudière* to the west bounds of Gaspé, and the *third* consisting of the district of Gaspé itself.

NORTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

§ I.—Country between the Ottawa river and the St. Maurice.—*Counties*—Ottawa, Two Mountains, Vaudreuil, Terrebonne, Le Chenaye, L'assomption, Berthier, St. Maurice, *and* Montreal.

The front this section of the province presents on the Ottawa river and on the St. Lawrence exceeds 450 miles; the whole of which distance, saving portages or carrying-places in remote parts of the Ottawa, is navigable for canoes and boats; upwards of 200 miles of it are navigable, at long interstices, for steam-vessels drawing from 4 to 15 feet water, and a section of 90 miles, or the distance between Montreal and Three Rivers, is actually navigated by square-rigged vessels of various burdens, from 100 tons to 600.

Issuing from Lake Temiscaming, upwards of 350 miles north-west of its junction with the St. Lawrence, and having its remotest sources nearly 100 miles beyond that lake, the Ottawa river flows majestically through a fine and fair country, as yet in a state of nature, although, generally speaking, remarkably well adapted to the purposes of agriculture and settlement. From the Falls and *Portage des Allumettes*, distant about 110 miles above Hull, the river becomes better known, as it is usually frequented thus far by timber contractors, who derive their valuable supplies of timber from those remote districts of the Ottawa. The fur traders extend their explorations considerably beyond this point, and a trading-post for that object is established on the shores of Lake Temiscaming.

At the Allumettes the Ottawa is divided into two channels; the one to the north-east, the other to the south-west of a large island, in length about 15 miles, by an average breadth of 4. The southerly channel expands below the falls and rapids of the Grand Allumettes to the width of 3 or 4 miles, and forms the Lake des Allumettes, at the head of which an arm of the river opens an entrance to the Mud and Musk Rat Lakes: the latter, by far the largest of the two, has a solitary settlement on its southern shores, the proprietor of which is an individual by the name of John Persons, whose thriving farm offers a fair exemplification of the

fertility of the soil in that part of the Ottawa. Eight miles below the junction of these channels is situate the H. B. Post of Fort Coulange, where one of the agents of the Company resides. On the opposite shore (south) an individual is settled with his family upon an excellent farm, which appears to be in a flourishing state of cultivation.

Four or five miles below Fort Coulange the river again forms two channels; the extensive island by which they are separated extends in extreme length about 20 miles, and its average breadth is about 7. Neither channel is free from impediment to its navigation; but though rapids and falls are frequent in both, that lying to the north of the island is the broadest and most practicable, and the route invariably pursued by *voyageurs*. The first and longest carrying-place, descending from the Fort, is at the *Grand Calumet*, 21 miles below it; here the river penetrates a ridge of high and broken mountains, and forms a succession of cascades, varying from 6 to 10 feet in height, at the foot of which the current resumes its gentleness to the *Portage d'Argis*, one mile above the *Portage de la Montagne*. From the latter to the *Portage du Sable*, on the north bank of the river, at the eastern extremity of the island, is four miles, and thence to the *Portage du Fort* about five miles. This portage is nearly 20 chains in length, and passes over a rising ground, 25 or 30 feet above the water's level. The cascades which it avoids do not exceed eight feet perpendicular height, but they are much broken and divided by rocky islands, and are extremely wild and romantic.

From these cascades to the foot of the *Chenaux*, a distance of 10 miles, the river is singularly diversified by numerous beautiful islands, richly clad with trees of luxuriant foliage. Clustered in various parts of the river these islands divide it into as many channels, through which the waters are impelled with different degrees of violence, according to the narrowness to which their bed is contracted, and the obstructions they meet with in their rapid course.

The banks of this part of the river are composed of white marble, which can be traced for two or three miles along the margin of the stream, and which appears to extend considerably in depth on either shore. The specimens taken from different parts of the quarry on the banks of the river were of a soft and coarse texture; but there is reason

to believe that, upon further penetration, a superior description of marble would be found, infinitely more durable, and susceptible of a higher polish. 400 or 500 yards above the line of Clarendon, and in the township of Litchfield, is Bisset's *Chantier*, consisting of a log-house, a small clearing, and an area of one or two acres in culture. This romantic and interesting little spot is situated at the foot of the *Rapides du Fort*, and agreeably relieves the eye from the monotony of savage nature, whose characters, however beautiful or grand, are often gloomy. In traversing a wilderness, whether by land or water, the first appearances of domiciliation, however rude, have something extremely grateful in their associations; and it would not be an easy matter to describe the sensations produced by the curling column of smoke, when it is first discovered floating above the dense forests, from the bosom of which it is seen to emerge.

This small settlement is already very much frequented in winter by traders and voyagers, as a welcome asylum from the inclemency of the weather; it being chiefly during that rigorous season that speculators in furs and timber resort to the wilderness, the communications being then facilitated by the winter roads traced for hundreds of miles together on the ice.

At the foot of the Chenaux, opens to view the magnificent lake which derives its name from the *Rapides des Chats*, situated at its eastern extremity. In extreme length it is fifteen miles, and in mean breadth about one; but its northern shore is deeply indented by several sweeping bays, by which extensive points are formed, sometimes contracting the lake to a width of scarcely one mile, whilst at others it is nearly three. The surface of the waters is prettily studded with occasional islands, richly wooded, and so situated as to diversify most agreeably the natural beauties of the soft and sweet scenery of the lake. The calms of the Ottawa are peculiarly glassy and beautiful, and its waters are much esteemed for their softness.

In descending the Ottawa, it is interesting to bear in mind that upon our right we have Upper, and on our left, Lower Canada: hence comparisons may be instituted between the settlements of one province upon the banks of that magnificent river, with those of the other. The shores of Lake *Des Chats* are woody, and generally flat to the northward, with

a pebbly or rocky beach; to the southward they are higher, and in some parts even bold, attaining an elevation of 80 to 100 feet. The first settlement presenting itself in passing down this lake is a comfortable frame dwelling-house and rural appendages on the south shore; and four miles lower down, on the same side, is the house and farm of one Andrews, settled in the township of Horton, at the mouth of the river *Bonne Chaire*. The lake is here one mile in width, and opposite is the Clarendon landing. No settlement on the Clarendon shore can be discovered from the lake, as the colony of emigrants located there in 1829–30 are in the third, fourth, fifth, and remoter concessions; but in the front of Bristol one or two wretched hovels are discernible on the margin of the lake. Kinnell Lodge, the residence of the Highland chieftain Macnab, is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the lake, about four or five miles above the head of the Chat Rapids*. A short distance east of Kinnell Lodge is the mouth of the Madawaska river; and nearly opposite, apparently a speck on the margin of the lake, is the miserable habitation of a *bois-brulé*, one of that class of people known under the denomination of *Squatters*. This is the broadest part of the lake; but about a mile lower down it contracts abruptly from the southward, by the intervention of Government Island, between which and the north shore, dash in swift and violent eddies, the *Rapides des Chats*. These rapids are three miles long, and pass amidst a labyrinth of varied islands, until the waters are suddenly precipitated over the falls of the Chats, which are from sixteen to twenty feet in height. There are fifteen or sixteen falls on a curved line across the river, regularly divided by woody islands, over one of which is effected the portage, in passing from the top to the bottom of the falls. Thence to Mondion's Point in Onslow is but a short distance; and here is seen one of the original North-West posts, established on the Ottawa at the most flourishing period of that company's existence. The dwelling-house and store bear evidence of their antiquity from the dilapidated state they are in, and the soil is too poor about the point to invite the resident agent to the culture of the farm. Mr. Thomas resides here as

* We have already taken an opportunity in a previous part of this work, to notice the exertions of Chief Macnab in promoting the settlement of that portion of the Upper Province, by Scots emigrants of his own clan.

agent for the Hudson's Bay Company, for whom he keeps a store supplied with the articles most in demand by the Indians and other traders, such as broad cloths, blankets, beads, ammunition, spirits, &c. Nearly opposite Mondion's Point, at the other extremity of the line of the falls, is Mr. Sheriff's settlement and residence, in the township of Huntly, U.C.

From the foot of the Chats to the head of Lake Chaudière is computed to be six miles. Here a *presqu'isle*, from the northward of an island called the Six-Mile-Island, contracts the channel, which is very shoal; and half a mile below the island are the settlements of Bolus and Vignola, in the township of Onslow.

Lake Chaudière, that now opens before us, has the advantage of the *Lac des Chats* in magnitude; but its views are less diversified by jutting points and picturesque islands. Both contain a sufficient depth of channel to float boats drawing from four to eight feet water; and it is to be hoped that ere long the benefits of steam navigation will be extended to this interesting portion of the province as successfully as it has been below Hull. Lake Chaudière is eighteen miles long, by an extreme breadth of five miles. The shores to the north increase in boldness and elevation in approaching Hull;—to the southward they are, generally speaking, more bold and elevated, and much better settled. At the south-east end of the lake rapids again impede the navigation, and continue successively from the head of *Rapides des Chénes*, to the Chaudière Falls, which are situated immediately in front of Wright's Village, in the township of Hull.

Above the falls the river is about 500 yards wide, and its scenery is agreeably embellished by small grove-clad islets, rising here and there amidst the waters as they gently ripple by or rush on with more or less violence, to the vortex of the Great and Little Chaudière. The bed of the river is composed of horizontal strata of limestone, and the *chûte* is produced by its deep and sudden subsidence, forming broken, irregular, and extraordinary chasms, one of which is called the *Great*, and the other, the *Little Kettle* or *Chaudière*. The former derives its name from its semicircular form and the volume of water it involves; but the latter bears no similitude to justify its appellation, the waters being precipitated into a broad, elongated, and straight fissure, extending in an

oblique position north-west of the Great Kettle, and being thus strikingly contrasted with it.

The principal falls are 60 feet high, and their width is measured by a chord of 212 feet. They are situated near the centre of the river, and attract by their forcible indraught a considerable proportion of the waters, which, strongly compressed by the circular shape of the rock that forms the boiling recipient, descend in heavy torrents, struggling violently to escape, and rising in spray-clouds which constantly conceal the lower half of the falls, and ascend at irregular intervals in revolving columns much above the summit of the cataract.

The Little Chaudière may without much difficulty be approached from the Lower Canada shore, and the spectator, standing on a level with the top of the fall and on the brink of the yawning gap into which the floods are headlong plunged, surveys the whole length of *chute* and the depths of the cavern. A considerable portion of the waters of the falls necessarily escapes subterraneously after their precipitation, as a much greater volume is impelled over the rock than finds a visible issue. Indeed this fact is not peculiar to the Little Chaudière, but is one of those curious characters of this part of the Ottawa of which other singular instances are observed; the waters in various places being swallowed by deep but narrow rents and fissures, leaving their natural bed almost dry, to dash on through some subterranean passage that defies the search of the explorer. There are in the Falls of the Chaudière materials for much geological speculation, and the mere admirer of Nature's scenic wonders and magnificence will derive great gratification and delight by the survey and contemplation of their manifold beauties.

The diversified chain of the Union Bridges has given much additional interest to the scenery of this section of the Ottawa, by combining with the greatest possible effect, ingenious works of art with objects of native grandeur and sublimity. This chain consists of four principal parts, two of which are truss-bridges, overarching the channels, unsupported by piers; a third is a straight wooden bridge across the lost channel; and a fourth is partly built in dry-stone, with two cut-limestone arches, and partly in wood. The truss-bridge over the broadest channel is 212 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 35 or 40 feet above the surface of the

stream. Its construction was attended with considerable difficulty, it being impossible to moor rafts in the channel, owing to the depth of the water and the extraordinary swiftness of the current, as it passes in whirling eddies from the foot of the Great Kettle. Another expedient was therefore resorted to, and a hempen bridge, consisting of four three-inch hawsers or cables, was swung across the river, forming an inverted segment, the lowest point of which stood about 7 feet above the dark and swift stream, whilst its extremities were elevated upwards of 32 feet, abutting upon the perpendicular limestone walls of the channel. It admitted with safety of the passage of pedestrians, although the attempt, with the unpractised especially, was not made without some consciousness of danger. We cannot forbear associating with our recollections of this picturesque bridge the heroism of a distinguished peeress, who, we believe, was the first lady who ventured across it *.

Below the Falls of Chaudière the Ottawa river is uninterruptedly navigable for steam-boats to Grenville, a distance of 60 miles. The current of the stream is gentle, and the banks of the river generally so low as to be flooded in spring to a considerable distance in the interior, especially on its northern bank, the opposite side of the river being almost uniformly higher and sometimes bold, and therefore not so liable to inundation. The scenery of this part of the Ottawa is indeed tame, yet always pleasing: the frequently varying widths of the river, its numerous islands, the luxuriant foliage of its banks—objects ever changing their perspective combinations as the steamer moves along—and an infant settlement appearing here and there on the skirts of the forest and the margin of the stream, are all in themselves possessed of sufficient interest to destroy the monotony of a trip upon this part of "Ottawa's tide."

The impetuous Long Sault, which commences at Grenville, is stemmed or descended but by *voyageurs* and raftsmen of experienced

* The Countess of Dalhousie, to whom we here allude, must ever hold an exalted place in the remembrance of the society in Canada, as well for the many amiable and philanthropic virtues for which she was distinguished, as for the gracious urbanity of manners that so eminently characterized her ladyship, during the long and difficult administration of the government of Lower Canada by her noble consort, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie.

energy and skill. The river below it still continues, at intervals, rapid and unnavigable as far as Point Fortune, where it expands into the lake of the Two Mountains, and finally forms a junction with the St. Lawrence, below the cascades; but the waters of both streams do not immediately commingle, the line of contact being distinctly observable, by which the black hue of the waters of the Ottawa is strongly contrasted with the bluish-green colour of those of the St. Lawrence.

The remotest surveyed township on the Ottawa is Clarendon, which terminates the range of townships laid out along the northern shores of that fine river, that bounds to the south and south-west the vast and valuable tract of territory lying between its banks, the western boundary of the county of Terrebonne and the northern limits of the province. No part of Lower Canada will probably be found to excel this tract in physical advantages, and it has a decided superiority over the country along the St. Lawrence, below Montreal, in geographical situation; its front being considerably south of the latitude of Quebec, i. e. in the average latitude of 45° 30′ north. It is abundantly watered by numerous large rivers, whose sources are in general at remote distances to the northward of their junctions with the Ottawa, and whose streams are all in a greater or less degree navigable, at frequent interstices, for canoes. The chief of these discharging themselves into the Ottawa from the north are the Calumet, the Petite Nation, the two rivers Blanche, the river Aux Lièvres, and the Gatineau *, all of which have numerous tributaries, and, besides fertilizing the lands through which they flow, afford great conveniences for the erection of mills and other purposes of rural economy, from the rapids and falls with which their course is invariably checkered.

The face of the country is not generally marked by that boldness of feature that characterizes the eastern section of the province, but it is, nevertheless, in receding from the borders of the Ottawa, divided by hilly ridges, and formed into valleys, which, if we could allow fancy to represent as divested of their heavy forests, might exhibit the agreeable

* These rivers, and those hereafter to be mentioned in the course of the description of Lower Canada, are particularly described under their respective names in the "*Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada.*"

aspect of an undulating or rolling country, the picturesque diversity of plain, hill, and vale, and, if similarly cultivated, picture to the eye some of the most admired counties of England. Traversing the centre of the townships, in a direction nearly parallel with the Ottawa, the first ridge of any continuity presents itself, and at its base lies an alluvial flat, extending to the margin of the river. This flat is generally so low that the Ottawa, swollen by spring freshets and autumnal rains, inundates it to a distance exceeding, in some places, one mile in the interior, and it is thus frequently laid under water for several days together.

This periodical rise of the waters of the Ottawa is much greater in spring than in autumn, and by no means regular at either season, whether reference be had to the time of its occurrence, or the height to which it attains, the event being essentially influenced by the mildness or rigour of the winter. During some years the waters have kept within their embankments, but their surface was almost flush or even with them; and it has been observed, that, as the country becomes more open, the freshets are less formidable than heretofore: hence we may infer that they will go on diminishing, and that, eventually, the banks of that beautiful river will be free from so great a drawback upon their settlement.

It is not unworthy of remark, that the largest rivers, flowing into the Ottawa, have their mouths below the Falls of the Chaudière, and hence may, in some measure, be explained the conspicuous difference observed between the swelling of the river under the falls, and the rise of its waters above; the stream, in the former case, rising several feet higher than in the latter. The surface of the lakes Des Chats and Chaudière must also tend to diminish the elevation of the floods by diverting and spreading in extended superficies the accession of waters poured into the Ottawa during the vernal thaws and freshets.

Beyond the first ridge that skirts the flats of the Ottawa, to the north, the country has not been surveyed, excepting to the depth of the townships, which, in general, may be said to be twelve miles from the borders of the river. Explorers, however, have gone much farther than this in the interior, ascending rivers sometimes to their sources, in the

prosecution of divers speculations, which had chiefly for their objects furs and timber.

The lands on the Ottawa are in the aggregate remarkably fertile, consisting in front of rich alluvions, and more inland of gentle ridges and acclivities, adapted to the growth of plants requiring the drier soils. Natural meadows, affording rich and wholesome pasturage, are very common along the river, the islands and *presqu'îles* of which are also highly valuable as depasturing and grazing grounds.

Eleven townships have been erected under letters-patent on the Ottawa, viz. Chatham, Grenville and augmentation, Lochaber and Gore, Buckingham, Templeton, Hull, Eardley, Onslow, and Clarendon, fronting the river; Portland, and Wentworth, abutting respectively upon the rear of Templeton and Chatham. Besides these, several other townships are projected, surveys of which will of course take place as the demand for lands in that part of the province increases. Of the surveyed lands the greatest part is granted to individuals who may be divided into two distinct classes; the one consisting of grantees under old patents for extensive tracts; the other, of actual settlers who have been *located* by his majesty's government to lots of 100 or 200 acres, under the superintendency of resident agents, appointed by the crown for the convenience of the settler.

The principal settlements effected in these townships by the first class of grantees are those in Hull and Chatham. In 1806 patents were issued granting to Philemon Wright,—an American loyalist, invited thither by the proclamation of General Clarke,—and to his associates, a quarter of the township of Hull, which he as leader had previously caused to be surveyed under an order in council of 22d March, 1800. As was usual in such cases, the associates, who were each patented for a quantum of land equal to that of the leader, subsequently conveyed to the latter five-sixths of their respective grants as an equivalent for the expenses incurred by him in the survey, the payment of patent fees, and travelling. Thus Mr. Wright became in fact the actual proprietor of the quarter of Hull; but the monopoly was not attended in this instance with those consequences, as regards the settlement of the country, that resulted from similar proceedings in numerous other cases, and the establishment of

Mr. Wright, at Hull, became the nucleus of the now flourishing settlements of that township, and the first impulse given to the colonization of the extensive tracts of valuable crown lands lying along the banks of the Ottawa river.

Next to those of Hull the settlements of the township of Chatham are most worthy of note. They owe their origin to the exertions of Colonel Robertson, originally one of the largest proprietors in that township, and one of its leaders under the patents issued to Dr. Fraser and himself, and their associates, in December, 1806. In the front ranges of the township, on either side the public road, excellent farms are to be seen; the dwelling-houses are generally built of brick, upon rather an enlarged scale, and some of them are remarkably neat and handsome. The enclosures are frequently confined by dry stone walls, which, combined with the novel appearance in this part of the country of brick buildings, serve strongly to contrast the settlements of Chatham with those of Argenteuil, some distance lower down the river, where the French system of building and farming is most prevalent. In the 8th, 9th, and 10th ranges of the township settlements have been commenced that connect with those of Chatham Gore, and we may soon look forward to the gratification of seeing a thriving little colony in that quarter *.

Point Fortune lies immediately opposite the eastern outline of Chatham, on the southern bank of the Ottawa: the village is populous and well built, and several of its houses are conspicuous for their dimensions, as well as for their elegance. The woody high grounds that rise behind Point Fortune, and the beautiful rapids in front, give considerable effect to the landscape, as seen in ascending the north side of the Ottawa from the village of St. Andrew's.

The front ranges of the townships lying between Chatham and Hull were originally granted to leaders and associates, in the same manner as the lands in the two latter townships; but no measures had ever been effectually taken by the proprietors of the soil to bring the lands under cultivation. These tracts might probably have remained to this day wholly

* Much of the prosperity of this settlement is due to the exertions of Major Barron, the superintending agent; and also to Captain Perkins, h. p., R. N., a gentleman of industry and talent, whose example and exertions have considerably promoted the advancement of this infant colony.

unsettled, but for the judicious plan adopted by the executive government, of removing the reservations for the crown, and also, in some instances, the reservations for the clergy, checkered through the patented ranges of the townships, and forming them into blocks in other parts of the respective townships, so as to leave, on the one hand, a number of grantable lots in the midst of the older grants, and, on the other, to prevent hereafter the so much deprecated inconvenience arising from the interloping of reserves, that destroy the continuity of settlements and paralyse the efforts of industry. To the lots thus become vacant none but actual settlers were located, and all these townships have, in consequence, fairly started in the career of their settlements, notwithstanding the drawback still existing from the non-improvement of the patented lands *, by which the new settlers are surrounded.

The township of Grenville enjoys peculiar advantages from its situation at the foot of the steam-boat navigation of a section of the Ottawa, below the Falls of Chaudière; but its surface is very hilly, and its soil not, in general, above mediocrity, though some farms may be found very fertile and productive. Its western half is traversed in front by an elegant canal, of which some account is given in another part of this volume, and its settlements are in a great measure confined to the vicinity of that important military work. The village contains several remarkably neat cottages, belonging to officers of the royal staff corps and to the resident commissary. There is also one or two good taverns, several shops, and numerous artisans, who find constant employment on the works which are going on under the superintendence of the commanding officer on that station. The first settlement of Grenville commenced only a few years ago, yet in 1829 the population of the township and its augmentation already amounted to 1,858 souls; an increase attributable to the advantages held out to the settler by the labour required on the canal, and the readiness with which farms could be obtained on the spot from the commanding officer, acting as resident land-agent for the township.

* The escheat of these lands has been for some time contemplated, and it is probable will not now be long delayed. There is, however, no doubt that every just degree of indulgence will be exercised towards the proprietors, and a fair and equitable delay allowed them to reclaim their lands from their evident liability to the penalty of forfeiture.

Between the augmentation of Grenville and the gore of Lochaber is situated the seigniory of La Petite Nation, 5 leagues in front, by a depth also of 5 leagues. Its settlements are as yet partial, and occupy merely the borders of the main road and part of a second concession or range; but the Hon. J. L. J. Papineau, the seignior of this extensive estate, appears anxious to encourage them, and the seigniory is in consequence rapidly acquiring an accession of new settlers, of which many are Irish emigrants. There is no village; but the church of the parish, which is called Bonsecours, is centrally situated, and considered the focus of the settlement. Near the division between La Petite Nation and the gore of Lochaber are the saw-mills belonging to Mr. Papineau, under the management of Mr. Stephens. They are admirably situated on the river that gives its name to the seigniory, and are of considerable importance to the inhabitants of that part of the country, independently of the supplies of white and red pine deals and boards they furnish for the markets of Montreal and Quebec.

In the three townships of Lochaber, Buckingham, and Templeton, scattered settlements were formed within the last five or six years, and mills built in each of the townships. Of the latter Bowman's and Bigalow's mills, on the river Aux Lièvres, in the 4th range of Buckingham, are entitled to particular notice. These mills are so centrally situated as to afford important advantages to settlers who will hereafter be located to the circumjacent lands, as the means of building comfortable habitations constitutes one of the primary considerations in the formation of a new settlement, and these means are readily furnished by the supplies of deals and boards derived from those valuable saw-mills.

The township of Hull lies between Templeton on the west and Eardley on the east: it is bounded in front by the Ottawa river, and traversed diagonally by the Gatineau, which is navigable for small steamboats and crafts as far up as six miles above its mouth. The position of Wright village must eventually render it a place of much commercial importance; it is at the head of the present steam-boat navigation of the Ottawa, on one of the direct lines of land and water communication with the eastern districts of Upper Canada, and will necessarily participate with By Town, which stands on the opposite bank of the river, in the great

benefits that may naturally be expected to flow from the Rideau Canal. Besides these considerations, it will hereafter derive incalculable advantages from the fertility of the back country, and of the lands on the lakes Chaudière and Des Chats, which, as they become settled, will pour their produce into the stores of this growing town, which would thus become the place of transit, if not the emporium, of the trade of the extensive fertile tracts of territory above it. We apprehend, nevertheless, that a branch canal, such as is contemplated, connecting lake Chaudière with the Rideau Canal, would prejudicially influence the prosperity of Wright village, by diverting the produce of the upper districts of the Ottawa through that channel. Such an effect could only be counteracted by a canal on the Lower Canada side, or a rail-road, which would probably be less expensive from the locality, and quite as effectual.

Hull is sixty miles distant from Grenville, but the communication between both places is rendered easy and expeditious by means of steamers. The "Union of the Ottawa," the first steam-boat that plied upon this part of the river, was built in 1819, and formed an era in the history of the Ottawa settlements, from its contributing materially to their acceleration: a new vessel has since been launched, which is considerably larger, and affords very superior accommodations. A road, sixteen feet wide and sixty-four miles long, was originally opened, under the direction of commissioners, along the northern banks of the river, to the head of the Long Sault, and seventy-one small bridges were built across gullies and brooks; but owing to the depth of several ravines that required filling, and two or three broad rivers, over which bridges should necessarily have been constructed, or ferries established, it was deemed impracticable, and continued long neglected. Among the liberal votes made in 1828 by the legislature of the province for the opening, &c. of new roads, provision was, however, made for the amelioration of this interesting communication, and the improvements contemplated by the assembly have already been, in a great measure, carried into effect *. The vital importance of good roads, as an inducement to settlement, has been sensibly felt, and the beneficial results of so judicious a policy will soon be demonstrated by the nu-

* Report of 8th February, 1830, by Messrs. Papineau and Kaim, as commissioners under the late act.—Vide Journals of the House of Assembly, L. C.

merous settlers it cannot fail to attract in that quarter, and every other to which it has been extended.

In the townships above Hull, the settlements are few, and in Eardly and Onslow, confined to the shores of Lake Chaudière. The lands in both these townships are of an excellent quality, and, like the aggregate of the lands on the Ottawa, peculiarly adapted to stock-farming. The colony settled in the 4th, 5th, and 6th ranges of Clarendon, under the superintendence of Mr. Prengerdast as government agent, is the remotest settlement up the river. It is situated on the northern shore of Lac des Chats, about 35 miles above Hull, and upwards of 160 miles from Montreal; yet, notwithstanding its distance from the more flourishing settlements of the Ottawa, its eventual success and rapid prosperity appear indubitable, encouraged as are the settlers by the richness and fertility of their farms, and the example of a laborious agent, who resides amongst them, and whose industry they emulate.

The settlements upon the borders of Lake des Chats suffer seriously from the intricate and dangerous navigation of the *Rapides des Chats*, by which the navigable waters of the Lakes des Chats and Chaudière communicate. This drawback is the more sensibly felt from the total absence of any land route through which stores could be conveyed to the settlers, or the produce of their farms brought to market. But, momentous as this impediment undoubtedly is, it could be surmounted with comparative ease and inconsiderable expense, either by opening a good road from the foot to the head of the rapids, a distance scarcely exceeding three miles,—or cutting a short canal, connecting a deep inlet called Black Bay, in the township of Onslow, with the lower extremity of the Lake des Chats.

The Ottawa country offers one of the most promising fields for colonization to be found in the province; but its settlement is materially retarded and embarrassed by old and unimproved grants. It is much to be lamented that such large tracts on the immediate banks of the river should be kept so long in a state of almost absolute wilderness by the proprietors of the soil. South of the 46th degree of north latitude, and lying between that parallel and the Ottawa river, as low down as Chatham, an extensive tract of land presents itself, containing about

3,300 geographical square miles, equal to rather more than thirty townships, including those already laid out. This vast tract, thus favourably situated in a comparatively mild latitude, when contrasted with the situation of the most flourishing settlements of the district of Quebec, is centrally traversed by the river Aux Lièvres, and commands an extended front upon navigable waters, if a few impediments be excepted, exceeding 160 miles. Deducting two-sevenths of the whole tract as reservations for the crown and clergy, a sufficient quantity of land would still remain for the location of upwards of 13,000 families, or about 78,000 souls, if in the estimate could be included the patented lands in the four or five first ranges of the Ottawa river-townships, which ought nevertheless to be similarly parcelled out to actual settlers, or otherwise improved by the landholders, or be liable to forfeiture.

Looking at the map of this interesting section of the province with an eye to its future settlement, the importance of a grand interior road, extending across the country from the north-east angle of the township of Wentworth to the Falls of the Grand Calumet, naturally suggests itself as the basis of a chain of settlements. This plan of opening in the outset great avenues through the wilderness was successfully practised in Upper Canada; and a striking illustration of the encouragement it operates in the settling of new lands is found in the rapid growth and prosperity of the Talbot settlement in that province. Of the practicability, on a general principle, of such a route, little doubt can be entertained; and at a period when, from the large influx of emigration, comprehensive views of the settlement of the colony should be taken, the expediency of the measure appears to us a matter of paramount consideration.

The total population on the northern shore of the Ottawa river westward from the west bounds of Argenteuil does not now much exceed 5,369 inhabitants, and this population is very unequally spread, although the mass is confined to the townships of Hull, Chatham, and Grenville, and the seigniory of La Petite Nation. It is very heterogeneous in its origin, consisting of about an equal proportion of Irish and Americans, some English, more Scots, and a few families of French Canadians.

The country north of the St. Lawrence, below the township of

Chatham, extending eastward to the river St. Maurice, and embracing the counties of St. Maurice, Berthier, L'Assomption, La Chenaye, Terrebonne, Montreal, Vaudreuil, and part of Two Mountains, makes up the residue of the north-western section of the province which we have undertaken to describe. The whole of the lands of this large tract lying along the navigable waters in front are taken up by seigniorial grants; in the rear of which, and contiguous to their rear lines, are situated the townships or soccage lands. The only townships as yet actually laid out therein are Newton, in the rear of Rigaud; Abercromby, Kilkenny, Rawdon, and Kildare, in the rear of the seigniories of River du Chêne, Terrebonne, La Chenaye, St. Sulpice, and Lavaltrie; Brandon, behind Berthier; Hunter's Town and New Glasgow, in the rear of the seigniory of River du Loup; and Caxton, on the St. Maurice, adjoining the lands of the Forges of St. Maurice.

Excluding, for the present, from the description the islands of Montreal and Jésus, and the county of Vaudreuil, which lies south of the Lake of the Two Mountains, all of which will be more particularly noticed hereafter, a very important portion of the province will still remain under consideration, the surface of which, to a various depth of from five to fifteen miles from the banks of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, is generally level or slightly elevated into table ridges, with occasional short acclivities and descents. The interior of the country was partially explored in 1829 by a party consisting of * a land-surveyor, a gentleman acting as geologist, and an assistant, with six men and three canoes. The expedition ascended the St. Maurice as far as Wimontichingue, whence they travelled south-westward, ascending first the Matawin river to its source: thence, after traversing a chain of lakes to come to the head-waters of the river Aux Lièvres, they came down that river to its mouth in the Ottawa, a direct distance of nearly 150 miles, but considerably more by the bends of the river. The lakes composing the chain are Matawin, Kempt, of the Graves, Great Goldfinch, Nemicachingue, La Culotte, and Lakes Pothier, Rocheblave, La Roque, Aux Pins, and Aux Lièvres, at the sources of the river Aux Lièvres.

* John Adams, Esq. L S., and draftsman, Mr. Ingall, 15th regiment, and Mr. Nixon, 66th regiment.

Thus we have a circumnavigated tract of about 11,500 geographical square miles, lying between the river Aux Lièvres on the west, the St. Maurice on the east and north-east, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa in front, and a chain of lakes in the rear. Numerous instances of similar facilities afforded by natural water-communications are met with in the Canadas, the face of the country being almost every-where checkered with lakes and intersected by rivers that spread into a multitude of ramifications.

The information that has resulted from this expedition is, we believe, confined to the objects that came under observation upon the immediate route, no offsets to any considerable distance in the interior having, it appears, been made collaterally, to ascertain the nature of the soil on the right and left of the track. We are therefore without any adequate means of knowing how far the interior of this tract of 11,500 square miles may be susceptible of culture; but judging from the reported character of the lands along the remote lakes and rivers that were explored, we are led to infer unfavourably of that section of country as a field for settlement.

The seigniories and townships situated between Argenteuil and the St. Maurice are abundantly watered by numerous rivers and streams, whose tortuous meanderings spread more broadly and beneficially their irrigating influence. The largest of these rivers are the Du Loup, Maskinongé, L'Assomption, Mascouche, Du Chêne, and Du Nord or North River; but there are besides a considerable number of secondary rivers, streamlets, and brooks that either fall into the St. Lawrence or the Ottawa, or which are tributary to the larger streams. The navigation of the rivers enumerated is interrupted at intervals by rapids and falls, but the intermediate distances are generally navigable for boats and canoes; and on the North River this description of navigation is practised above the chûtes for a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles without any serious impediment. The borders of rivers in Canada, and indeed in most new countries, are invariably preferred and chosen for the formation of early settlements; and we therefore find these rivers assumed as the front of extensive ranges of connected flourishing settlements that extend to remote parts of seigniories, when in some instances lands of

much nearer proximity to the villages and towns have been left uncultivated.

By far the greater portion of the several seigniories comprised within the tract under consideration is actually settled, and the lands in most of them are almost wholly conceded under the usual moderate feudal rents and dues. The most prevalent soil of this part of the province seems to consist in front of a light sandy earth, generally combined with clay and yellow loam; but the remoter lands are chiefly composed of a strong loam, not unfrequently mixed with a black friable earth, esteemed to be very generous and productive. In the vicinity of Three Rivers the soil is peculiarly light, and consists of an almost pure sand; yet it has, when richly manured, yielded good crops, and the gardens in the town and upon its skirts produce melons of most delicious flavour. The principal roads by which this section of the country is traversed are the main post route along the St. Lawrence, the roads along the banks of the rivers Du Loup, Maskinongé, Bayonne, L'Assomption, Mascouche, Achigan, Du Chêne, and Du Nord, besides numerous leading concession-roads, and cross-roads termed *routes*, that lie usually at right angles to the main front roads, and open a communication with the more inland settlements. Several roads have also been opened into the townships in the rear of the seigniories: but the means of communicating collaterally between the townships is yet very imperfect, and indeed wholly deficient in some parts, from the absence of any direct road connecting the new settlements. In passing, for instance, from the centre of Abercromby to the settlements in Rawdon or Kildare, the *direct distance* would not exceed in the one case twenty-five miles, and in the other thirty; but the circuitous distance that must now be *necessarily* travelled is about forty-five or fifty miles.

This serious drawback has been sensibly felt, and its immediate removal is contemplated by the opening of an extensive public route, as direct as the locality may permit, from the basin of Grenville on the Ottawa river, to the Forges of St. Maurice on the St. Maurice river. The country lying between both these points has only recently been explored, under instructions from the executive government, by Mr. Adams, an able land-surveyor and draftsman, and Lieutenant Ingall, of the 15th

regiment, two of the gentlemen mentioned in a previous note. Their operations commenced at Grenville, whence they struck a line nearly direct to the point of division between the seventh and eighth ranges of the township of Kilkenny: thence following up that range-line and its continuation through the seventh and eighth ranges of Rawdon, and along the rear of Kildare, the line passed between the third and fourth ranges of Brandon, continued along the front of Hunter's Town, through Fief Gatineau, to the front of Caxton, and thence along that line and the ridge in the augmentation of the latter township, following Mr. Bell's road, to the Forges of St. Maurice. The report made by these gentlemen is in every respect favourable; and not only has the practicability of the intended communication been satisfactorily established, but the lands through which it will be carried ascertained to be almost unexceptionably adapted to agriculture, and therefore fit for settlement, and especially so in the townships of Abercromby and Kilkenny *.

The town of Three Rivers is situated on the north-west side of the river St. Maurice, at its confluence with the St. Lawrence. It derives its name from the entrance into the former river being separated by two islands lying at the mouth, into three channels. The town plot covers nearly 400 acres, forming a front of rather more than 1,300 yards on the bank of the St. Lawrence. It stands on an exceeding light and sandy soil, which extends also over the environs. To the bank of the St. Maurice the ground rises very considerably, but in the opposite direction it sinks almost to the level of the river. Three Rivers ranks as the third town in the province, but bears no comparison with either Quebec or Montreal in population and importance. It contains about 400 houses and 3000 inhabitants, allowing for the increase since 1825, when its population by census was given at 2,453 souls. It sends two members to the provincial parliament.

In the year 1618 some of the French colonists began building this

* Upon an inspection of the topographical district map of Montreal, it will be seen that, anteriorly to the performance of this exploring survey, the general line of a "projected road" was laid down almost precisely in the direction of that now proposed, our conviction of the importance of such a communication having, long before, led to its suggestion to the legislature.

place, with a view of making it a depôt whence the fur-trade might be carried on with the Indians to the northward. Their plan in the outset exhibited many flattering indications of success; but after Montreal was founded, and had so increased as to be able to defend itself against the attacks of the natives, it was supposed to be a situation better suited to the improving traffic, and was consequently preferred. From that period Three Rivers, being greatly neglected, made but languid advances in prosperity or population. About the beginning of last century, a new era seemed to dawn for it, and hopes began to be entertained of its rising into some consequence by the opening of the iron mines at St. Maurice; but these hopes proved nearly as delusive as the former, and up to the present time its improvement has been upon a very moderate scale.

The trade carried on here is chiefly in British manufactured goods, that from hence are plentifully distributed through the middle district of the province. The exports consist of wheat, timber, though now not so much as formerly, and the produce of its iron foundery, added to that of the mines of St. Maurice. Peltry in small quantities still continues to be brought hither by the Indians from the northward, and which is received by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. Several pot and pearl ash manufactories, two or three breweries, and an extensive brick factory, considerably increase the general trade of the place. Many of the bark canoes used in the north-west voyages are built here, and of the same material a variety of ingenious and ornamental works and toys are made. As a shipping-port it is conveniently situated, there being a sufficient depth of water for ships of large tonnage to lie close to the wharfs, and receive or discharge their cargoes by a temporary stage from their gangways.

The town itself possesses but little to attract a stranger's notice: the streets are narrow and unpaved—the principal one is Rue Notre Dame, running the whole length of it, almost parallel with the river; next to this are the Rues des Forges, du Fleuve, du Rempart, St. Maurice, du Platon, des Casernes, St. Louis, St. Jean, and St. Pierre, which may be said to constitute nearly all the inhabited part of the place. The shops and storehouses are numerous, wherein may be had British goods of all

denominations. Several inns afford to travellers very respectable accommodations. On the south-west side of the town are the remains of some military works thrown up for its defence by the English army during the war of the revolution, which are now honoured by the inhabitants with the high-sounding title of "*Anciennes Fortifications.*" On the outside of these works is an extensive tract of common land. The principal public buildings in the town are the Ursuline convent, the protestant and catholic churches, the court-house, gaol, and barracks. Most of the private dwelling-houses, &c. are built of wood, the oldest of them one story high only, having small gardens about them; but those of more recent date are in a much better style, many of them higher than the old ones, and rather of handsome appearance.

The Ursuline convent was founded in 1677 by Mons. de St. Vallier, Bishop of Quebec, for the education of youth, chiefly females, and as an asylum for the sick and infirm poor. The establishment consists of a superior and twenty-four nuns. In 1806 the old building was destroyed by fire, when its inhabitants, dispersed by that calamity, were received into the different religious houses of Quebec and Montreal, until the present edifice was erected. It is a regular stone building, two stories high, of considerable extent, surrounded by fine gardens: it includes a parochial church and hospital, with all the apartments and offices requisite both for the dwellings and carrying on the different functions of the establishment. As the Ursulines were held in great estimation for the general utility and the charitable nature of their institution, public subscriptions were opened immediately after the accident that deprived them of their residence, from the proceeds of which, with a little pecuniary aid from the legislature, they were enabled to rebuild their convent in the present improved and substantial manner, and which, though not quite finished, they took possession of in 1808.

The old monastery of the Recollects, a stone building, is now dilapidated. Near it is a powder-magazine. The protestant and catholic churches are good plain buildings, but neither of them sufficiently remarkable to attract particular attention. The court-house and gaol are handsome modern stone edifices, both in good situations, and well designed for their respective purposes. The building formerly occupied

as barracks is solidly constructed of stone, situated on the north side of Notre Dame-street, and on the highest ground about the town. It was originally erected as a residence for the French governor. From Rue des Forges there is a road leading to the Forges of St. Maurice. On the eastern side of the town are several small fiefs and separate lots of ground, belonging to different proprietors, most of them in a good state of cultivation. The prosperity of Three Rivers must materially depend upon the settlement of the extensive tracts of waste lands in its vicinity; until the back country is brought under cultivation, its growth can be but tardy, notwithstanding the advantages of its situation in the central district of the province.

From Three Rivers, westward, the north bank of the St. Lawrence and the river St. Jean or Jésus, exhibits one uninterrupted succession of flourishing settlements and gay villages, situated along the main road, at intervals of eight or nine miles. Several of these villages are of considerable importance, and vie with Three Rivers itself in the extent of their trade and commercial consequence. In travelling from Three Rivers towards Montreal by the main road, the first parish presenting itself is the Pointe du Lac; then, in succession, Machiche, Rivière du Loup, Maskinongé, Berthier, Lanoraye, La Valtrie, St. Sulpice, and Repentigny. At the latter place a ferry is established across the combined streams of the rivers des Prairies and Jésus, which are in fact a part of the Ottawa, and whose entrance may therefore be considered as one of the mouths of the latter river. Continuing along the main shore from Repentigny, the successive parishes are La Chenaye, Terrebonne, and St. Eustache upon the river Jésus, and then St. Benoit and St. Andrews. On the borders of the Lake of Two Mountains are seated the Indian villages of the Algouquins and Iroquois, which together contain about 200 dwelling-houses. There is a church and two schools, one for the native boys and another for the girls, where both are instructed in their religious duties and the vernacular language of the province. Two missionary priests reside there. Numerous other parishes are situated more in the interior; the chief of which are St. Scholastique, St. Thérèse, St. Henry, St. Roch, L'Assomption, St. Jacques, St. Paul, St. Elizabeth, St. Cuthbert, and St. Léon.

Berthier and St. Eustache are undoubtedly the most considerable of these villages, and as such may be briefly noticed in the general description, an exact account of the others being given in the Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada.

The village of Berthier, containing about 850 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Chenail du Nord and forms one principal street, consisting of at least one hundred houses, placed generally at short intervals from each other, on either side of the main road from Montreal and Quebec. There are, exclusive of dwellings, many granaries and storehouses for general merchandise, it being a place of some trade, from whence British manufactured goods are dispersed over the neighbouring populous seigniories, and from whence also large quantities of grain are annually exported. The church, that claims notice not only as being a handsome structure but for the elegance of its exterior decoration, is situated at a short distance north of the main street. This village being midway between Montreal and Three Rivers, in the direct route of the public stage-coaches, that have been established between the former place and Quebec upon the plan of those in England, and also the principal intermediate post-office station, make it a place of great resort and considerable traffic; and these have been much increased since the period at which the Berthier or North Channel became frequented by the St. Lawrence steam-boats, the smaller class of which pass with perfect safety by that route, landing and receiving goods and passengers in their weekly trips up and down the river. On passing through the Chenail du Nord, the village with its gardens, orchards, meadows, and surrounding cultivated fields, form together an agreeable and pleasing assemblage of objects, although from the flatness of the country it is not marked by any of those traits of grandeur so frequently observable on the north side of the St. Lawrence, descending towards Quebec. Indeed it is so little above the level of the river that in the spring, when the melted snow and ice occasion a rise of the waters, it is sometimes overflowed to a considerable distance inland, causing much damage to the lower parts of the houses in the village and goods deposited in the stores: so great has been the rise as to make it necessary to remove large quantities of wheat from the upper stories of the granaries to save it from injury.

The village of St. Eustache is advantageously situated at the confluence of the river Du Chêne with the river Jésus or St. Jean, in the midst of a populous country, and on the stage route to the Ottawa townships. It contains about 180 houses, many of which are kept by shopkeepers, tradesmen, and hostlers. Several of the dwellings are spacious in their dimensions, and built with some regard to the rules of elegance and taste. The village contains nearly 1000 inhabitants.

Isle Jésus forms a seigniory in the county of Terrebonne. It is in length 21 miles, and 6 at its greatest breadth, lying north-west of the island of Montreal, from which it is separated by the Rivière des Prairies, and from the main land by the Rivière St. Jean or Jésus. It was granted with the Isle aux Vaches adjacent thereto the 23d October, 1699, to the bishop and ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, by whom it is still possessed. The original name was L'isle de Montmagny; but soon after its grant the proprietors thought proper to bestow on it the appellative it now bears. The land is every where level, rich, and well cultivated; on the south-east side, bordering the river, there are some excellent pasturages and very fine meadows; the other parts produce grain, vegetables, and fruits in great perfection and abundance. From its being almost wholly turned to agricultural purposes there is very little wood remaining, beyond what is left for ornament on the different farms or preserved for fuel. One road goes entirely round the island, and another runs through the middle lengthways; these are connected by others, that open an easy communication between every part of it. There are three parishes, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Rose, and St. Martin; the houses, mostly built of stone, are dispersed by the side of the roads; now and then a few of them are placed close together, but nowhere in sufficient number to be called a village. Around the island are several corn and saw-mills on the two large rivers; in the interior there is no stream of sufficient force to work either. About midway of the Rivière des Prairies is the strong rapid called the Sault au Recollet. The rafts of timber, brought down the Ottawa from the upper townships, descend this river into the St. Lawrence at the Bout de l'Isle. The communication between Isle Jésus and the islands of Montreal and Bizard and the main land is kept up by several ferries in convenient situations for

maintaining a continual and sure intercourse. The Isle Bizard is separated from the south-west end of Isle Jésus by the Rivière des Prairies; it is nearly of an oval form, rather more than 4 miles long by 2 broad. No records relative to this property have been preserved in the secretariat of the province; but when the present owner, Pierre Forétier, esq., did fealty and homage on the 3d February, 1781, he exhibited proof of its having been granted on the 24th and 25th October, 1678, to Sieur Bizard. It is a spot of great fertility, wholly cleared and cultivated. A good road passes round it near to the river, and another crosses it about the middle; by the sides of these the houses are pretty numerous, but there is neither village, church, nor mill upon it.

Isle Perrot lies off the south-west end of the island of Montreal. It was granted to Sieur Perrot October 29, 1792, and is now the property of Amable Dézéry, esq. The length of the island is 7 miles, or a little more, and nearly 3 in breadth at its widest part; of nearly 143 concessions, more than one half are settled upon, and tolerably well cultivated; the soil is of a light sandy nature generally; but where this is not the case it is an uneven surface of rock. The wood is not entirely cleared from it, and of what remains beech and maple constitute the chief part. The houses are scattered over the island near the different roads, and the parish church is situated on the south-east side of the island; not far from it is a windmill. Of two fiefs within the seigniory one is called Fief Brucy, 10 acres in front by 30 in depth, the property of the representatives of Ignace Chénier; the other, named La Framboise, is of an irregular figure, containing 180 acres, superficial measure, and belongs to François Friench. There are four ferries from Isle Perrot; the first to St. Anne, on the island of Montreal, for which the charge is two shillings; one to the main land above the rapid of Vaudreuil, and another to the foot of the same, one shilling and eightpence each; and the fourth to the canal at Point des Cascades, for which the demand is three shillings and fourpence each person. The Isles de la Paix, which are annexed to this grant, serve for pasturage only.

The beautiful island of Montreal forms the *seigniory* of that name, and also the county of Montreal; it is of a triangular shape, 32 miles long by 10½ broad, and lies at the confluence of the Grand or Ottawa

river and the St. Lawrence: the Rivière des Prairies, on the north-west, separates it from Isle Jésus. The greatest part was granted in 1640 to Messrs. Cherrier and Le Royer; but whether disposed of by them, or forfeited to the crown, does not appear from any official record that has been preserved: it is at present wholly the property of the seminary of St. Sulpice, at Montreal, the superiors of which, in rendering fealty and homage on the 3d February, 1781, produced as their titles, 1st, a deed passed before the councillor to the king at Paris, bearing date 20th April, 1664, by which the seminary of St. Sulpicius in that city, and other persons concerned, granted to the seminary in Canada the lands and seigniory of Montreal; 2d, an arrêt of the council of state made at Versailles in the month of March, 1693, by which the king agrees to and accepts the surrender made to him by the ecclesiastics of the seminary of St. Sulpicius, at Paris, of all the property possessed by them in the island of Montreal; and 3d, letters-patent, in form of an edict, issued by the King of France in July, 1714, being a confirmation of all titles to the lands granted to the ecclesiastics of the said seminary at Paris by letters-patent, dated March, 1677, with the right of alienation. As early as the year 1657 a large part of this, even at that period, valuable property was cleared and settled, under the direction of the Abbé Quetus, who had arrived from France with authority from the seminary for that and other purposes.

The island is divided into the following nine parishes: St. Ann, St. Genevieve, Point Claire, La Chine, Sault au Recollet, St. Laurent, Rivière des Prairies, Pointe-au-Tremble, and Longue Pointe. There are altogether 1376 concessions, formed into 25 ranges, or as they are termed *côtes*, making so many irregular subdivisions or interior districts. There is also a domain of great extent between the Côtes St. Laurent and St. Michel, which is retained for the use of the seminary.

With the exception of the mountain, the ridge of the Coteau St. Pierre, and one or two smaller ones of no great elevation, the island exhibits a level surface, watered by several little rivers and rivulets, as La Petite Rivière St. Pierre, Rivière Dorval, Ruisseau de l'Orme, Ruisseau de Notre Dame des Neiges, La Coulée des Roches, Ruisseau de la Prairie, Ruisseau Migeon, and a few others of inferior note. These streams turn numerous grist and saw-mills in the interior, while many more around the

island are worked by the great rivers. From the city of Montreal to the eastward the shores are from 15 to 20 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence: but in the opposite direction, towards La Chine, they are low: between the Coteau St. Pierre and the river the land is so flat, and particularly near the little lake St. Pierre so marshy as to induce a conjecture that it was once covered by water. Over this place a canal has been opened, by which a direct communication between the city and La Chine is formed, and the difficult passage of the rapid of St. Louis avoided *.

The soil of the whole island, if a few insignificant tracts be overlooked, can scarcely be excelled in any country, and is highly productive in grain of every species, vegetables, and fruits of various kinds: there is hardly any part of it but what is in the most flourishing state of cultivation, and may justly claim the pre-eminence over any other of Lower Canada. Several roads running from north-east to south-west, nearly parallel to each other, are crossed by others at convenient distances, so as to form a complete and easy communication in every direction. There is a good turnpike-road from Montreal, almost in a straight line, to the village of La Chine, a distance of eight miles, by which the constant intercourse between these places is rendered easy: by this route all the commodities intended for Upper Canada were formerly conveyed to the place of embarkation; but the canal has superseded the turnpike, as regards, at least, the transport of heavy articles of trade. Between the city and the village there is a great variety of prospects, some of which are very romantic. A mile or two from the town, near the tanneries, the road ascends a steepish hill, and continues along a high ridge for more than three miles, commanding a beautiful view over the cultivated fields below, the rapid of St. Louis, the islands in the St. Lawrence, and the varied woodland scenery on the opposite shore; descending from the height, it passes over a flat country until it reaches La Chine.

The city of *Montreal* stands on the south side of the island, in latitude 45° 31′ north and longitude 73° 34′ west. The second city of the province in point of importance, it is undoubtedly the first

* Vide *Topographical Dictionary*, "La Chine Canal."



On Stone by L. Haghe.

Pub.d L. Haghe, Lith.r to the King, 7. Dale St.t

VIEW OF THE CI

TAKEN FROM



OF MONTREAL.

MOUNTAIN.

with respect to situation, local advantages, and superiority of climate; its form is a prolonged square, that, with the suburbs, covers about 1020 acres of ground, although within the walls of the old fortifications the contents of the area did not exceed 100 acres. A few houses, built close together, in the year 1640, on the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga, was the commencement of the city of Montreal, or, as it was first named, Villemarie; the situation being well chosen, and possessing many inducements for the colonists to associate themselves for the comforts and convenience of society, it very soon assumed the appearance of being built with some attention to regularity and solidity of the dwellings; containing a population of 4000 inhabitants, its improvement and extension were rapid. In 1644 the Hotel Dieu was founded by the pious charity of Madame de Bouillon, and six years afterwards the zeal of Mademoiselle Marguerite de Bourgeois established the convent of Notre Dame.

The infant town was exposed to, and almost from its very beginning experienced, the animosity of the Iroquois, who made many attacks upon it. As a protection against these repeated hostilities a sort of barrier was drawn round it, consisting merely of a stockade; but so slight and vulnerable a defence not inspiring the inhabitants with much confidence in their security, the more powerful safeguard of a wall, fifteen feet high, with battlements, was substituted, and had the desired effect of repelling these formidable enemies to its prosperity. As the ardour of the French colonists in prosecuting the trade in furs made them more dreaded by their savage neighbours, whom they succeeded in driving to a greater distance, and repressing their incursions by erecting forts and establishing military posts, the necessary repairs of the wall were gradually neglected, and it fell into decay. The last remains of this ancient fortification were afterwards removed by an act of the provincial legislature, to make way for the introduction of some improvements, planned with judicious regard to the convenience, comfort, and embellishment of the place. At different periods the city has suffered extensive damage from fire; but from the gradual widening of the streets, as new buildings take place, the better construction of the houses, and other means of precaution now resorted to, this calamity, when it does occur, seldom causes much devastation.

In its present state Montreal certainly merits the appellation of a handsome city. It is divided into the upper and lower town, although the elevation of one above the other is scarcely perceptible; these are again subdivided into wards. The streets are airy, and the new ones particularly, of a commodious width; some of them running the whole length of the town, parallel to the river, intersected by others at right angles. The houses are for the most part built of a greyish stone, many of them large, handsome, and in a modern style: sheet-iron or tin is the universal covering of the roofs. The Rue Notre Dame, extending from the Quebec to the Recollet suburbs, is 1344 yards in length, and 30 feet broad; it is by much the handsomest street in the place, and contains a great many of the public buildings: the removal of the old cathedral, which was so injudiciously situated that it occupied the whole breadth of the street at the Place d'Armes, will be a great improvement, the effect of which will be amazingly enhanced by the magnificent Gothic structure of the new cathedral that occupies the eastern face of the Place d'Armes. The razing of the old citadel has also proved an important amelioration by its making room for an elegant square, into which Notre Dame-street now opens to the north-east. St. Paul's is another fine street, running the whole length of the town, but more irregular in its course and breadth than the former: from its contiguity to the river, the situation is very convenient for business.

Among the edifices that attract notice are the Hotel Dieu, the convent of Notre Dame, the Montreal General Hospital, the Hospital Général des Sœursgrises, the French Cathedral, the Recollet Convent, the convent of the Grey Sisters, the seminary of St. Sulpice, the New College or Petit Seminaire, the English and Scotch churches, the Court-house, the new gaol, the Government-house, Nelson's monument, and the Quebec barracks. The Hotel Dieu, in St. Paul-street, extending 324 English feet in front, by 468 feet in depth on St. Joseph-street, is an establishment for the reception of the sick and diseased poor of both sexes; it is conducted by a superior and thirty-six nuns. The French government formerly supplied medicines and many other necessaries, but now the funds for maintaining the charity are principally derived from some landed property, which (and it is a subject of regret) is not so ample as could be wished, when compared with its utility; however,


CITY
OF
MONTREAL
1830.
REFERENCE.
a. R.C. Cathedral
b. College
c. Recollet Church
d. New Church & College
e. Court House
f. Goal
g. Notre Dame de Bonsecours Church
h. Mansion House
i. Theatre
k. Scotch Church.
l. Bank
Mount Royal
Hospital General or the Grey Nunnery
Recollet Suburb
Lewis Suburb
Champ de Mars
Convent Chapel Hotel Dieu
Ordnance Office
Custom House
Bonsecours Church
Pointe Callière
Windmill Point
Nelson's Monument
Station of the Kings Boats
Steam Boat
Mount Royal Vale
Mount Royal Cemetery
Mount Current
Ships course
Scale of French Perches
RIVER St. LAWRENCE
Millers house
Little River
Little New College River
Brook
Canal
Basin
Harbour
Pavilion
Place d'Armes
Square
Notre Dame Street
St. James Street
St. Paul Street
St. Joseph Street
St. Gabriel Street
St. Lawrence Street
St. Mary Street
St. Peter Street
St. John Baptist Street
Lagauchetiere Street
Beaver Hall
Dorchester Street
Mignonne Street
Craig Street
Common
Field
Work Yard
Burial Ground
Reduced by F. Cattlin
Engraved by J.& C. Walker

this as well as every other charitable institution in the province is occasionally assisted with grants of money from the provincial parliament. The whole of the buildings on the space before mentioned include the hospital, a convent, and a church; attached is a large garden, a cattle-yard, with extensive stables and outbuildings, and a cemetery.

The convent of La Congregation de Notre Dame is in Notre Dame-street, and forms a range of buildings 234 feet in front and 433 in depth along St. John Baptist-street, containing, besides the principal edifice, a chapel, numerous detached buildings for domestic uses, and a large garden. The Congregation is composed of a superior (la Sœur Devoisy) and sixty sisters: the object of this institution is female instruction in its different branches, wherein the greatest part of the members are employed; boarders are taken into the house on very moderate pensions, and receive a careful education. From this establishment some of the sisters are sent as missionaries to different parts of the district, for the purpose of giving fuller effect to the intentions of the foundation by opening schools in parishes remote from the convent. The general hospital, or convent of the Grey Sisters, situated about 300 yards south-west of Point Calliere, was founded in 1750, by Madame de Youville, as a refuge for the infirm poor and invalids; it occupies a space of 678 feet along the little river St. Pierre by nearly the same depth, containing a convent for the residence of the nuns, a church, wards for patients of both sexes, all requisite offices, and a detached building for the reception of such as labour under mental derangement. It is governed by a superior (Mlle. Marie Marguerite Lemaire) and twenty-four sisters: the cares which they bestow upon those whom misfortune obliges to seek their aid are directed with great kindness and an unremitting zeal in earnest endeavours to alleviate the burthen of human misery.

The corner stone of the new catholic cathedral was laid on the 3rd September, 1824. The edifice is a chaste specimen of the perpendicular style of gothic architecture of the middle ages. It ranks with some of the first buildings in North America; and will, while it stands, be a magnificent monument of the public spirit of an infant country with limited means.

"It fronts the Place d'Armes, and its northern flank faces St. Joseph-street. The soil on which it stands is of unequal quality, which rendered it necessary to use great caution and attention in constructing the foundation, there being a declivity of 13 feet from west to east, terminating in soft and marshy ground. On account of that declivity and other causes, a terrace became necessary on which to base the building. This will add much to both its convenience and appearance when surmounted by an iron railing with gates, lamps, &c.

"The length of the church, from east to west, is 255 feet 6 inches, and its breadth, from north to south, is 134 feet 6 inches. The height of the flanks is 61 feet from the flagging of the terrace to the eaves. There are six towers so arranged that each flank presents three, and the east and west ends two each. Those on the principal or west front are 220 feet high. The towers are of a quadrangular form with octangular buttresses placed at the angles of each, and terminating at the top in conical pinnacles of the same shape. The space between the front towers is 73 feet by 120 in height, crowned with an embattled parapet. The flanks, and east end towers, are each 115 feet in height. The flanks are decorated with buttresses corresponding in form with those of the towers, and crowned on the top with hollow pinnacles, which serve as chimneys. The exterior of the building is faced with hewn stone of an excellent quality, and of a hue well adapted to the gothic style.

"There are five public and three private entrances to the first floor, and four to the galleries, so that an audience of 10,000 (the number for which it is seated) may assemble and disperse in a few minutes without disagreeable pressure.

"The eastern window at the high altar is 64 feet in height and half that size in breadth. It is separated by shafts into five compartments, and subdivided by mullions into 36 divisions in the perpendicular style. The windows in the flanks consist of one range, and those in the front are finished in the same style as the eastern window.

"The building will be surrounded with a spacious terrace, from which are all the entrances to the apartments. This terrace when finished will form the line of St. Joseph-street and the Place d'Armes. The building will recede on it in front 41 feet. The ascent will be by 5 steps, after

which there will be a flight of 7 steps to the portal, which is formed by an arcade, consisting of three arches, each 19 feet by 48 in height. From this arcade there are five entrances to the church, two of which lead to the galleries. Over this arcade is placed another of the same form, in relievo, which connects the towers and piers. Between these are trefoil canopy-headed niches, intended for marble statues in alto-relievo. At the termination of the front, between the towers, there will be a promenade 76 feet by 20, elevated 120 feet above the surface of the Place d'Armes. To this there will be a safe and easy access by a geometrical stair, and when the ascent is gained the spectator will have a most delightful and extensive view of the river St. Lawrence and the surrounding country. To strangers this must prove particularly interesting, and we understand books will be kept for notes, &c. The front towers are intended to contain clocks and bells; and to form observatories accessible to the summit by safe and easy flights of steps. The girth of the building, including the projections, is 1125 feet.

"The roof of the church is covered with tin, and the gutters, hips, and valleys are lined with copper. The embattlement parapets at the eaves of the flanks, which are peculiar in the crowning of gothic edifices, are omitted on account of the great quantity of snow that falls in this country during the winter. The severity of the frost, also, prevents considerably the decoration of buildings in cold climates.

"*Interior.*—The floor, from the front entrance to the chancel, is an inclined plane of 3 feet. This gives commodiousness to the general aspect. There are seven spacious aisles leading in the same direction, and two crossing these at right angles, one of which leads to the flank doors. Between these the pews * are placed, and raised six inches above the aisles.

"There are seven chapels, so placed that all are seen from the front entrance. The high altar is seen in a direct line, nearly at the extremity of the nave: it is elevated in the chancel 2 feet 6 inches above the floor

* Number of pews on the ground floor . . . 504
do. on the first gallery . . . 372
do. on the second do. 368
1244

of the church, and is encompassed on three sides by semicircular seats, for the clergy, &c. The front of the chancel is open, and is accessible by an easy flight of 5 steps, in the form of a double semi-reverse. The eastern window, high altar, and choir will be seen from the front door to great advantage, together with a perspective view of the flank windows, side altars, side galleries, and the groined ceiling, 80 feet in height. The vaults of the cieling and galleries are supported in part by a double range of grouped columns, 3 feet 4 inches in diameter; from these spring the groins of the ceiling. The middle vault is intersected by an imitation of bas-relievo ribs, disposed diagonally over the vaults, painted in fresco; the intermediate parts of a grave and gloomy aspect, which would have been in keeping with the gothic style, had it been more soft, &c.

"The pillars are of wood, and painted in imitation of clouded Italian or American marble, which prevents, in some degree, defects from appearing in the wood, as well as the pillars from being soiled by hands. The hue accords with the ceiling, and, in time, age will make the effect pleasing. The facing of the gallery-trusses, and the greatest portion of the carpenter's work, are painted in imitation of oak, resembling the oak finish in the gothic cathedrals in Europe. The gallery screens are in moveable panels, and painted a crimson colour. The railing, in front of them, imitates iron, and produces an agreeable effect.

"There are recesses in the piers, between the windows on the first floor, intended for family monuments, &c. and in the recesses of the windows are placed the confessional screens. Suitable arrangements are made in the interior for all the monuments and historical paintings that may be wanted; and at the high altar, on each side of it, and flanking the east window, there are places assigned for 12 large historical paintings, which will produce a fine effect, as the light brought on them will be happy.

"There are geometrical stairs in the eastern towers, leading to the galleries, as there will be in the front towers when finished. The galleries, the access to which is commodious, consist of two tiers. The organ is placed upon the upper gallery, over the front entrance, the floor for which is elastic, and is 27 feet by 27 feet 6 inches, and projects 6 feet

beyond the line of galleries in a segment form, which gives great capacity to the tone and sound of the organ; the front of the segment is finished with a trefoil curtain fringed with drops.

"The choir screen is finished in recessed seats for the clergy, and surmounted with embattlement pendants, reversed into alto-relievo.

"The wardens' seats are placed opposite the pulpit, and crowned by an open fringed parapet: the pulpit and canopy are attached to one of the pillars; the access to it is from the first gallery. It resembles, in form, that in the gothic cathedral in Strasburg, in Germany; the canopy is crowned with a crockit, but has not its effect, owing to the painting of it.

"The high altar is a little in the florid style, resembling, in part, that of St. Peter's at Rome, but is placed too near the eastern window, a defect which impairs the aspect of both.

"The eastern window was intended to be filled with stained glass, which would have produced a grand effect, but patent glass was substituted for cheapness. As the painting was not well done, it must be repainted again, to dim the strong glare of light. It is, however, the intention to have it filled with stained glass at some future day. The ceiling was to be painted in the best style of tracery in fresco, but the design made for it was relinquished, from want of time and materials to accomplish it.

"Notwithstanding the alterations and substitutions made in it, yet the whole of the interior, as arranged, has every possible convenience, and is disposed of so as to obtain the object for which it was erected. It was intended to be warmed with hot air, conveyed from furnaces placed in apartments under the floors, but will at present be heated with stoves. The building, although placed on a cramped and limited site, unites convenience and proportion with effect, and grandeur without ornament*." The first high mass celebrated within its walls took place on

* The architect to whose skill the planning and superintendence of the edifice were confided is Mr. M'Donald, who has spared no pains in the due performance of the arduous undertaking. The master builders are Messrs. Lamontagne and St. John, masons, natives of Canada; Messrs. Redpath and Mackay, masons and stone-cutters, natives of Scotland; Messrs. Perry and Wetherilt, plasterers, natives of England; and Mr. Cox, carpenter, native of the state of New York.

the 15th July, 1829, on which occasion Monseigneur the Bishop of Telmesse officiated, and the Rev. Mr. Quiblier delivered an eloquent and appropriate oration. The greatest part of the Canadian Roman Catholic clergy were present, and the solemnity, grand and imposing in the highest degree, was attended by the governor in chief, the staff, corporations, and other public bodies, and upwards of 8000 persons.

The English church, in Notre Dame-street, is one of the handsomest specimens of modern architecture in the province; it is spacious in its dimensions and elegant in its structure, and surmounted by a lofty spire, with timekeepers on the four faces of the belfry. The seminary of St. Sulpice, or Montreal, is a large and commodious building adjoining the cathedral; it occupies three sides of a square, 132 feet long by 90 deep, with spacious gardens and ground attached, extending 342 feet in Notre Dame-street, and 444 along that called St. François Xavier. The purpose of this foundation is the education of youth through all its various departments to the higher branches of philosophy and the mathematics. It was founded about the year 1657 by the Abbé Quetus, who, as before mentioned, then arrived from France, commissioned by the seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris to superintend the settlement and cultivation of their property on the island of Montreal, and also to erect a seminary there upon the plan of their own. His instructions were so well fulfilled that the establishment he framed has existed until the present time, modified by many and great improvements. The superior of this college is M. Roux, assisted by professors of eminence in the different sciences, and other subordinate masters, who pursue a judicious plan of general instruction that reflects distinguished honour upon themselves, while it ensures a continual advance in knowledge to a very considerable number of students and scholars.

The New College, or Petit Séminaire, near the Little River, in the Recollet suburbs, is most eligibly situated; the body of it is 210 feet long by 45 broad, having at each end a wing that runs at right angles 186 feet by nearly 45. It is a handsome regular edifice, built a few years ago by the seminary of St. Sulpice, at an expense of more than 10,000*l.*, for the purpose of extending the benefit of their plan of education beyond what the accommodations of their original establishment

would admit of. On the exterior, decoration and neatness are so judiciously blended as to carry an air of grandeur, to which the interior distribution perfectly corresponds; the arrangements have been made with the utmost attention to convenience, utility, and salubrity, consisting of residences for the director, professors, and masters; a chapel, airy dormitories, apartments for the senior and junior classes, refectories, and every domestic office. The intentions of the institution through every department are promoted with the utmost regularity and good effect, both with respect to instruction and internal economy. The director, M. Roque, and chief professors are as eminently distinguished for their literary acquirements as for their zeal in diffusing them. In this college as well as in the seminary the number of pupils is very great, with whom a very moderate annual stipend is paid; the benefits that arise from the dissemination of useful instruction over so extended a province as Lower Canada will not fail to be duly appreciated; and for their endeavours in so beneficent a cause, the reverend Sulpiciens are fairly entitled to the gratitude of all their Canadian brethren.

Besides these principal seats of learning, wherein the French language is the vernacular idiom, there are in Montreal some good English schools, conducted by gentlemen of exemplary morals and talents, who, by their exertions, hitherto supplied in some degree the want of an English college. Such an establishment, however, has ceased to be a desideratum since the final termination of the long protracted suits at law that interfered with the opening of M'Gill College. As far back as 1801, the creation of a corporate body, under the denomination of the *Royal Institution*, for the advancement of learning, was contemplated by an act of the legislature; and in 1818 that institution was actually incorporated by royal charter. In 1814 the Hon. James M'Gill, an opulent and highly respected citizen of Montreal, bequeathed in trust to this institution the valuable estate of Burnside, at the Mountain, together with the sum of 10,000*l.* for the endowment of a college, which should bear his name. In 1821 the college, thus liberally endowed, was incorporated, in conformity with the terms of the devise, and the governor and lieutenant-governor of Lower Canada, the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, the chief justices of Montreal and Upper Canada, the

lord bishop of Quebec, and the principal of the college, were, by the charter of incorporation, appointed governors of the institution *. It was not, however, until the 24th June, 1828, that the corporation of M'Gill College was completely put in possession of the property devised, and at a numerous and respectable meeting, held that day in the dwelling-house on the estate of Burnside, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec and the Venerable Archdeacon Mountain explained, at some length, the origin, progress, and views of the institution. The constitution and rules for the government of the college are based upon those liberal principles that will render its benefits as universal as possible, no tests being imposed either upon the professors or the students, all offices whatever thus becoming freely open both to protestants and Roman catholics, whilst students of all denominations are permitted to attend. It is necessary, at present, that the professors should be graduates of some British university, but a preference is hereafter to be shown to those who will have graduated in the institution. The system of collegiate education will extend to all those branches embraced by similar establishments in Great Britain; and, in order to forward the advancement of the medical department of the college, it is contemplated to engraft upon it the Montreal Medical Institution, which has already acquired considerable repute from its respectability and learning.

Such a foundation, superadded to the pre-existing colleges and schools in the Canadas, will leave little to be wished for, as regards the education of youth, and we certainly hail the opening of M'Gill College as an important era in the history of the progress of learning, literature, and science in the colony. Encouraged by the imperial and local governments, fostered and supported by the inhabitants of the province, and enlightened by eminent professors, it cannot but flourish, an honour to the country, and a perpetual monument of the liberality of its munificent founder.

* Professors, &c. appointed 4th December, 1823:—Principal and Professor of Divinity, the Reverend G. J. Mountain, D. D. (of the University of Cambridge.) Professor of Moral Philosophy and learned Languages, the Rev. J. L. Mills, D. D. (University of Oxford.) Professor of History and Civil Law, the Rev. J. Strachan, D. D. (University of Aberdeen.) Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the Rev. G. J. Wilson, A. M. (University of Oxford.) Professor of Medicine, Thomas Fargues, M. D. (University of Edinburgh.)

The Montreal general hospital is a neat building, 76 feet long by 40 wide, surmounted by a cupola, and situated upon Dorchester-street, in the St. Lawrence suburb. The corner stone was laid with masonic solemnity on the 6th June, 1821, and on the 1st of May, the following year, it was opened for the reception of patients, eighty of which it is now calculated to admit. The total cost of the ground and building amounted to 5,856*l.* 8*s.*, which sum was levied by voluntary subscriptions, bestowed with a liberality that reflects the greatest credit upon the inhabitants of Montreal. This humane institution first originated out of the *Ladies' Benevolent Society*, an association of females, formed expressly for the relief of indigent emigrants, who, invalided by a long sea-voyage, and often in a state of absolute destitution, landed in a strange country, the most miserable objects of public charity. In 1818 a fund of 1200*l.* was raised to relieve the wants of this class of sufferers and the poor of the city; and a soup kitchen, as the most effectual means of affording relief, was opened, where these philanthropic ladies, personally, superintended the distribution of alms. This plan was followed up by the establishment of a *house of recovery* for the reception of the indigent sick, and ultimately ended in the foundation of the Montreal general hospital, the members and subscribers to which were incorporated by charter on the 30th January, 1823. In thus giving some account of the establishment of an institution so interesting to the cause of humanity, it is alike a duty and a pleasure to record its most prominent benefactors, in the list of whom we find Thomas Naters, Esq., the Honourables John Richardson, W. Forsyth, and William M'Gillivray, Messrs. Ross, Molson, Gillespie, &c. The sums to defray the expenses of this institution are derived from three sources; 1st. Legislative grants; 2d. Charitable donations; public subscriptions, and the annual contribution of the governors and other subscribers; 3d. From the sale of tickets to the students of medicine in the town, who are, by the rules of the institution, allowed to attend to see the hospital practice, and witness the operations, on paying each the sum of two guineas per annum *.

The Montreal library and reading-room occupy a neat and convenient building in St. Joseph-street, a central part of the town. The

* By the annual report, published in May, 1824, it will be seen that the advantages of

former contains several thousand volumes of the best authors in every branch of literature, and the latter is judiciously furnished with foreign and domestic magazines, newspapers, and journals. The subscriptions both to the library and reading-room are moderate, and strangers and non-residents may have free access to the latter upon being introduced by a subscriber.

The court-house, on the north side of Notre Dame-street, is a plain handsome building, 144 feet in front, where the courts of civil and criminal judicature are held. The interior is distributed into halls for the sittings of the chief courts, besides apartments for the business of the police and courts of inferior jurisdiction. The handsome appearance of this building is heightened by its standing some distance from the street, with a grass-plot in front, enclosed by iron railings: its proximity to the Champ de Mars renders it extremely airy and agreeable. The gaol of the district stands near the court-house; it is a substantial spacious building, erected upon the site of the old gaol that was destroyed by fire in 1803. The salubrious situation of this spot is peculiarly fitted for such an establishment; the interior plan is disposed with every attention to the health, cleanliness, and comfort (as far as the latter is compatible with the nature of such a place) of its unfortunate inmates, both debtors and criminals. The government-house, usually classed among the public buildings, is on the south side of Notre Dame-street: being very old, and an early specimen of the unpolished architecture of the province, it is not much entitled to notice; it is, however, kept in good repair, and furnished as an occasional residence of the governor-in-chief, when

the institution are progressively extending. Admitted from 1st May, 1823, to 1st May, 1824—

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Of these there were discharged,	
	254	216	470	Cured, . . .	378
Out-patients, who received advice and medicine, &c.	254	110	364	Relieved, . .	30
				At their request,	16
				For misconduct,	2
	508	326	834	Died, ...	43
					469

Remaining in hospital, ... 20

The increase in the number of patients in one year, . 115

he visits the upper district: on the opposite side of the street, bordering on the Champ de Mars, is an excellent and extensive garden belonging to it.

The old monastery of the Recollets stood at the western extremity of Notre Dame-street. The church is still used for divine worship, but the house itself is demolished, and the extensive ground belonging to it was exchanged by government for St. Helen's Island, opposite the city, that belonged to the Honourable Charles Grant, and upon which military works have since been thrown up. The church is chiefly frequented by Irish catholics, and the grounds are laid out into streets that are rapidly building upon. At the upper part of the new market-place, close to Notre Dame-street, is a handsome monument, erected to commemorate the hero of Trafalgar, immortal Nelson: it is composed of a cylindrical column placed upon a square pedestal; at the base of the column, on the different angles, are allegorical figures, of very good workmanship, representing the victor's chief attributes; and on the sides suitable inscriptions: in compartments, on each face of the pedestal, are bas-reliefs of four of his principal achievements, executed with great spirit and freedom, and composed with a chasteness of design guided by much classical correctness. This highly ornamental tribute to departed worth was completed in London, and the expenses defrayed by subscription among the inhabitants of Montreal.

The principal streets, both lateral and transverse, have a direct communication with the suburbs, which occupy a much greater space than the city itself: they surround it on three sides; on the south-west are the divisions called the St. Anne, the Recollet, and the St. Antoine suburbs; on the north-west the St. Laurent, St. Louis, and St. Peter's; and on the north-east the Quebec: in all of them the streets run in the same direction as those of the city; they are very regular, and contain a great number of superior dwelling-houses, built of stone, and several inhabitants of the first rank have fixed their residences there.

Montreal, as it is at present, containing a population of about 30,000 souls, rivals the capital of Canada in many respects, and as a commercial emporium certainly surpasses it: seated near the confluence of several

large rivers with the St. Lawrence, it receives by their means the productions of the best settled and also the most distant parts of the district, those of the fertile province of Upper Canada, as well as from the United States. Possessing these combined attractions, it is by no means unreasonable to infer that in the lapse of a few years it will become the most flourishing and prosperous city of the British North American dominions; and Quebec, viewed as a military position, may always be looked upon as an impregnable bulwark to them. Extending from the suburbs on the south-west side of the city, along the river as far as the Quebec suburbs, an elevated terrace was formed several years back, which, independent of its utility as a road, is sufficiently high to form an effectual barrier against the floating ice at the breaking up of the frost: it also impedes the communication of fire to the town, should it take place among the large quantities of timber and wood of every description that are always collected on the beach. The little river St. Pierre is embanked on both sides as far as the new college, forming a canal 20 feet wide, which is continued along the south-west and north-west sides to the Quebec suburbs, with bridges over it at the openings of the principal streets and other convenient places; at the angles ornamental circular basins are formed, and a lock near the mouth of the little river, by which the water may be drawn off for the purpose of cleansing it; this work is so constructed as to raise boats, &c. from the St. Lawrence, from whence they may proceed to the further extremity of this canal. The buildings on each side are retired thirty feet from the water, thereby forming a street eighty feet wide, having the canal in the centre. To the northward of Notre Dame-street there is another street parallel to it, sixty feet wide, called St. James's-street, running from the Place d'Armes to the Haymarket; but it is contemplated to continue it through the whole length of the city, and to terminate it at the Quebec suburbs by one of the same breadth, leading to the St. Lawrence suburbs. In this street is situated the Montreal bank, a regular and elegant cut-stone edifice, ornamented in front with emblematical devices of Agriculture, Manufactures, Arts, and Commerce, executed in basso-relievo. Near the bank is the Wesleyan chapel, built in a good style of architecture, and quite

an ornament to the street. The Place d'Armes is to have its dimensions enlarged to 392 feet by 344, which will protract it to the canal; from the south-west side of the canal, towards the St. Antoine suburbs, another square or rather parallelogram is made, 468 feet by 180. The Champ de Mars, from being originally very circumscribed, and quite inadequate as a place of military exercise, has been made level, and carried on nearly to the canal, forming a space 227 yards by 114. It is now an excellent parade as well as an agreeable promenade for the inhabitants: seats are fixed for the accommodation of the public, and trees planted in various parts of it. From this spot there is a fine view of the well cultivated grounds, beautiful orchards, and country houses towards the mountain. Adjoining the new college a lot of ground, 156 feet by 258, is reserved as the site of a new house of correction.

The new market-place, occupying the ground where formerly stood the college founded by Sieur Charron in 1719, and destroyed by fire many years back, is 36 yards wide, and reaches from Notre Dame-street to St. Paul-street; in the middle of it are ranges of stalls for butchers, covered in by a roof supported on wooden pillars: great care is taken to enforce the regulations to ensure cleanliness. On the two principal market-days in each week the market is well supplied with every necessary, and nearly every luxury for the table, in great abundance, at prices extremely moderate. The produce of the upper part of this fertile district is almost wholly brought hither for sale, besides a great quantity from the American states, particularly during the winter, when fish frequently comes from Boston and the adjacent parts.

It is only within the last fifteen years that these numerous and important improvements have taken place, under the direction of commissioners appointed under an act of the provincial legislature. They have for many years been indefatigable in their exertions to carry its provisions into effect: as their functions have been arduous and frequently unpleasant, from the number of law-suits they found it necessary to institute and defend in cases of disputed claims, they are entitled to the esteem of their fellow citizens for the manner in which they have always performed these duties to the public *gratuitously*.

The harbour of Montreal is not very large, but always secure for

shipping during the time the navigation of the river is open*. Vessels drawing fifteen feet water can lie close to the shore, near the Market-gate, to receive or discharge their cargoes; the general depth of water is from three to four and a half fathoms, with very good anchorage every where between the Market-gate Island and the shore: in the spring this island is nearly submerged by the rising of the river; but still it is always useful in protecting ships anchored within it from the violent currents of that period, and at other times serves as a convenient spot for repairing boats, water-casks, and performing other indispensable works. Two small shoals lying off the west end of it, at the entrance of the harbour, and the narrowness of the deep water channel below it, generally make it necessary to warp out large ships, and drop them down the stream by kedge-anchors until they come abreast of the new market-place, as the leading winds for bringing them out cannot always be depended upon: at the east end of the island is a channel, of which small craft canal ways avail themselves. The greatest disadvantage to this harbour is the rapid of St. Mary, about a mile below it, whose current is so powerful, that, without a strong north-easterly wind, ships cannot stem it, and would sometimes be detained even for weeks about two miles only from the place where they are to deliver their freight, were it not for the application of tow-boats impelled by steam-engines of high power. In pursuing the grand scale of improvements it may probably be found practicable to remedy this evil by the formation of another short canal, or extension of that of La Chine; ships might then discharge their cargoes at their anchorage below the current into canal boats, by which they could be by such a communication conveyed immediately to the city.

The environs of Montreal exhibit as rich, as fertile, and as finely diversified a country as can well be imagined. At the distance of a mile and a half from the town, in a direction from S. W. to N. E., is a very picturesque height, whose most elevated point at the furthest extremity is about 550 feet above the level of the river; it gains a moderate height at first by a gradual ascent, which subsides again towards the middle, thence it assumes a broken and uneven form until it is terminated by a

* Material improvements in its commodiousness are contemplated, and liberal legislative provision has recently been made for that purpose.

sudden elevation in shape of a cone. The slopes on the lower part are well cultivated, but the upper part is covered with wood. These forests, however, are soon to give place to works of art, government having commenced the construction of fortifications upon this part of the mountain, by which its sylvan appearance will necessarily undergo a total change. From several springs that rise towards its top the town is plentifully and conveniently supplied with water, which is conveyed to it under ground by means of wooden pipes. The summit, to which there is a good road of very easy ascent, commands a grand and most magnificent prospect, including every variety that can embellish a landscape; the noble river St. Lawrence, moving in all its majesty, is seen in many of the windings to an immense distance; on the south side the view is bounded by the long range of mountains in the state of New York, that is gradually lost in the aerial perspective.

The space near the town, and all round the lower part of the mountain, is chiefly occupied by orchards and garden-grounds; the latter producing vegetables of every description, and excellent in quality, affording a profuse supply for the consumption of the city. All the usual garden fruits, as gooseberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, peaches, apricots, and plums are produced in plenty, and it may be asserted truly, in as much, or even greater perfection than in many southern climates. The orchards afford apples not surpassed in any country; among them the *pomme de neige* is remarkable for its delicate whiteness and exquisite flavour; the sorts called by the inhabitants the *fameuse, pomme gris, bourrassa,* and some others, are excellent for the table; the kinds proper for cyder are in such abundance that large quantities of it are annually made, which cannot be excelled in goodness any where. On the skirts of the mountain are many good country-houses belonging to the inhabitants of the city, delightfully situated, and possessing all the requisites of desirable residences.

By the side of the road that passes over the mountain is a stone building, surrounded by a wall that was formerly distinguished by the appellation of the *Chateau des Seigneurs de Montreal,* but now generally called *La Maison des Prêtres,* from its belonging to the seminary. There are extensive gardens, orchards, and a farm attached to it, which are

retained for the use of the proprietors; it is also a place of recreation, where, during the summer, all the members of the establishment, superiors and pupils, resort once a week. A little more than a quarter of a mile to the northward, most conspicuously situated beneath the abrupt part of the mountain, is a mansion erected by the late Simon M'Tavish, esq., in a style of much elegance. This gentleman had projected great improvements in the neighbourhood of this agreeable and favourite spot; had he lived to superintend the completion of them, the place would have been made an ornament to the island. Mr. M'Tavish, during his lifetime, was highly respected by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, and as much lamented by them at his decease; his remains were deposited in a tomb placed at a short distance from the house, surrounded by a shrubbery: on a rocky eminence above it his friends have erected a monumental pillar, as a tribute to his worth and a memento of their regret. Both the house and the pillar are very prominent objects, that disclose themselves in almost every direction.

Of ten established ferries from the island, in different directions, the longest is that by steam-boat from the town to La Prairie de la Magdelaine, a distance of six miles; it is also the most frequented, as the passengers are landed on the southern shore, at the main road, leading to Fort St. John's, and into the American States. From the town to Longueuil is the King's Ferry, three miles across, and also much frequented, as many roads branch off in all directions from the village of Longueuil, at which the boats arrive; steam and horse boats are also used in this traverse, but they ply at the foot of St. Mary's current; that from the west end of the island to Vaudreuil is three miles across, in the direct line of communication between Upper and Lower Canada: from the eastern Bout de l'Isle to Repentigny, where the road between Montreal and Quebec crosses, the ferry is about 1300 yards only. The others are of much less distance: at all of them convenient bateaux, canoes, and scows* are always ready to convey passengers, horses, carriages ,&c., from one side to the other.

* A sort of lighter impelled by poles or oars, in shape of an oblong square, and sometimes large enough to cross four horses and vehicles at once, with several passengers. The horses, &c. are driven in at one end and disembark at the other.

From Repentigny to Isle Bourdon, in the Rivière des Prairies, and thence to the island of Montreal, a handsome wooden bridge was constructed, at a very great expense, by Mr. Porteous of Terrebonne, authorised by an act that passed the provincial parliament in 1808; but it was unfortunately destroyed the spring after it was finished, by the pressure of the ice at the breaking up of the frost. The same gentleman had previously obtained an act in 1805, but in the spring of 1807 the works were carried away before his undertaking was entirely completed. Notwithstanding these failures, it is considered that some plan may yet be devised to erect one, whose span may be sufficiently high to allow the masses of ice to drift down the stream without being so lodged as to accumulate an overbearing force. In this situation such a work would be of great public utility, from connecting the most frequented main road of the province.

The census taken in 1825 gives the following result as the population, &c. of the town, and the different villages on the island of Montreal.

Population of the county of Montreal.

Town and Villages.	Present.	Absent.	Dwellings.	Shops.	Houses shut.	Houses building.	
City and Suburbs . .	22,357	146	2,908	147	96	70	
Village of St. Henry or Tanneries des Rollands	462	4	66	3	2	1	Division of St. Pierre, parish of Montreal.
Village des Tanneries de Belair	116	...	24	1	1	...	Division of St. Michael, parish of Montreal.
Pointe aux Trembles	185	...	28	...	1	1	
Rivière des Prairies .	32	...	8	1	...	...	
Sault . . .	139	...	26	...	...	...	
St. Laurent . .	328	...	58	4	6	1	
Ste. Genevieve . .	164	...	25	1	1	...	
Pointe Claire . .	333	3	57	1	2	...	
Total in town & villages	24,116	153	3,200	158	109	73	
Country . . .	12,969	14	1,878	22	93	14	
Grand total of the county	37,085	167	5,078	180	202	87	

The county of Vaudreuil, which completes the tract of country we have undertaken to describe under our assumed division of the province, forms a tongue of land, bounded south-west by the waters of the St. Lawrence, and north by those of the Ottawa: to the westward it is bounded by the division line between Upper and Lower Canada. This county comprises four seigniories and one township. The soil is in the aggregate extremely fertile, and its surface, though generally level, rises sometimes into gentle ridges or *côteaux*. The most conspicuous height within it is the Montagne St. Magdeleine in the seigniory of Rigaud, near the summit of which is a rectangular area of about twelve acres, wholly destitute of vegetable production, and covered with rounded stones, so distributed as to exhibit the appearance of ploughed ridges, whence it has derived the appellation of *pièce de guérets*. Beneath it the ripplings of a brook are distinctly heard, but the waters themselves have never yet been discovered, though some attempts to do so were made by throwing up the stones immediately at the spot where the noise is most audible. To the depth of 12 or 18 feet, to which they have penetrated, neither moss nor soil of any species could be found, but merely a dry accumulation of trap and sand stones of moderate bulk.

The pretty village of Rigaud is delightfully seated at the base of this mountain, on the banks of river A la Graisse, and near the shores of the beautiful lake of the Two Mountains. Nearly one league west of Rigaud is the ferry to the mouth of the North River in Argenteuil, and about three leagues eastward from the village along the borders of the lake, is the ferry at Le Dernier's to the Indian villages on the opposite side the water, where Indian birch canoes are always to be found ready for the conveyance of passengers, who will not fail to admire the skill of the natives in the management of their frail barks, especially if they should happen to cross the lake in windy weather, which they generally can do with safety. The village of Vaudreuil is about six miles beyond this ferry; and six miles further on is the Pointe des Cascades, at the eastern extremity of the seigniory. At this point there are three steep hills forming the approach to a small village, which by its position is a great thoroughfare, where steam-boats and stages, with multitudes of passengers to and from Upper Canada, constantly come and go; yet it

derives but little permanent advantage from such transient circumstances, and is therefore languid in its growth. Steam-boats perform the trip between this place and La Chine in *two hours* going down and *three hours* coming up. The steamer St. Lawrence (1827) is impelled by a 32 horse-power engine, and has 14 births for passengers: the fare is 5*s.* in the cabin, and 3*s.* 6*d.* in the steerage.

The village of the Cedars, the central point of the parish of St. Joseph, is one of much importance from its magnitude and position. It is five miles from the Cascades, and situated at the head of the Cedar Rapids, at the point of rendezvous for all boats passing up or down the river, and having an established ferry to the opposite seigniory of Beauharnois. The well-wooded islands before it, the dashing and terrific rush of waters that sweep by in broad volumes in front, the raft, the Durham boat, or the batteau, involved in the foaming rapid on their swift career downward, or the latter struggling heavily along the shore in ascending the river, are objects that add amazingly to the interest of the place, and enhance the picturesque beauties of its scenery.

At a place near Longueuil's mill the batteaux going up the St. Lawrence are unloaded, and their freights transported in carts to the village, in order that they may be towed up light through the Grande Batture or Rapide du Côteau des Cèdres. On the opposite shore is the Rapid de Bouleau, deeper, but not less difficult to pass. The combined effects of these two make this the most intricate and hazardous place that is met with between Montreal and Lake Ontario. In a military point of view it is one of the most important spots that can be chosen, if it should ever unfortunately be again necessary to adopt defensive measures, as works thrown up on the projecting points of each side would completely frustrate any attempt to bring down by water a force sufficient to undertake offensive operations against Montreal. At Côteau du Lac, just above river de L'Isle, boats again enter locks to avoid a very strong rapid between Prison Island and the point abreast of it, where a duty is collected upon wines, spirits, and many other articles that are carried by them into Upper Canada. This place has been always esteemed a military post of some consequence. Works are here erected and kept in good repair that command the passage on the north side of

the river; and were another thrown up on Prison Island, it would render the pass so difficult as to make it very improbable that any enemy, however enterprising, would run the hazard of it, or even venture through the outer channel between Prison Island and Grande Isle. The stream is interrupted hereabouts by several islands, between which it rushes with great impetuosity, and is so much agitated that boats and rafts encounter great inconvenience in descending: to go down in safety they must keep close under the shores of Prison Island. At two miles from Côteau du Lac is M'Donell's tavern, a very good house for the accommodation of travellers towards the upper province, and conveniently situated for that purpose.

The principal road in the county commences at Point Fortune, at the foot of Carillon Rapid, and runs along the borders of the water (by which it is in some places undermined), round to Point au Baudet. It generally passes at the base of La Petite Côte, a gentle and well-cultivated rising ground that lies on the right; but the road itself is very bad in many places, and, from its passing through a rich soil, requires constant repair. The concession and cross roads are tolerably good in all the seigniories, and the dwelling-houses neat and substantial, and often built of stone. In the Concession de la Petite Côte in Vaudreuil an extensive vein of iron ore has been discovered, but it has not yet been opened. From Côteau du Lac the steam-boat navigation, which is left off at the Cascades, is resumed, and continued through Lake St. Francis to Lancaster in Upper Canada. In the seigniory of New Longueuil there are some settlements along the new road in front; but the most populous parts of the seigniory lie more centrally, and along the river de L'Isle, on the borders of which is situated the parish church of St. Polycarpe.

The county of Vaudreuil contains a population of 13,800 souls; but a large portion of its inhabitants follows the pursuit of *voyageurs*, to the material injury of the agricultural interests of that valuable tract of country, and the evident demoralization of the people, from its inducing those wandering habits that are incompatible with rural economy, and a dissoluteness of morals which marks but too generally that class of men.

NORTH SIDE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

§ II.—Country between the St. Maurice and the Saguenay.—*Counties:*—Champlain, Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorenci, *and part of* Saguenay.

The population of the tract of country lying between the rivers Saguenay and St. Maurice amounts to about 70,000 souls, occupying the lands on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence to the average depth of three leagues from the margin of the river. The distance from the mouth of one river to the estuary of the other rather exceeds 190 miles, Quebec being situated in an intermediate and almost central position between them.

Of the two sections of country divided by the intervention of the capital of the province, that to the westward is by far the most populous, though perhaps not the most interesting under every other aspect. It is amply watered by the numerous tributaries and main branches of the rivers Jacques Cartier, Portneuf, St. Anne's, and Batiscan, which have their sources to the north and north-east of their mouths, and flow in the general direction of south-west to their respective junctions with the St. Lawrence. They all are frequently rapid, and consequently can offer but limited advantages from their navigation; yet some of them are effectually used in spring for the transport of rough timber, made solidly into cribs or small rafts, and floated down to mills, which are usually situated as near as possible to the waters of the St. Lawrence. They, nevertheless, generally admit of river craft ascending a few rods above their embouchures to convenient places of embarkation and loading. Several other inferior streams flow through the country, turning in their courses grist and saw mills, which are often, however, inoperative in summer, owing to the deficiency of water.

There are from three to four concessions or ranges of the seigniories and fiefs lying above Quebec, within the limits above mentioned, that are effectually settled, if the seigniories of Champlain and Cap la Magdeleine be alone excepted, the settlements whereof extend but partially to the second range. The concessions seem almost universally to be laid out to suit the convenience of the settlers, without regard to regularity,

and for this purpose the course of rivers is, for the most part, adopted as a line of double ranges *(double concessions)*; and hence in many instances, as on the Batiscan, the St. Anne's, &c., the settlements are formed on both banks of the river to a remote distance from the St. Lawrence. A far greater quantity of land is in general conceded within the seigniories than what is actually cultivated, most of the inhabitants having, besides the farm they cultivate, another lot, from whence they derive supplies of building-timber and fuel.

The lands in the aggregate consist of a generous soil, which, however productive near the shores of the river, is stated to improve as it recedes from them—a circumstance tending to remove the prejudices existing against inland settlements. The light sandy soil which predominates in the seigniories above particularized (Cap la Magdeleine and Champlain) makes them an exception to the general fertility of this tract of country. The only townships that fall within this section are Stoneham and Tewkesbury, which were originally surveyed in 1800; but it is only recently that their settlement has commenced with any vigour, new surveys having been made, and the prosperous neighbouring settlements of the seigniories of St. Gabriel and Faussambault having spread their beneficial influence to them, and brought those township lands into notice.

The principal roads connecting the line of parishes, bordering this part of the St. Lawrence, or leading to the more inland parishes of St. Augustin and Lorette, are generally kept in good repair, but much inconvenience is suffered from the steep hills that are met with on the river road at Cap Rouge, St. Augustin, Jacques Cartier, and the Eucrails; some of these hills however may be avoided by the adoption of the road passing over the upper Jacques Cartier bridge, or that lying through the new village of St. Augustin, which is the route followed by the public stages, and the means of avoiding the abrupt hills of Cap Rouge.

Leaving Quebec by the upper road, either of Abra'm's Plains or St. Foy, the eye dwells with delight on the picturesque valley of the St. Charles, which meanders beautifully through fertile and luxuriant fields, amidst flourishing settlements, along the rear of which, bounding

the horizon westward, extends a bold mountain range, whose majestic grandeur is displayed to singular advantage immediately after sunset, when its distinct and prominent outline is figured against the heavens, still glowing with the transparency and warmth of solar radiance. Approaching the village of Point aux Trembles, the mountains of Quebec are lost to sight, and the road is carried along the river nearer and farther from its banks, the country exhibiting no very bold character of feature, though its aspect is always agreeable. The general elevation of the country about Quebec is considerable, and the beds of rivers falling into the St. Lawrence are in consequence much depressed, with deep and bold banks, occasioning long and tedious hills, such as occur on either side the river Jacques Cartier. The parishes of Cap Santé and St. Anne's are the most important between Quebec and Three Rivers; and the latter, from its medium position between both towns, is invariably stopped at by travellers, who can be accommodated with comfortable fare at two or three good inns in the village.

QUEBEC.

Some notice of Quebec has been taken already as a sea-port in the observations that have been made upon the river St. Lawrence, but it will perhaps be excused should the same points be again adverted to in giving a detailed description of the city. From the time that Cartier visited Canada, up to the period when the concerns of the colony came under the superintendence of Champlain (about seventy years), the French settlers and adventurers were dispersed over various parts of the sea-coast, or islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as each, or a few together, discovered convenient places to fix their habitations in: during that time none of them had attempted to settle on or near the Great River.

The selection of a situation for building a town, wherein the benefits and habits of social life might be enjoyed, and from whence the management of the trading intercourse with the natives, and the government of the colony, could be more advantageously carried on than what they hitherto had been, was reserved for Samuel De Champlain, geographer to the King of France. Acting under a commission from the Sieur de

Monts (who shortly before had obtained from the court of France the exclusive privilege of trading between Cape Raze in Newfoundland and the fortieth degree of north latitude), he in 1608 made choice of the site of an Indian village called Stadaconé, upon the promontory now named Cape Diamond, and there, in the month of July, laid the foundation of the metropolis of New France, which has through many vicissitudes risen into importance, and at the present day maintains a distinguished rank amongst the towns of the greatest consequence on the northern division of the new hemisphere. No less difference of opinion has arisen as to the origin of its name, than about that of Canada; and the result of the disputes has not been more satisfactory in fixing its derivation. Whether it comes from the Algonquin, Abenaqui, or Norman languages, to each of which conjecture has assigned it, we have not the means of verifying; nor is it indeed very material; it is enough to know that Champlain called his new town Quebec.

The progress of its aggrandizement there is much reason to believe was slow; for the new settlers, and indeed Champlain at their head, were not only so impolitic as to encourage the prosecution of hostilities between the two neighbouring nations of the Algonquins and Iroquois, but even to join the former against the latter. This interference drew upon the French the hatred of the powerful Iroquois, and was the means of involving the whole colony in a long and most destructive warfare, which at an early period rendered some defensive fortifications necessary to protect Quebec from the enmity of her new but implacable enemies. The defences were at first of the rudest description, being nothing more than embankments strengthened with palisades. In 1629 it was in an untenable state against the English, and fell into their hands; but, with the whole of Canada, was restored to its former master in 1632. From this period some attention was paid to the increase of the town; and in 1663, when the colony was made a royal government, it became the capital. Its progress towards prosperity was then somewhat accelerated.

From its growing importance, the English were desirous to recover possession of the place that a few years before they had not thought worth retaining, and made an unsuccessful because ill-timed attempt in the latter part of the year 1690 to reconquer it, which was attended

with a disastrous result and severe loss. As the place obtained consequence, and became an object of desire to other and far more powerful enemies than the native savages, it was in the last-mentioned year fortified, according to the rules of art, in a more regular manner, by stone works,which from that period have been carefully attended to, and by continual additions and rebuildings are now improved into bulwarks that may stand in competition with some of the best constructed and strongest fortifications of Europe. From 1690 the increase was gradual while it remained under the French government; but since that period its progress towards prosperity has been much more rapid.

The situation of QUEBEC, the capital of Lower Canada, and the residence of the governor-general of British North America, is unusually grand and majestic, in form of an amphitheatre. The city is seated on a promontory, on the N.W. side of the St. Lawrence, formed by that river and the St. Charles. The extremity of this headland is called Cape Diamond, whose highest point rises 345 feet above the level of the water. It is composed of a rock of gray granite mixed with quartz crystals (from which it obtains its name), and a species of dark-coloured slate. In many places it is absolutely perpendicular and bare; in others, where the acclivity is less abrupt, there are patches of brownish earth, or rather a decomposition of the softer parts of the stone, on which a few stunted pines and creeping shrubs are here and there seen; but the general aspect of it is rugged and barren. From the highest part of the cape, overlooking the St. Lawrence, there is a declination towards the north by flattish ridges of a gradual decrease as far as the steep called Côteau St. Genevieve, whence the descent is more than 100 feet, nearly perpendicular. At the foot of it the ground is level, and continues so as far as the river St. Charles, and in fact far beyond it. The distance across the peninsula from one river to the other, in front of the line of fortification, is 1837 yards. These fortifications may be called the *enceinte* of the city, and the circuit within them is about two miles and three quarters. Out of this space forty acres or thereabouts on Cape Diamond are occupied by military works. From the cape, in a north-easterly direction, there is an easy diminution in the height of the rock of about 115 feet to the Castle of St. Louis and the grand battery, that crest a perpendi-

cular steep of 200 feet above the level of the river, overlooking the lower town. This altitude and frowning appearance continue with very little alteration round the town as far as the entrance called Palace Gate, where it sinks to the ridge already mentioned at the foot of Côteau Ste. Genevieve, and continues its course at nearly the same elevation through the parish of St. Foi, connecting itself with Cape Rouge, and forming between the River St. Lawrence, the valley through which the St. Charles flows, and that under Cape Rouge, an height of land about eight miles long, rising above the general level, like an island above the surface of the ocean.

The city, beside the distinction of Upper and Lower Towns, is divided into domains and fiefs, as the king's and seminary's domains, Fief St. Joseph, ground belonging to the Hôtel-Dieu, the Fabrique or church lands, and the lands that formerly belonged to the order of Jesuits. These, with the military reserves, constitute the principal divisions, in which the suburbs are not included. In the year 1622 Quebec did not contain more than 50 inhabitants*, and in 1759, the population was estimated to be between 8,000 and 9,000; at present, including the suburbs, it is about 28,000. The public edifices are the Castle of St. Louis, the Hôtel-Dieu, the convent of the Ursulines, the monastery of the Jesuits, now turned into barracks, the protestant and catholic cathedrals, the Scotch church, the Lower Town church, Trinity chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, the exchange, the Quebec bank, the military and emigrant hospitals, the court-house, the seminary, the gaol, the artillery barracks, and a monument to Wolfe and Montcalm: there are two principal market-places, besides two minor ones, a place d'armes, a parade, and an esplanade. The Castle of St. Louis, the most prominent object on the summit of the rock, will obtain the first notice. It is a handsome stone building, seated near the edge of a precipice, something more than 200 feet high, and supported towards the steep by solid stone buttresses, rising nearly half the height of the edifice, and surmounted by a spacious gallery, from whence there is a most commanding prospect over the basin, the Island of Orleans,

* Charlevoix Hist. New France, vol. i. p. 158.

Point Levi, and the surrounding country. The whole pile is 162 feet long by 45 broad, and three stories high; but in the direction of the cape it has the appearance of being much more lofty. Each extremity is terminated by a small wing. The interior arrangement is convenient, the decorative part tasteful and elegant, suitable in every respect for the residence of the governor-general.

The part properly called the Château occupies one side of the square or court-yard: on the opposite side stands an extensive building, formerly divided among the various offices of government, both civil and military, that are under the immediate control of the governor. It contains a handsome suite of apartments, wherein the balls and other public entertainments of the governor are always given. Both the exterior and the interior are in a very plain style. It forms part of the curtain that ran between the two exterior bastions of the old fortress of St. Louis. Adjoining it are several other buildings of smaller size, appropriated to similar uses, a guard-house, stables, and extensive riding-house.

The fortress of St. Louis covered about four acres of ground, and formed nearly a parallelogram. On the western side two strong bastions on each angle were connected by a curtain, in the centre of which was a sallyport: the other faces presented works of nearly a similar description, but of less dimensions. Of these works only a few vestiges remain, except the eastern wall, which is kept in solid repair. The new guard-house and stables, both fronting the parade, have a very neat exterior: the first forms the arc of a circle, and has a colonnade before it; the stables are attached to the riding-house, which is spacious, and in every way well adapted for its intended purpose: it is also used for drilling the city militia. On the south-west side of the Château is an excellent and well-stocked garden, 180 yards long, and 70 broad; and on the opposite side of Rue des Carrières is another, 107 yards long by 84 broad, both appendages to the castle: the latter was originally intended for a public promenade, and planted with fine trees, many of which yet remain. Between both these gardens is a delightful and fashionable promenade, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour.

The Monument erected under the immediate patronage of the Earl of Dalhousie, then governor in chief, to the two immortal heroes who com-

manded the adverse armies, and fell in the memorable battle of Quebec, stands in a conspicuous situation on the north side of Rue des Carrières, occupying a recess made for its reception within the line of the upper Château Garden. It consists of a solid rectangular column, built of gray stone, and gradually tapering from its basement to the cap, which terminates in an apex. The total altitude of the monument is 65 feet, of which height 20 feet 3 inches are taken up by the various gradations of the basement *. The fund for its erection was collected by general subscriptions, in which most of the citizens readily joined, thus to commemorate the event that at once deprived the conquering and the conquered hosts of their valiant and ill-fated leaders.

The Court-house, on the north side of St. Louis-street, is a large modern stone structure: its length is 136 feet, and breadth 44, presenting a regular handsome front, approached by two flights of steps leading to an arched entrance, whence a vestibule on each side communicates to every part of the building. The ground-floor apartments are disposed for holding the quarter-sessions and other inferior courts, offices of clerks of the different courts of law, &c. &c. Above stairs there is a spacious

* See Vignette, p. 176. The inscriptions are the following:—

MORTEM
VIRTUS COMMUNEM
FAMAM HISTORIA
MONUMENTUM POSTERITAS
DEDIT.

HANC COLUMNAM
IN VIRORUM ILLUSTRIUM MEMORIAM
WOLFE ET MONTCALM,
P. C.
GEORGIUS, COMES DE DALHOUSIE,
IN SEPTENTRIONALIS AMERICÆ PARTIBUS
AD BRITANNOS PERTINENTIBUS
SUMMAM RERUM ADMINISTRANS;
OPUS PER MULTOS ANNOS PRÆTERMISSUM,
QUID DUCI EGREGIO CONVENIENTIUS?
AUCTORITATE PROMOVENS, EXEMPLO STIMULANS,
MUNIFICENTIA FOVENS.
A. S. MDCCCXXVII.
GEORGIO IV. BRITANNIARUM REGE.

chamber, in which the court of king's bench is held, and another wherein the court of appeals and the admiralty court hold their sessions, with chambers for the judges and barristers, and separate offices for the sheriff, the clerk of the court of appeals, and the registrar of the admiralty. The embellishments of this edifice, both interior and external, are in a style of simplicity and neatness, and the arrangements for public business methodical and judicious. It occupies part of the site upon which stood an old monastery, church, and garden of the Récollets, destroyed by fire in the year 1796. This was at one time a very extensive establishment, covering the whole space between the parade, Rue des Jardins, St. Louis, and Ste. Anne. The order is now extinct in Canada.

The Protestant Cathedral is situated near the court-house, and parallel with Ste. Anne-street: it is 136 feet long by 75 broad, built of a fine gray stone, and occupying part of the ground of the Récollets, or Franciscans. This is, perhaps, the handsomest modern edifice of the city; and though not highly decorated, the style of architecture is chaste and correct. In the interior, a neat and unostentatious elegance prevails, wherein ornament is judiciously but sparingly introduced. An elegant marble slab, with a neat monumental inscription to the memory of the late Duke of Richmond, forms one of the conspicuous objects within its walls. The unhappy fate of that distinguished and lamented nobleman is well known, and much too painful and affecting to be unnecessarily dwelt upon. His death shed for some time a gloom over the whole country, from the well-founded hopes the inhabitants had entertained that the exalted rank and influence of so distinguished a peer would be powerfully exerted in the promotion of the interests and prosperity of the Canadas. There is a principal entrance at each end of the church, approached by a flight of steps. The spire is lofty, elegant, and covered with tin; and the church standing upon high ground within the city is a very conspicuous object at a great distance.

The Catholic Cathedral stands on the north side of Buade-street, fronting the market-place, on ground belonging to the Fabrique, or, in other words, church-land. It is a lofty, spacious, plain stone edifice, 216 feet in length by 180 in breadth: the interior is divided by ranges of arches into a nave and two aisles: at the upper end of the former is the

grand altar, placed in the middle of a circular choir that for the height of about 16 feet is lined with wainscot divided into square compartments, each including a portion of Scripture history represented in relief: the spaces between the squares are wrought into different devices. In the side aisles there are four chapels, dedicated to different saints. The interior is lofty and imposing, and the ceiling elegantly vaulted in stucco. It has always the appearance of neatness and cleanliness; but not being heated in winter, it is intensely cold and uncomfortable. On the outside, the solidity of the building may perhaps attract a spectator's notice; but nothing like taste in design, or graceful combination of architectural embellishment, will arrest his attention. The steeple is lofty, with an air of lightness not altogether devoid of beauty, and, like the roof, is covered with bright tin. Instead of springing from the apex of the roof, it is placed on one side of the front, giving it an appearance of affected singularity which it could not be intended to produce, the design having originally been to build two corresponding spires; but what circumstance prevented the execution of this plan we are not aware. The church is dedicated to Notre Dame de Victoire, and is sufficiently spacious to contain a congregation of about 4000 persons. The organ is an excellent one. The presbytery is the residence of the curate and four vicars of the cathedral, and has a covered avenue leading from it to the church: there is also a similar one between the church and the seminary.

The extensive building called the Seminary of Quebec stands near the cathedral, and is within the precinct of the seminary's domain, occupying with its attached buildings, court-yard, gardens, &c. a large space of ground. It is a substantial stone edifice, principally two stories high, though some portions of it have been raised to three. It forms three sides of a square, each about 73 yards in length, with a breadth of 40 feet: the open side is to the north-west. This establishment, originally intended for ecclesiastical instruction exclusively, was founded in the year 1663 by M. de Petré, under the authority of letters patent granted by the King of France. The early regulations have long been departed from, and at present students of the catholic persuasion intended for any profession may enjoy the advantage of it. It is divided into two branches, distinguished as the Grand and Petit Seminaire. The

studies of the superior department are conducted under the superintendence of the Rev. M. Demers, V. G., who is himself professor of philosophy, three directors, and a competent number of professors in the different branches of literature and science. Rev. M. A. Parent is director of the Petit Séminaire, which is exceedingly useful as a general school, wherein great numbers are educated free of expense, excepting only the trifling annual sum of five shillings as a compensation for fuel. Boarders are also received on the very moderate pension of twelve pounds ten shillings per annum. The interior plan of this structure is judicious, and the arrangement very convenient: it contains all requisite domestic apartments, halls for the senior and junior classes, residences for the superior, directors, professors, and different masters. The situation is airy and salubrious. The house is surrounded by large productive gardens, enclosed by a wall, and extending in depth to the grand battery where it overlooks the harbour: the length is 172 yards, and the breadth 200. It is well laid out, and ornamented by many handsome trees.

In the year 1703, the whole of the buildings belonging to the seminary were destroyed by fire, and no time was lost in replacing them: when, unfortunately, they again fell a sacrifice to a similar calamity in 1705. The Catholic Bishop of Quebec has fixed his residence in the seminary, where he lives surrounded and respected by his clergy, and not less esteemed by the laity of all persuasions for his piety and urbanity.

The Hôtel-Dieu, including under that name the convent, hospital, church, court-yard, cemetery, and gardens, contains within its walls a space of ground extending from the French burying-ground, or Cimetière des Picotés, to the Rue des Pauvres, or Palace-street, a length of 291 yards by a depth of 196 from Couillard-street to the rear wall. This establishment, for the reception of the sick poor of both sexes, was founded by the Duchess D'Aiguillon in 1637, through whose charitable zeal some nuns were sent from France for the purpose of commencing it and superintending its progress. The principal structure is 383 feet in length by 50 in breadth. From the centre, on the west side, a *corps de logis* ranges a length of 148 feet, and of a proportionate breadth. The whole is two stories high, substantially built of stone, with more regard to

interior convenience than attention to symmetry, and totally devoid of architectural decorations. It contains the convent, hospital, and nearly all the domestic offices. The church, about 100 feet in length by 40 in breadth, facing the Hôtel-Dieu-street, has nothing to recommend it to notice but the plain neatness of both its interior and exterior. The convent contains the residence of the supérieure, and accommodations for all the sisters of the congregation. The hospital is divided into wards for the sick, wherein both sexes receive nourishment, medicine, and attendance, free of all expense.

This charitable institution produces extensive benefit to the community, and continually affords relief to great numbers suffering under the accumulated oppression of disease and poverty. The funds by which it is supported are derived from landed property within the city, from whence it is entitled to all *lods et ventes;* also from the revenues of some seigniories that have been granted to it; and although these are considerable, yet, from the liberality and extensive nature of the disbursements, the expenditure so nearly balances the revenue, that it requires, and occasionally receives, grants of public money. The whole administration, care, and attendance of the establishment are conducted by a supérieure, La Révérende Mère Ste. Antoine, and thirty-two sisters, to whose zeal in the offices of humanity must be attributed the state of comfort, cleanliness, and good arrangement that invariably obtain the encomiums of every stranger who visits the institution.

The Ursuline convent is situated a short distance to the northward of St. Louis-street, within the fief of St. Joseph, a property that belongs to it. It is a substantial stone edifice, two stories high, forming a square, whose side is 112 feet. The building is 40 feet broad, containing ample and convenient accommodation for all its inmates. The church of St. Ursula, connected with the convent, is 95 feet long by 45 in breadth, very plain on the outside, but eminently distinguished for the good taste and richness of its interior ornaments, and the beauty of some of its paintings. To the eastward of it are several detached buildings, forming part of the establishment. The surrounding ground, 645 feet long and 436 broad, is encircled by a lofty stone wall, and, with the exception of a space allotted to the court-yard, is laid out in fine productive gardens.

This institution, for the purpose of extending the benefits of a careful and religious education to the females of the colony, owes its foundation in the year 1639 to Madame de la Peltrie, a lady residing in France. It consists of a supérieure, La Révérende Mère Sainte Monique, and 45 nuns, who are employed in the instruction of the pupils in the most useful branches of knowledge, besides embroidery, fine work, and other female accomplishments. The nuns live very recluse, and are more austere in their usages than any other in the province. The landed property of the institution is not very great, but the industry of the sisters is incessant, and the profits arising from it are all placed to the general stock, which thereby is rendered sufficiently ample. Their embroidery is highly esteemed, particularly for ecclesiastical vestments and church ornaments: their fancy works are so much admired, that some of them obtain considerable prices. The produce of their gardens, beyond their own consumption, also serves to increase the revenue of the community. This establishment being well worth inspection is usually visited by strangers; for which purpose a permission or introduction from the catholic bishop is necessary, and generally granted upon an application being made.

The monastery of the Jesuits, now converted into a barrack, is a spacious stone building, three stories high, forming a square, or rather parallelogram, of 200 feet by 224, enclosed within a wall extending more than 200 yards along Ste. Anne-street, and the whole of Rue de la Fabrique. On the arrival of some of the order in Canada in 1635, their first care was the erection of a suitable habitation, which being destroyed some years afterwards, made way for the present structure. It was formerly surrounded by extensive and beautiful gardens; but these, to the great regret of many, have been destroyed since the house, in common with the other property of the order, has reverted to the crown, and now form a place of exercise for the troops: indeed, no one could view without much reluctance the fall of some of the stately and venerable trees, yet untouched by decay, that were the original tenants of the ground at the first foundation of the city. As a building, this is one of the most regular of any in the place. After the reduction of Canada in 1759, it was bestowed by government upon Lord Amherst, but subsequently

reverted to the crown; and the legislature of the province have petitioned his majesty for its restoration to purposes of education.

The gaol is a handsome building of fine gray stone, 160 feet in length by 68 in breadth, three stories high. It is situated on the north side of Ste. Anne-street, with the front towards Angel-street. Standing on an elevated spot, it is airy and healthful. It has in the rear a space of ground 100 feet in depth confined by a lofty wall, where the prisoners are allowed the benefit of exercise. The interior is most judiciously planned, as it respects the health, cleanliness, and safe custody of those who are so unfortunate as to become its inmates. The design and construction confer much credit upon the architect, and the commissioners under whose superintendence it was erected. It was first occupied in 1814. The expense of the building, upwards of 15,000*l.*, was defrayed by the provincial legislature.

Opposite to the gaol is the Scotch church, a small building not distinguished for any thing deserving particular mention. The edifice itself is not deficient in neatness, but it is disfigured by the inelegance and disproportion of its spire.

The building denominated the Bishop's Palace, and standing on an elevated spot, is very conspicuous. It is situated near the grand battery, extending in an easterly direction from Prescot-gate, or the communication to the Lower Town, along Mountain-street 118 feet, and then in a line running at right angles to the former, 147 feet. Its average breadth is 34 feet. On the south and east sides it is three stories high, but on the others no more than two. It was built for the residence of the catholic Bishop of Quebec. It contained a chapel with every suitable convenience, and was by no means destitute of embellishment. An annuity has been granted by the government to the head of the catholic clergy in Canada in lieu of it.

The different divisions of the building are now occupied by the legislature, the offices of the legislative council, and those of the house of assembly. The chapel, 65 feet by 36, is fitted up for the meetings of the house of assembly. Adjoining it are the wardrobe, the different committee-rooms, library, &c. Above this part, that forms the north-west angle, is

the apartment where the legislative council holds its sittings; and on the same floor are the committee-rooms, council office, &c. &c. dependent on that branch of the legislature. The vaults underneath the palace are partly appropriated to the secretary of the province, and occupied as depositories of the archives and most of the public records of the province.

The artillery barracks form a range of stone buildings, two stories high, 527 feet in length by 40 in breadth, extending in a westerly direction from Palace-gate. They were erected previous to the year 1750, for the accommodation of troops, by which the garrison was reinforced, and were then distinguished as the *casernes nouvelles*. They are roughly constructed, but very substantial and well arranged. The east end of the range was for several years used as a common prison, but since the erection of the new gaol this practice has been discontinued. Besides sufficient room for quartering the artillery soldiers of the garrison, there is an ordnance office, armoury, storehouses, and workshops.

The armoury is very considerable, and occupies several apartments, wherein small arms of every description for the equipment of 20,000 men are constantly kept in complete repair and readiness for immediate use. The musquetry and other fire-arms are arranged so as to admit convenient access for the purpose of cleaning, &c. The *armes blanches* of all classes are well displayed in various designs and emblematical devices, and present, on entering the room, a fanciful *coup d'œil*. In front of the barracks there is a good parade.

The Union Buildings, formerly the Union Hotel, are situated near the Château, on the north side of the Grand Parade or Place d'Armes, and contribute greatly towards its embellishment. They form a capacious well-built stone edifice, three stories high, in a handsome style of modern architecture, 86 feet in length by 80 in breadth. The principal building was erected about the year 1803, under an act of the provincial parliament, by a number of persons who raised a sufficient joint stock by shares, and who, by the act, were formed into a corporate body. The object was to have a commodious hotel of the first respectability, for the reception and accommodation of strangers arriving in the capital. It was three years ago purchased by the chief justice of the province, who has considerably enlarged and improved it; and the whole is now leased by

government from the proprietor at a rent of 500*l.* per annum, and appropriated to public purposes, the chief departments of the colony having their offices established there. They are those of the governor's civil secretary, the receiver-general, the surveyor-general, the auditor-general of accounts, the commissioner of crown lands, the warden of the forests, the secretary to the corporation for clergy reserves, and a temporary hydrographer's office. An elegant room is fitted up for the sittings of the executive council, and chambers allotted to its clerks. The great room, which was originally denominated the assembly room, where the subscription balls were given during winter, is now converted into a museum attached to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, first founded in 1824, under the auspices of the Earl of Dalhousie, and subsequently united in 1829 to the Society for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences in Canada, which was founded in 1827. The museum contains already a valuable collection of minerals and fossils, a considerable portion of which was collected in various parts of Upper Canada, classed and presented to the institution by Captain Bayfield, R. N. The botanical department is also supplied with many beautiful specimens, amongst which the classified plants presented to the museum by the Countess of Dalhousie are prominent. In mentioning this interesting branch of science, we cannot forbear associating with it the name of one of the most zealous and intelligent members of the society, and one of its vice-presidents, Mr. Shepherd, whose practical as well as scientific knowledge of botany has enabled him to lay before the society, at different times, much important information relative to Canadian trees and plants.

The walls of the great room are hung with paintings in various styles, some of which are of the best schools, and would do honour to any gallery. The collection belongs to Mr. Joseph Ligaré, a Canadian artist of reputation, and a member of the society, who has liberally consented to this gratuitous exhibition of art upon the mere condition that the paintings should be insured by the society against accidents by fire. Next to the great room is a large and convenient apartment, appropriated to the meetings of the members, whether in general assemblies or class sittings: it is also used as the library, and, as such, contains several valuable standard scientific and literary works; but the institution being

merely in its infancy, the catalogue is not yet very copious, though it is daily acquiring an accession of new and important books, &c. The entrance to the building is under a portico of good proportions and tasteful design, approached by a flight of steps.

The peculiar situation of the city, as already described, occasions irregularity and unevenness in the streets: many of them are narrow, but most of them are well paved, and the others are macadamized: the breadth of the principal ones is 32 feet, but the others usually only from 24 to 27. The greater number of the houses are built of stone, very unequal in their elevation, with high sloping roofs, principally shingled, though sometimes covered with tin or sheet iron. Great improvement has taken place of late years in the mode of building and in the appearance of the dwellings, as the old-fashioned methods of the country are gradually superseded by a modern style. No less amendment has taken place in paving the streets. Mountain-street, where formerly the ascent was so steep as to make it difficult for a carriage, is now passable for all sorts of vehicles with the greatest ease. John-street, Buade-street, Fabrique-street, and the greater part of Palace-street, are the great thoroughfares, and may be considered as the mercantile part of the Upper Town, being inhabited chiefly by merchants, retail traders, artisans, and numerous tavern-keepers. St. Louis-street, running nearly parallel to St. John-street, is much more elevated, airy, and agreeable, and by far the pleasantest part of the town: as such, most of the superior officers of the provincial government, and people of the first rank, reside there. Many of the houses are modern and very handsome: that formerly belonging to the late Chief Justice Elmsly, though not modern, is large and elegant, and at present converted into a barrack for officers. Near it, in the rear, is the military hospital at the foot of Mount Carmel.

The market-place is 165 feet long: in front of the Jesuits' barracks it is 250 feet broad, but near the cathedral it is only 172. In the centre is an elongated building, circular at both ends, and divided into two rows of butchers' stalls facing outwards, to which access is had on the side of Fabrique-street by a flight of steps and a landing. The hay and wood market occupies a regular area, formerly the site of the Jesuits' church, adjoining the drill-ground of the Jesuits' barracks, from which it is divided by a

wall. Main streets diverge from the different sides of the market to the principal entrances into the city. The market is held every day, and almost always well stocked; but Saturday usually affords the greatest abundance, when there is a good show of butchers' meat of all kinds, furnished both by the butchers of the city and the *habitans* or peasants, who bring it from several miles round. The supplies of poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, herbs, and indeed every article of consumption, are brought by the country people in large quantities from the different fertile seigniories round the capital. In fact, nothing is wanting to furnish the table, and that too at a moderate price, for every rank of society, from the humble labourer to the man of affluence, who can enjoy both the comforts and luxuries of life.

The Place d'Armes, or Grand Parade, in front of the Château, though not extensive, is handsome, and may be termed the court end of the town. Surrounded by the most distinguished edifices in the capital, and having in its centre an enclosed space, confined by chains and wickets, and laid out into walks, it is not destitute of attractions, and affords an agreeable promenade.

The Esplanade, between St. Louis and St. John's gate, has a length of 273 yards by an average breadth of 80; except at the St. Ursula bastion, where it is 120 yards. It is tolerably level, in some places presenting a surface of the bare rock. This is the usual place of parade for the troops of the garrison, from whence, every morning in summer, the different guards of the town are mounted: in winter the barrack drill-ground is generally used for parades. The musters and annual reviews of the militia belonging to the city are held here.

The Lower Town is situated immediately under Cape Diamond, and by the continuation of merchants' stores and warehouses reaches from L'Ance des Mers round the point of the cape as far to the north-west as the suburbs of St. Roch. It stands on what may be termed an artificial ground, as formerly, at flood tide, the waters of the river used to wash the very foot of the rock. From time to time, wharf after wharf has been projected towards the low-water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid to build whole streets, where once boats, and even vessels of considerable burden, used to ride at anchor. The greatest breadth of

this place is at Rue Sous le Fort, where, from the cape to the water's edge, the distance is 240 yards, but proceeding more to the northward this dimension is greatly reduced. L'Ance des Mers, or Diamond Harbour, is the southern extremity of the Lower Town. It is immediately under the highest part of Cape Diamond, having around its shore a continuation of extensive wharfs, stores, and workshops in full activity, from which there is an uninterrupted routine of business carried on with other parts of the town. A commodious dock for repairing vessels, and a yard for building, from whence ships of large tonnage are frequently launched, contribute very much to increase the importance of the place. From L'Ance des Mers to Brehaut's Wharf, the road passing by the foot of the cape is very narrow; and that the communication may be rendered as direct as possible, it has been necessary in many places to cut through the solid rock. The government gun-boat wharf and guard-house are near Brehaut's Wharf at Près deville, a spot of historical celebrity since the defeat of General Montgomery, who, advancing under cover of the night, on the 31st December, 1775, to attack the place, at the head of 900 Americans, was killed, and the assailants repulsed with great slaughter *.

From this wharf a direct communication is formed with the citadel by an inclined plane or railway 500 feet in length, constructed upon the rugged face of the cliff, which is 345 feet in perpendicular height. It is exclusively used by government for the more expeditious conveyance of stone and other materials required in the erection of the fortress on Cape Diamond, but may be ascended or descended by persons having pass-tickets to the fortifications, there being a flight of stairs, with a hand-rail, between the carriage ways. From Près deville to the Cul de Sac is almost an uninterrupted succession of storehouses and wharfs, at the greatest part of which ships can lie without taking the ground at low water. At Racey's Wharf are the large and valuable premises called the Cape Diamond Brewery, where an extensive business is carried on, not for home consumption alone, but in porter and ale for exportation.

* A simultaneous attack was made by General Arnold on Sault au Matelot at the other end of the town, in which that officer was wounded, but the British forces in that quarter were driven back about 200 yards to a barrier nearer the central part of the Lower Town.

The Cul de Sac is situated between the King's and Queen's Wharfs, forming an open dock, dry at every tide. Ships can be there conveniently laid aground to receive any necessary repairs. In the winter, boats and small-decked vessels that navigate the river between Quebec and Montreal are also laid up in security from the ice. It spreads 540 feet in length, and about 240 in depth. All craft lying here for repair, or otherwise, must observe the rules and regulations prescribed by the Trinity-house, and are placed under the immediate superintendence of the assistant harbour-master. Between the Queen's and M'Callum's Wharf is the principal landing-place, about 200 feet wide, where boats and canoes usually set their passengers on shore, but where much inconvenience is frequently occasioned by the numerous rafts of fire-wood that are brought down the river for the use of the city, and moored hereabout, sometimes to the complete obstruction of the passage. If the regulations of the harbour, properly enforced, be insufficient to prevent this public annoyance, it should be removed by legislative interference.

The public buildings and other objects of note in the Lower Town are the catholic church, the Quebec bank, the exchange, the government warehouse, the custom-house, the wharfs, dockyards, and markets. The catholic church fronts the principal market-place. It is the only house of worship in the Lower Town, and was built upwards of a century ago, in compliance, it is stated, with a vow made in 1690, during the siege of Quebec, by the English forces under General Phipps. It was nearly consumed by fire in 1759, but afterwards repaired, and surmounted by a spire. The Quebec bank occupies a lofty building, faced with wrought lime-stone, and having two fronts, one on St. Peter and another on Sault au Matelot streets. The edifice also contains the fire assurance company of Quebec, to which it belongs, and also the Quebec library, besides several chambers used as offices. The library contains the most valuable collection of books, classical, scientific, and literary, in the province, and is immediately supplied with the new works as they are published, the fund for their purchase arising out of the subscriptions, and the control of the moneys devolving to a committee of management composed in general of the original shareholders or proprietors of the library, or

their representatives. The government warehouse on the King's Wharf is a spacious stone building, 250 feet long, appropriated for the reception of naval and military stores, and guarded by a small military detachment. The Exchange will be hereafter noticed. The Custom-house stands on M'Callum's Wharf; and during that part of the year when the navigation of the river is uninterrupted, it presents the crowded scene of activity and business commonly met with at such establishments. The insufficiency of the accommodations of the present establishment for a department of that nature has been seriously felt, and the legislature has lately provided for the erection of a custom-house, for which purpose an eligible situation was judiciously selected by His Excellency Sir James Kempt when administrator of the government, and it is intended this spring (1831) to lay the foundation of the new building adjoining the extensive government warehouses on the King's Wharf.

Some distance from M'Callum's Wharf, and between the premises heretofore belonging to Sir John Caldwell, and those of Mr. Tod, passes the boundary line between the king's and seminary's domains. A definition of the precise extent of the former would prove tedious, as it is presumed to include generally all ground in and about the city not disposed of by deed of concession, or letters patent, either to public bodies or individuals. Such parts of it as may be deemed necessary are reserved for military and other public uses, and the remainder is usually conceded, subject to the payment of *lods et ventes*. The seminary domain was granted by Monsieur de Chauvigny, the governor of the province, to the seminary of Quebec, on the 29th of October, 1686, by which concession the whole extent of beach in front, and reaching to the low-water mark in the river St. Charles, was confirmed to it. This grant is quoted by Le Maître La Morille, Arpenteur Royal et Juré à Quebec, in his procès verbal, dated ————, 1758, wherein he minutely describes the boundaries of both domains, and also of the ground granted to the Hôtel-Dieu. The seminary's domain is nearly as follows: beginning at the separation from the king's domain in the Lower Town, it passes between the houses of the Honourable Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Tod; from whence it extends in an easterly

direction as far as the low-water mark. Returning to the first-mentioned separation from the king's domain, it shapes nearly a west-south-west course as far as the presbytery, near the catholic cathedral, where it takes a direction nearly north-westerly to the French burying-ground, or Cimetière des Picotés; and from thence it ends by a line running north eleven degrees west by compass to the low-water mark, dividing on this side the domain from the grounds of the Hôtel-Dieu. From M'Callum's to Messrs. Munro and Bell's wharf, the line is occupied by a continuation of water-side premises and wharfs, conveniently situated towards the St. Lawrence, and well calculated for the extensive shipping concerns of their respective owners. From the avenue leading down to Munro and Bell's, the Rue Sault au Matelot is prolonged in a westerly direction as far as La Canoterie, so close under the cliff as to admit of only one row of houses; and although by undermining and cutting away the rock so as to make it quite perpendicular, the street has been rendered as convenient as the nature of circumstances would admit, yet in one place, with all these contrivances, it is no more than twelve feet wide. In the rear of these houses is another line of wharfs, that can be reached by river craft at or a little before high water only. Over these wharfs a new street (St. Paul's), long projected, was some years ago opened, and is now become a great thoroughfare, communicating at one end by an angle with St. Peter-street, and at the other with a new street leading to St. Roch. From the end of Rue Sault au Matelot a hill communicates with the Upper Town by Hope Gate. Proceeding westward through St. Charles and St. Nicholas-streets, there is a range of spacious wharfs, the king's storehouses and wharfs, the batteaux-yard, and the jetty. The latter was no more than a loose pile of huge stones, extending from high to low water mark, and covered with a platform that served as a public promenade. It is at present partly embodied into wharfs, and partly left in its original rude state. In the batteaux-yard the boats and batteaux employed in the service of government are built, repaired, and laid up during the winter.

On the western side of St. Nicholas-street, and fronting that of St. Vallier, are the ruins of the intendant's palace. After the conquest in 1759 but little attention was paid to it, and in the year 1775 its ruin as

a palace was completed; for when the Americans, under Arnold, blockaded the city, they found means to establish a body of troops within it; but they were soon afterwards dislodged from their quarters by shells thrown from the garrison, which set it on fire, and nearly consumed the whole. Near the ruins is a small building preserved in good repair, and appropriated for some time as the residence of the chief engineer of the garrison. Since the period of its demolition, a small part that required but little expense to restore has been converted into government storehouses. The distinction of Le Palais is still applied to a part of the Lower Town, in the neighbourhood of the ruins. Between Le Palais and the beach is the king's wood-yard, occupying a large plot of ground, wherein a sufficient quantity of fuel for a year's consumption of the whole garrison is always kept in store. By its northern side is constructed an artificial road, substantially wharfed so as to prevent its inundation by the flood tides that rise in the estuary of the river St. Charles, along the banks of which it runs. Regular slants at convenient distances descend from the level of the road to the beach, which is always crowded with river craft, boats and rafts, the two former bringing generally deals, provisions and forage to market, and the latter consisting chiefly of fire-wood.

On the western side of the wood-yard the suburb of St. Roch commences, and extends in a westerly direction to La Vacherie, a distance of 735 yards, and from the Côteau Ste. Genevieve to the river St. Charles about 730 yards. Towards La Vacherie especially the extension of the suburbs has been of late extremely rapid, and the fields formerly occupied as grazing grounds are now in a great measure covered with houses. The streets, though narrow, are regularly built and straight, crossing each other at right angles. The greater part of the houses are of wood, but a few of those lately constructed are not destitute of a showy exterior. The church of St. Roch is a handsome but plain structure of large dimensions. The ground on which it stands was a free gift from J. Mure, Esq.; and the edifice itself was erected under the patronage of the late catholic bishop*, who was also the patron

* Monseigneur Plessis, whose great virtues and eminent talents rendered him one of the most distinguished bishops that ever filled the Quebec Catholic see.

of a public school in this suburb, and another in St. John's. The inhabitants of St. Roch are entitled to vote for the representatives in parliament for the Lower Town, which elects two. From the extremity of the suburbs to the banks of the river St. Charles, which winds beautifully through the valley, as before mentioned, there is a large extent of fine meadow and pasture land, varied at intervals by gardens, and intersected by the road leading from the city to the former site of Dorchester bridge.

The beaches of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, in the neighbourhood of Quebec, require a few words of particular observation, as they are disposed of by specific grants, and sometimes sold in portions at great prices, or let at high rents, or for other valuable considerations. That of the river St. Charles from Pointe à Carcy to the old Dorchester bridge is low, flat, and generally sandy, with many groups of rocks lying about it, but particularly between the Point and the Jetty, where they almost edge the low-water channel. The space that lies between a line prolonged from St. Peter-street down to the low-water mark of the St. Charles and the St. Lawrence was conceded by the seminary to Messrs. Munro and Bell, and within its limits these gentlemen had very extensive premises, that have been judiciously divided into lots and disposed of to considerable advantage for the building of wharfs and other improvements, which are rapidly proceeding. The peculiarly favourable situation of this property, at the angle of the Quebec rock, has led to its selection as a fit site for the erection of the New Exchange, which is an elegant gray cut-stone edifice, supported by an arched colonnade and piazza, and standing conspicuous on a projecting wharf. The edifice is 65 feet long by 34 broad. On the first floor is the reading-room, 50 feet by 30; and above is the room appropriated to the committee of trade, a deposit room, and four other apartments. Upon another wharf, near the Exchange, is a market for the immediate accommodation of that quarter of the Lower Town. The Exchange is well situated to be made a sailing-mark, by which directions might be laid down to prevent vessels in coming to their anchorage before the town from keeping too much within the river St. Charles, where, at half ebb, they would get aground upon the reef that stretches nearly across its mouth. From Bell's Wharf

down to the edge of the St. Lawrence at low water the distance is 230 feet, nearly all a reef of flat rocks; and in a north-easterly direction, the Pointe à Carcy, a large irregular ridge, runs about 240 yards beyond the wharf. It leaves a narrow passage for the channel of the St. Charles, from whence another chain of rocks ranges in different directions about the entrance of it, which at low water is uncovered, and at high water has about two fathoms and a half upon it. From the Grand Battery on the cliff, a little before the flood tide makes, two distinct reefs can be seen stretching across it, nearly parallel to each other. The entrance into it is close within Pointe à Carcy, where several sand-banks form two or three different passages between them.

The construction of a pier across the estuary of the St. Charles is a measure of the greatest practicability and of paramount importance under every aspect, and a subject that was brought under the notice of the legislature in 1829, when it received the most serious consideration in committee, and was very favourably reported upon; but no bill has yet been introduced tending to encourage so momentous an undertaking. The most judicious position contemplated for the erection of such a pier is decidedly between the New Exchange and the Beauport distillery and mills, a direct distance of 4,300 yards, which, with the exception merely of the channels of the St. Charles (that are neither very broad nor deep, nor numerous), is dry at low water, and affords every advantage calculated to facilitate the construction of a work of that nature. It appears that anterior to the conquest the French government had entertained some views in relation to so great an amelioration; but the subject seems to have never been properly taken up until 1822, when the project was submitted to the governor in chief of the province by James George, Esq. a Quebec merchant, conspicuous for his zeal and activity, as well in promoting this particular object, as in forwarding the views of the St. Lawrence Company, an association formed avowedly for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Of the benefits to be derived from thus docking the St. Charles no one can doubt, whether the undertaking be considered in a local, municipal, or commercial point of view. As a means of extending the bounda-

ries of the Lower Town, and bringing under more immediate improvement the extensive beaches of the St. Charles, it is of the greatest consequence; whilst it will open a more direct and considerably shorter access to the city from the fine country to the north-east, and therefore further encourage the introduction of produce into the Quebec markets, and also facilitate the more frequent and general intercourse between town and country. Property in its vicinity would be amazingly enhanced in value, whether on the Beauport or the Quebec shore; and we almost might look forward to the period when both banks of the St. Charles would be identified as the Lower Town.

Commercially considered, this pier (which would at first form a *tide-dock* that might eventually be converted into a *wet-dock*) would be of incalculable advantage from the great facilities it would offer to the general trade of the place, and especially the timber-trade, which has frequently involved its members in much perplexity, owing to the deficiency that exists of some secure dock or other similar reservoir, where that staple article of the colony might be safely kept, and where ships might take in their cargoes without being exposed to the numerous difficulties and momentous losses often sustained in loading at moorings in the coves or in harbour. By building the outward face of the pier in deep water, or projecting wharfs from it, an extensive advantage would also be gained, affording increased conveniences in the unlading and lading of vessels. In fact, it would be impossible, in summarily noticing the beneficial tendency of this great work, to particularize its manifold advantages: they are too weighty to be overlooked either by the legislature or the community at large, and will doubtless dictate the expediency of bringing them into effectual operation. The different modes suggested of raising the capital required for the undertaking are, 1st, from the provincial revenue by the annual vote of a loan; 2ndly, by an act vesting it in the city of Quebec, by way of loan to the city, to be refunded by the receipts of rents and dock dues arising from the work; 3dly, by an act of incorporation, the province taking a share in the stock, and appointing commissioners; 4thly, by an act of incorporation only.

From the western boundary of the Seminary Domain as far as the

Jetty, or Stone Dyke, the beach belongs to the Hôtel-Dieu, and, with the right of fishery, was granted to it in 1648; but the greater part has been conceded by that establishment to different persons, and is now occupied either as wharfs, dock-yards, or timber-grounds. From the Jetty, as far as St. Roch-street, the whole of the beach is reserved by government, beyond which the remaining portion, in front of St. Roch, was granted by the crown to the Hon. John Richardson of Montreal, in trust for the heirs of the late William Grant, Esq., from whom it was acquired by the late John Mure, Esq., and is now the property of Mr. Pozer. It is divided into several dock-yards, wharfs, and timber-grounds, and occupied by various persons. Among the former, Goudie's yard is the most eminent and complete, where ship-building upon an enlarged scale has been carried on for many years. There is in this dock-yard a spacious saw-mill, with numerous sets of saws, worked with prodigious velocity by a steam-engine of considerable power. Campbell's Wharf projects so far into the river as to form rather a remarkable feature in looking toward Dorchester bridge. The large building formerly called Grant's Mill still remains upon it, though in ruins. Within these premises there is a very extensive wet dock, or dam, for keeping timber afloat. From the line of La Vacherie up to the site of the old bridge, the beach on either side of the channel is generally used as timber-grounds, and provided with extensive booms, &c. The bed of the St. Charles is flat. At low water the two channels are narrow, winding, and frequently divided by wide-spreading shoals of sand or mud. When the tide is out, the water in them varies from 8 to 27 inches, but at full flood the average is from two to two fathoms and a half.

Dorchester bridge was originally situated higher up the river, at the termination of the road in the rear of Lynd's farm on one side, and the point of junction of the Beauport and Charlesbourg roads on the other. This route, however, being very circuitous, public convenience suggested the expediency of building a new bridge nearer the town, and an act to that effect passed the provincial legislature several years ago, authorizing Messrs. John Anderson and Charles Smith to build the existing toll-bridge, and to demolish the old one. The new Dorchester bridge may be considered

as situated at the mouth of the St. Charles, as both shores lower down trend outward, and form the expansive estuary of that river. The bridge forms a direct continuation of Craig-street, one of the leading thoroughfares of the suburb of St. Roch, and, independent of its incalculable utility, constitutes one of the greatest ornaments of that part of the town. It is supported by substantial frame piers filled with stones, and its surface, which is macadamized, lies on a perfect level with the roads which it connects. Projecting from the centre pier, in the manner of wings, are two light buildings, neatly fitted up, and occupied by restaurateurs. Between the last pier and the abutment on the Beauport side is the drawbridge, constructed to admit the passage of river craft or larger vessels that are sometimes launched from or repaired in the dockyards above the bridge. The prospect on every side from the bridge is agreeable and pleasing: the town, suburbs, and the cape, are seen to great advantage. It is always kept in good repair, although the toll is frequently avoided by passengers going along the beach at low water: in winter, as soon as a solid track can be made upon the ice, this evasion is almost general. At the northern extremity of Dorchester bridge is the valuable estate of J. Anderson, Esq., and some distance beyond it, on the Charlesbourg road, the elegant country seat and residence of C. Smith, Esq.—two gentlemen who are the chief proprietors of the bridge, and have laid out a considerable capital in its construction.

The suburb of St. John, above the Côteau Ste. Genevieve, is built on very uneven ground, with an elevation towards the Grande Allée, or road to Sillery. It occupies a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, and is increasing very fast in buildings as well as population. There are several parallel streets crossed by others at right angles, except George-street, which takes a diagonal direction across Richelieu and Olivier streets, connecting this suburb with St. Roch, by the Côte d'Abraham, and communicating with the road to Lorette. St. John-street is the principal one, and from the end of it the road continues to St. Foi. In different parts of this suburb many well-built houses present themselves, several of which are of stone. On the south side of St. John-street are the protestant burial-ground and chapel. In the elections for members of

parliament, the inhabitants of St. John's suburb are entitled to vote for the two who represent the Upper Town.

On the Chemin de la Grande Allée, just beyond St. Louis-gate, is the house and garden formerly belonging to Mr. Jones, and now occupied by the Hon. John Stewart; further along the road, on the left hand side, is the building still called Ferguson's House, standing on the highest ground of the celebrated plains of Abraham, and in the occupation of Colonel Durnford, the commanding royal engineer in the province. It is calculated to be 330 feet above the level of the river, and commands most of the works on this side of the town, except those on the very summit of Cape Diamond, which are still higher by 10 or 15 feet. To diminish the probability of this eminence being ever seized upon as a point of offence against the city, four Martello towers have been erected some distance in advance of it, extending from the St. Lawrence, across the peninsula, to Ste. Genevieve, at between 500 and 600 yards' distance from each other, and so posted that they can sweep the whole breadth of the plains; they are very solidly constructed, and their batteries mount guns of heavy calibre. Proceeding along the Grande Allée westward, on the left-hand side are several large pieces of ground belonging to the Hôtel-Dieu, and the Ursuline convent; on the opposite side, well cultivated fields and rich pastures spread down to the Ste. Foi road. The four meridian stones fixed in 1790 by the late Major Holland *, then surveyor-general of Canada, are placed at convenient distances from each

* This highly scientific and meritorious officer was surveyor-general of the whole of British North America anteriorly to the American revolution. He was at the taking of Lewisburg, and subsequently at the reduction of Quebec in 1759, and stood near General Wolfe when that great hero fell on the plains of Abraham. The gallant general, as a testimony of his regard, presented Major (then Captain) Holland with his pistols, and left him the greatest part of his plate. Several years before his death in 1801, Major Holland suffered a severe attack of the palsy, which deprived government of his valuable services in his important department. He died, after nearly fifty years of active service, a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Lower Canada, and carried with him to the grave the respect and sincere regrets of all who had known him. My friend and patron in the early period of my professional career, as well as my predecessor in office and near relative, I should be wronging those feelings of gratitude that I feel for his friendship, were I to withhold this feeble tribute to his superior merits and his memory.

other across the plains: they represent a line astronomically north, and were established for the purpose of adjusting the instruments used in the public surveys of lands. One of them that stood in the angle of a field redoubt where General Wolfe is said to have breathed his last, has been greatly impaired by the pious reverence of *curious* strangers, who, wishing to bear away a relic of any thing from the spot consecrated by the hero's death, have broken off pieces of the stone placed there thirty years after that event. The object for which these meridian stones were placed has since been frustrated by the extension of the suburbs of St. Lewis and St. John, the buildings of which intercept the view from the one to the other. When meridians are established in various parts of the province for the convenient verification of surveys, as is about to be done, new meridians will be required at Quebec, so situated, if possible, as to prevent the recurrence of such interception.

Beyond these stones are some open fields belonging to the Hôtel-Dieu, but retained by government for military uses. One of these on the left towards the St. Lawrence is converted into a race-ground, where the lovers of turf-sports meet twice a year, generally in June and September, to enjoy the exciting amusement of horse-racing. The course is a mile in circuit, and its situation so truly delightful that it is well calculated of itself to attract numerous visiters. To the westward of the race-course is a property originally belonging to the late Right Rev. Dr. Mountain, Bishop of Quebec; and contiguous to it is the beautiful estate of the heirs of the late Hon. Mr. Percival, called Spencer Wood, formerly known by the name of Powel Place, and which used to be the country residence of the governor-general. Woodfield, the property of W. Shepherd, Esq. is another valuable and elegant estate, which, from its charming position, is very deserving of notice. The beach directly under the height upon which these houses stand is divided into many valuable timber grounds, extending to the westward as far as Pointe à Puisseaux, which chiefly belonged to the original firm of Messrs. Patterson, Dyke, and Co. Wolfe's Cove is the largest of all the bays in the vicinity of the city, and memorable as the landing-place of the English army which achieved the conquest of the capital in 1759. It is generally a scene of great activity in

the timber trade; during the summer season, numbers of ships are continually seen anchored in groups before the premises of the different merchants: it is principally the property of Messrs. Grant and Greenshields.

The city, whose most vulnerable part is towards the plains of Abraham, is fortified by a strong line of regular works, from Cape Diamond to Coteau Ste. Genevieve, with ditch, covered way, glacis, &c., strengthened by some exterior works between St. Louis-gate and St. John's-gate, well calculated to render the approach to the town by the main roads exceedingly difficult, if not impracticable; but from the ground rising a little towards the plain, it has been deemed expedient to construct the Martello towers before-mentioned, to prevent any advantage being taken of its superior elevation.

In its present state Quebec may rank as a fortress of the first consequence: the citadel on the highest part of Cape Diamond presents a formidable combination of powerful works, whence a strong wall, supported by small batteries in different places, runs to the edge of the precipice, along which it is continued to the gateway leading to the Lower Town, which is defended by heavy cannon, and the approach to it, up Mountain-street, both enfiladed and flanked by many guns of large calibre; thence a line of defence connects with the grand battery, a work of great strength, armed with a formidable train of twenty-four pounders, and commanding the basin and passage of the river. Hence another line is carried on past the Hope and Palace Gates, both protected by similar defences to those of Prescott Gate, until it forms a junction with the bastion of the Coteau du Palais.

The general hospital stands on the bank of the river St. Charles, about a mile distant from the city, in a healthy, pleasant situation, surrounded by fine fields and meadows, having its front towards the road called Chemin de l'Hopital General. It was founded in 1693, by Monsieur St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec, for the relief of sick and disabled poor of all descriptions. It is governed by a superieure, La Reverende Mere St. Agnes, at the head of forty-four nuns. It has a regular front, 228 feet in length, and forms nearly a square. The main body of the building is 33 feet in breadth; but on the S.W. side a range, 130 feet in length, projecting from it, is 50 feet in breadth. Detached from the principal

edifice, and on the opposite side of the road, are two houses belonging to it; one appropriated for the reception and treatment of persons labouring under insanity, and the other as a dwelling-house for servants, employed on a farm attached to the establishment. The interior arrangement and management of this excellent charity, with respect to accommodation, are very judicious. The patients are lodged in comfortable and spacious wards, men on the ground-floor, and women on the floor above. For the superieure and the nuns there is ample room for residence, refectories, and apartments for carrying on different works in which they employ themselves, exclusive of their attendance on the sick. A neat church is attached to the convent. As this hospital administers succour to the afflicted under most of the diseases within the wide range of human calamity, it is commonly filled with patients. Its support is drawn from the revenues of the landed property that has been granted to it, the sale of the works performed by the nuns, particularly of church ornaments, which they make and gild in great perfection, and by occasional grants of money from the provincial parliament.

In 1825 the population of the city, suburbs, and banlieue, or limits of the town, amounted to 22,021, exclusive of the troops in garrison; but it is believed that the census taken that year fell considerably short in its results of the numerical strength of the people of Lower Canada, as well in the towns as in the country. At present Quebec would not probably be overrated at 30,000 inhabitants, and, during the shipping season, that number acquires an ephemeral increase, that, in a great measure, subsides at the close of the navigation, yet leaves in the town no inconsiderable accession, arising from the emigrants that remain in the capital with their families, out of the whole mass of those that are landed on the wharfs.

None of the towns in Canada are incorporated, but the principal regulations and assessments are placed by statute under the direction and control of their respective magistrates, who generally hold hebdomadary or weekly sessions, for the consideration of the different municipal matters intrusted to them in their magisterial capacity.

The following table, from the returns of 1825, will best convey the nature and amount of the assessments:—


RIVER ST CHARLES
R. St Charles
Seminary Domain
RIVER ST LAWRENCE
ST ROCH'S SUBURB
ST JOHN'S SUBURB
ST LOUIS' SUBURB
CITADEL
Old Military Works
CITY of QUEBEC.
1830
Fort Street
The Kings Wood Yard
Barracks
Drilling Ground
St Anne Street
Esplanade
Glacis
Inclined Plane
Telegraph
Signal Ho
Diamond Bast.
Boundary of the Town of Quebec
Burying ground
Marine Hospital
Canal
Market
Market Place
St Joseph
REFERENCE
A Castle of St Louis
B Parliament Ho
C Court House
D Roman Catholic Cathedral
E French Cathedral
F Seminary
G Ursuline Convent
H Gaol
I Scotch Church
J Friends Chapel
K Public Offices
L Lower Town Church
M Erasmus Office
N Quebec Exchange
O Independent Ch. Ed.
P Episcopal Church
Q St Roches Church
R Methodist Chapel
S Monument
T Fire Tower & Office
U Chelsea Chapel
V British Provincial Exchange
W Presbyterian Church
X National School
Y Custom House
Z St Roches School
1 Gaudry Ship Yard
2 Munn Ship Yard
3 Government Yard
4 Bell's Ship Yard
5 W Gillan's Wharf
6 Beer's Wharf
7 Taylor Ship Yard
8 Sundry Wharfs
9 Do Do
10 Do Do
11 Wharf
12 Lampson Wharf
13 Bell's Wharf
14 Goudie's Wharf
15 Hunt's Wharf
16 W Gillan's Wharf
17 Cowie's Wharf
18 King's Wharf
19 Perrin's Wharf
20 Jones Wharf
21 Cap. Dinnon Wharf
22 Heath's Wharf &c
23 Sundry Wharfs
24 Do Do
25 Price's Wharf
26 Carmen's Wharf
No 1 Tower
No 2 Tower
No 3 Tower
No 4 Tower

Statistics of the City and Suburbs of Quebec, and the Amount of Assessed Taxes in each division.

Returns of 1825.

Divisions.	No. of Proprietors.	No. of Properties.	Assessment thereon.			No. of Lessees.	Assessments.			No. of Horses.	Assessments.			Total of Road Taxes.			Pleasure Horses.	Two-wheeled Carriages.	Four-wheeled Do.	No. of Dogs.	Assessment for Watch and Light.	
			£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					£	s.
No. 1. Upper Town	315	493	914	12	0	433	54	2	6	157	58	17	6	1199	2	0	131	51	7	10	54	0
2. Lower Town	346	475	827	7	3	614	76	15	0	69	25	17	6	920	17	9	48	28	1	0	19	10
3. St. Lewis Suburb	78	86	51	15	9	24	3	0	0	16	6	0	0	60	15	9	11	7	2	2	6	10
4. St. Valier's do.	6-	67	26	5	9	38	4	15	0	6	2	5	0	33	5	6	3	1	0	0	1	0
5. St. Roch do.	60[illegible]	763	312	0	6	461	57	12	6	136	51	0	0	420	5	6	30	8	2	1	11	0
6. St. John do.	46[illegible]	693	292	3	0	479	59	17	6	128	47	17	0	399	18	6	17	2	0	0	4	15
Totals	1878	2577	2424	4	3	2049	256	2	6	512	191	17	0	3034	5	0	240	97	12	13	96	15

The communication between Quebec and Montreal has been rendered not only easy and expeditious, but even agreeable by the improvements that have, within late years, taken place in the construction of steam-boats on the St. Lawrence. The first steam-boat that plied on the St. Lawrence was launched in the year 1812, which, from that circumstance, forms an epoch in the history of both towns, inasmuch as this application of the steam engine in that quarter gave quite a new and very vigorous impulse to the commercial relations and general intercourse of one place with the other, and in fact imparted additional energy to the whole of the mercantile and trading concerns of the country. The original introduction of steam navigation into Canada is one of those important ameliorations, for which the inhabitants are indebted to John Molson, Esq., an enterprising citizen of Montreal, who at once embarked a large capital in the undertaking; and, although he was countenanced in his plans, at the time, by the provincial legislature, he never obtained any exclusive privilege, and has in consequence been, of late years, obliged to contend with several powerful competitors for the palm of public favour. As the competition increased it became advisable to form a company, whose united capital might be adequate to the losses that were often consequent upon opposition and rivalship, and accordingly an association was formed, called the St. Lawrence Steam-Boat Company, in which, we suppose, were merged the steam-boat interests of Messrs. Molson and Sons, the chief proprietors. The boats are in general gracefully moulded and remarkably well finished; and the cabins, both for the ladies and gentlemen, fitted up with much elegance and taste: the table is liberally provided with excellent fare, and the dessert usually exhibits a good display of the most delicious fruits of the country, whilst the attendance is respectable and comfortable. Steamers start almost every day from both cities, and perform the voyage up the river in from 36 to 40 hours, but they are several hours less in accomplishing the trip downwards, from the advantage of having a current setting in this direction as far as the Richelieu, where they meet with the tide. In the expeditious transport of troops and military stores these vessels are of the greatest moment to government, and viewed as a safe and sure means of forwarding with despatch forces that might be required on an emergency, in remote parts of the colony, their importance cannot be overrated.

Statement of Steam and Team-boats plying on the St. Lawrence, in Lower Canada, 1829.

Between Quebec and Montreal.

Number.	Names.	Tonnage.	Horse-Power.	Rate of Freight Per Ton.	Cabin Passage.				Steerage or Deck Passengers.	Remarks.
				Up.	Down		Up.	Down		
				s.	*s.*	*d.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	*s.*	
1	* The John Molson	500	120	10	7	6	1 10	1 5	10	The boats marked thus * belong
2	* — Quebec . .	500	60	...	...		... ...	... ...	...	to the St. Lawrence Steam-
3	* — New Swiftsure	300	65	...	...		... ...	... ...	...	boat Company.
4	* — Chambly .	400	60	...	...		... ...	... ...	...	
5	— Laprairie .	100	30	...	...		... ...	... ...	...	Belongs to John M'Kenzie and
6	* — Waterloo .	130	45	...	...		... ...	... ...	...	others of Montreal.
7	— Richelieu .	350	45	...	...		... ...	... ...	...	Hon. Matthew Bell and others.
8	— Hercules .	600	100	...	...		... ...	... ...	...	To a company at Montreal.
9	* — St. Lawrence	350	65	...	...		... ...	... ...	...	
10	— LadyoftheLake	70	28	...	...		... ...	... ...	...	To George Grafield and others.

Ferry Steam-boats plying between Montreal, Longueuil, and Laprairie.

1	— Edmond Henry	90	45							To Edmond Henry, Esq. & others.
2	— Montreal . .	90	45							To M. Raymond, Esq. Laprairie.

Team Boats.

1	— Edmond . .	20	10							
2	— Longueuil .	...	...							

Ferry Steam-boats plying between Quebec and Point Levi.

1	— Lauzon . .	...	30	4*d.* across.	To Mr. James M'Kenzie, Point Levi.

Team Boats.

1	. . . .	...	10	3*d.* across.	Belonging to farmers at Point
2	. . . .	...	8		Levi.

Total, 16 steam-boats, and 4 team-boats, plying on the St. Lawrence.

— 60 river crafts navigating between Quebec and Montreal, of 25 to 100 tons burthen.

Rate of freight, per ton, 7s. 6d.

Square-rigged vessels on the stocks at Montreal . . .	2
Do. do. do. at Quebec . . .	9
Small crafts	2
Total,	11 2

There are also 2 steam-boats on the Ottawa river plying between Grenville and Hull, 1 between La Chine and Point Fortune, and 1 between La Chine and the Cascades.

Besides the steam-boats mentioned in the foregoing table, a vessel of large tonnage (stated at 700 or 800 tons) is now on the stocks at Quebec, and will soon be launched*, destined to navigate as a steam packet between that capital and Halifax, Nova Scotia: such an event must conspicuously mark the period of its realization, from the powerful influence it will necessarily exercise upon the relations now subsisting betwixt the chief towns of both provinces. Thus will be formed an extensive line of steam vessel communication from the Atlantic sea coast to Amherstburgh, one of the remote settlements of Upper Canada, a distance exceeding 1500 statute miles, which we may expect soon to see extended to the head of Lake Huron, and eventually to the western extremity of Lake Superior, about 700 miles beyond Amherstburgh, yielding a grand total of nearly 2200 miles of internal steam navigation. Viewing at one comprehensive glance this immense continuity of navigable waters, composing one vast and majestic stream, and embracing within the objects of our contemplation the gigantic length of the Mississippi, whose surface is swarming with steam-boats to a distance of nearly 2000 miles from its mouth; it is impossible to resist the powerful appeal that such stupendous objects make to our admiration, especially when we behold these two mighty rivers, with their sources in comparative proximity flowing in almost opposite directions through the western half of an immense continent, to waste their waters in the broad bosom of the ocean.

The navigation being closed in November, the intercourse between Quebec and Montreal is carried on in winter by stages that start regularly from each city thrice a week, and perform the journey in two days, the intervening night being devoted by the travellers to rest. The vehicle consists of a sledge or carriole, well supplied with buffalo robes, and faced and canopied with painted canvas, so arranged as to be rolled up on the sides if necessary. It is calculated to hold six persons, with a proportion of luggage, and is drawn by two horses driven tandem, or one before the other, in consequence of the narrowness of winter roads, and

* We understand that the command is to be given to Mr. Jones, late of H. M. S. Hussar, a gentleman in every respect competent to the situation, and well acquainted with the gulf and river St. Lawrence below Quebec.

changed at stages of ten miles. The accommodation at the various inns on the road is generally good, and often very comfortable, as during that season the different establishments are well supported by the constant travelling between both cities. Travellers may also proceed by posting, there being generally several additional horses kept at the places of relief beyond what are necessary for the regular stage. In travelling below Quebec the same mode may be adopted on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, where post-horses may yet be had at the old post-houses, although these have ceased, we understand, to be any longer maintained under the direction and superintendence of the deputy-postmaster-general of the province. The expense of posting is generally one shilling a league during summer and winter, or fifteen-pence in spring and autumn; the charges of tolls and ferries must be borne by the travellers.

The conveyance of the regular mail from the post-office at Quebec is a distinct concern from stages or posting; it is forwarded by couriers who leave Quebec and Montreal every day at four o'clock in winter, and one hour later in summer. Quebec being the central point whence the general concerns of the post-office are managed, and the focus as it were of the mails that are despatched to all parts of the colonies and the United States, we will here introduce a series of accurately framed tables of distances, showing not only the relative situation of particular places, but the prices of postage between each.

Between the city and Point Levi, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, a steam ferry-boat plies regularly every half hour from six o'clock in the morning to eight in the evening, performing the trip across in from ten to fifteen minutes. There are also three horse-boats, to which the preference is generally given by the country people in bringing their produce to market. A great number of other ferry-boats are likewise continually passing to and fro, the principal part of which belongs to the inhabitants about the Point, as they are all permitted, by regulation, to ply with their boats, on condition of receiving no more than the established rates, which are very moderate. In almost any weather they will cross in their canoes, which are large and very strong, being made from the trunk of a tree, hollowed out, or more frequently of two joined together, and firmly secured on the inside; they are managed with great

dexterity, and sometimes take as many as eight passengers, besides the three or four men who work them. In the winter, when large masses of ice are floating up and down with the tide, and often, when there is a strong breeze, impelled at the rate of three or four knots an hour, this passage is singularly laborious, and to all appearance extremely hazardous, yet it is very rare that a fatal accident has happened; in snow-storms, indeed, they have been frequently driven several leagues out of their course, either above or below the town, without knowing whereabouts they were, but have always reached their place of destination sooner or later. It is not an uncommon thing to see several of these large canoes, laden with provisions for the market, crossing the river as nearly in a line as they are able to keep. The cargoes are generally secured by a strong lashing; they are provided with strong poles, having iron hooks at the end for grappling hold of the ice, and drag ropes. When large sheets of ice oppose their progress, the men, by means of the poles and ropes, which they employ with an uncommon ability, get the canoe upon it, and by main force drag it perhaps fifty or sixty yards, or until they find a convenient opening to launch it again among the smaller fragments, and then, using their paddles, they proceed until they are intercepted by another flat, upon which it is again hoisted as before, continuing thus in toilsome succession across the river. Frequently, while they are forcing it over a sheet of ice, their slippery foundation breaks beneath them; but they mostly contrive to skip nimbly into the canoe, and evade the difficulty. Often in pursuing their course through a narrow vein of water between two enormous masses, they are suddenly closed upon; and, at the moment when a stranger would imagine the canoe must be ground to atoms by the collision, they skilfully contrive, by means of their poles, to make the pressure of the two bodies act upon the lower part of their vessel, and, with a little assistance of their own, heave it upon the surface, over which it is pushed and dragged as before.

They are amazingly steady in this laborious work, and long habit seems to have expelled from their minds every sense of danger. Thus employed, they appear to be insensible to the severity of the cold; they are not encumbered with much clothing, which is as light and as warm as they are able to procure. If one of them happens to get an unlucky

plunge, he is extricated by his comrades as expeditiously as possible; when a hearty *coup de rum* all round, with which they are never unprovided, is the usual remedy for such misfortunes. When they arrive at the landing before the market-place, sometimes the tide is low, and the ice forming the solid border perhaps ten or twelve feet above them; in this case they jump out as fast as they can, all but one man; and while the rest are getting a firm footing above, he fastens the drag rope to the fore part of the canoe, and immediately assisting his comrades, the whole is hauled up by main force out of the water, when the lading, consisting of poultry, carcasses of sheep or pigs, of fish or other articles, is transferred without delay to the market-places.

It has been said by many writers, that during the winter vegetables and milk in a frozen state are brought from distant places; this certainly used to be the case, but now these articles are furnished in the best state all the year round, from the farms and gardens in the vicinity. When the river *takes*, i. e. is frozen over from Quebec to Point Levi, which, of late years, has rarely happened, it is not only productive of much amusement, but of great advantage to the city, as well as to the inhabitants of the southern shore, who can at that time bring their produce to market in large quantities without inconvenience. Hay, fire-wood, and all bulky articles of consumption are furnished in abundance, and the consumers usually experience a great reduction in price in consequence of such an influx. As soon as the surface is deemed sufficiently solid, the road across it is immediately traced out, and continues under the inspection of the *Grand Voyer* of the district, who causes proper beacons to be set up on each side, and at intervals where they are required. When the river has *taken* in the north channel between the Island of Orleans and the Main (the southern channel is never frozen over), which is the case every year, the markets of the city never fail to feel the effect of it, as abundance of provisions of all kinds, the growth of that fruitful spot, which have been prepared for the approaching season, are immediately brought in: considerable supplies are drawn thence during the summer, but such as do not spoil by keeping are commonly retained, until this opportunity admits of their being sent with much less trouble and expense.

The summer scenery of the environs of Quebec may vie in exquisite beauty, variety, magnificence, sublimity, and the naturally harmonized combination of all these prominent features, with the most splendid that has yet been portrayed in Europe, or any other part of the world. Towards Beauport, Charlebourg, and Lorette, the view is diversified with every trait that can render a landscape rich, full, and complete; the foreground shows the River St. Charles meandering for many miles through a rich and fertile valley, embellished by a succession of objects that diffuses an unrivalled animation over the whole scene. The three villages, with their respective churches, and many handsome detached houses in the vicinity, seated on gently rising eminences, form so many distinct points of view; the intervals between them display many of the most strongly marked specimens of forest scenery, and the surrounding country every where an appearance of fertility and good cultivation, upon which the eye of the spectator wanders with ceaseless delight. As the prospect recedes it is still interesting, the land rising in gradation, height over height, having the interval between succeeding elevations filled up with primeval forests, until the whole is terminated by a stupendous ridge of mountains, whose lofty forms are dimly seen through the aerial expanse. The sense of vision is gratified to the utmost, and the spectator never fails to turn with regret from the contemplation of what is allowed to be one of the most superb views in nature.

Nor is it on this side only that the attention is arrested; for turning towards the basin, which is about two miles across, a scene presents itself that is not the less gratifying for being made a secondary one; it is enlivened by the ever changing variety of ships coming up to and leaving the port. On the right hand, Point Levi, with its church and group of white houses, several other promontories on the same shore clothed with lofty trees; and the busy animation attendant on the constant arrival and departure of ferry-boats; in front, the western end of the beautiful and picturesque island of Orleans, displaying charming and well-cultivated slopes down almost to the water's edge, backed by lofty and thick woods, and every where decorated with neat farm-houses, present altogether an interesting and agreeable subject to the observer. In fine still weather, the *mirage*, or *reflects* of the different objects around the margin,

in all their variety of colouring, are thrown across the unruffled surface of the water with an almost incredible brilliance. On the plains of Abraham, from the precipice that overlooks the timber-grounds, where an incessant round of activity prevails, the St. Lawrence is seen rolling its majestic wave, studded with many a sail, from the stately ship down to the humble fishing-boat; the opposite bank, extending up the river, is highly cultivated, and the houses, thickly strewed by the main road, from this height and distance, have the appearance of an almost uninterrupted village, as far as the eye can reach in that direction. The country to the southward rises by a very gentle ascent, and the whole view, which is richly embellished by alternations of water, woodland, and cultivation is bounded by remote and lofty mountains, softening shade by shade until they melt into air. Whoever views the environs of Quebec, with a mind and taste capable of receiving impressions through the medium of the eyes, will acknowledge, that, as a whole, the prospect is grand, harmonious, and magnificent; and that, if taken in detail, every part of it will please, by a gradual unfolding of its picturesque beauties upon a small scale.

North-eastward from the capital lie the counties Montmorenci and Saguenay, and part of Quebec, exhibiting in the outline by far the boldest features of any other part of the county. The strongly defined range of mountains that subsides on the Ottawa river in front of Grenville, stretching eastward across the angular tract of land formed by the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa river, skirts the flourishing settlements of Charlesbourg, Beauport, and the Côte de Beaupré, and finally strikes the St. Lawrence at Cape Torment. This conspicuous mountain measures about 1890 feet in altitude, and from its romantic situation on the borders of the St. Lawrence, has acquired much notoriety, although it is seldom visited by travellers. It is also the first and highest of a succession of granitic mountains called "Les Caps," that rise in abrupt slopes to a considerable elevation from the immediate level of the river.

The mountainous character of the northern shore of the St. Lawrence may properly be said to commence at Cape Torment, although its banks above Quebec are for many miles high, bold, and majestic. From Cape Torment the ridge continues unbroken, except by the beds of rivers

and rivulets, until it effectually subsides 15 or 18 miles below the Saguenay, in which quarter the boldness of the north shore sinks to a moderate level, presenting a degree of flatness and equality of surface singularly contrasted with the opposite shore, which now becomes mountainous, rugged, and abrupt.

This tract of country is traversed between the west boundary of the county of Quebec and the Saguenay by numerous rivers and streams; the best known and most considerable of which are the St. Charles, the Montmorenci, the Great River or Ste. Anne's, the Riv. du Gouffre, the Mal Bay, the Black River, and the Saguenay, which bounds on the N.E. the section of the province under description. Besides these there are many smaller streams and tributary waters, many of which are imperishable springs that supply the inhabitants with the purest water, at the same time that they moisten and fertilize the soil. On several of the streamlets, as well as the rivers, are frequently to be found excellent mill sites, formed by the rapidity of the water-courses, consequent upon the hilly character of the country. Of the rivers above mentioned the Saguenay is the only one yet known to be navigable to any extent, vessels of any burden being able to ascend upwards of 75 miles above its estuary.

The river Montmorenci is remarkable, not only for the continued rapidity of its course, but on account of the Falls, situated at its mouth, which lie about nine miles N.E. of Quebec*, and are celebrated for their height, magnificence, and beauty. Violently projected over a perpendicular rock into a precipice 240 feet deep, the waters of the Montmorenci descend in a bright fleecy sheet, of snowy whiteness, to the broad recipient beneath, which forms a deep bay, whose sides rise, almost vertically from the foot of the Falls, to an altitude several feet above their summit. The lower regions of the cliffs are destitute of vegetation, but it gradually makes its appearance at the elevation of 50 or 60 feet, and continues with more apparent vigour to the highest point of the towering banks, the verge of which is lined with shrubs and trees.

* From Dorchester-bridge, passing towards the Falls, some traces yet remain of the field fortifications thrown up by the French in the memorable year 1759, as a defence against the British army.



On Stone by L. Juppin

Drawn by R.S.M. Bouchette Esq^r

FALLS OF MONTMORENCI.

WINTER.

Pub^d by Hogan 1838 for the Proprietors Toronto Street

On the right of the Falls, in a most romantic position, is situated Haldimand House, the property of Peter Paterson, Esquire, and once the residence of his late R. H. the Duke of Kent, when that royal and lamented prince was in Canada, where his memory continues to be cherished by many, as the exalted patron and sincere friend of the people of that flourishing colony. On the brink of the Cataract, General Haldimand, about 46 years ago, built a summer-house, which is still standing, but seldom resorted to at present, from the deterioration time has effected in its condition and security, although it continues to figure one of the objects in the scenery. The basin under the Falls is nearly semicircular, the Falls themselves occupying the depth of the segment, whilst its chord forms the general line of the ford which is practised at low water.

The most advantageous view of the Falls is perhaps to be had from the left bank; but there are a variety of beautiful points of view in which they may be beheld. The descent to the bottom of the Falls is practicable on both sides, although attended with considerable fatigue, yet the visiters of this gorgeous water scene seldom allow their ardour, in search of the sublime, to be checked by such difficulties, and generally explore the depths of the chasm, preferring, however, the N.E. side as the least precipitous of the two. The height of the Cataract of Montmorenci is indeed very great, when we consider that it is unbroken by any gradation whatever, and that the waters fall in one extended beautiful and undivided sheet; but it will bear no comparison with the stupendous elevations of Pyrenean or Swiss Falls, some of which exceed 1200 feet in *total* height, although the beholder cannot, at one glance, survey this collective altitude, owing to the broken and gradatory formation of the cataract. In this respect Montmorenci is probably not rivalled in the world, since at one view the spectator embraces the *ensemble* of the cataract, hurled from its brink to its base, in splendid magnificence, its light and comminuted waters flying off from its very summit, in infinitely small, and infinitely numerous, white bubbles, whilst the majestic, heavy, and deep gravitation of the mass, creates from below, copious columns of gushing mist, that curl gracefully into air, and disclose the glowing dyes of their prismatic particles. "When the river St. Lawrence is frozen below the Falls, the level ice becomes a support, on which the freezing spray

descends as sleet; it there remains, and gradually enlarges its base and its height, assuming an irregularly conical form; its dimensions thus continually enlarging, become towards the close of the winter, stupendous; its utmost height in each season necessarily varies much, as the quantity of spray it is formed of depends on the degree in which the water producing that spray is copious: it has not been observed higher than 126 feet, which altitude it attained in March, 1829—the whole of the preceding season had been unusually humid. The face of the cone next the Fall presents a stalactitical structure, not apparent elsewhere, and there occasioned by the dashing of water against it, which, freezing in its descent, assumes the form which characterizes it under such circumstances. The whole cone is slightly, yet very perceptibly, tinged with an earthy hue, which it can only have derived from infinitely comminuted portions of the bed of the Montmorenci, attracted by the torrent, and conveyed into the atmosphere with the spray *."

The rock, over which the stream is precipitated, consists of gneiss, and the remoter faces of the basin of shaly limestone. Above the Falls is a neat toll-bridge, and, about half a mile higher up, are the *natural steps*, a section of the banks of the river, so called from its exhibiting a series of rectangular gradations of rock, resembling stairs, and supposed, by some, to be formed by the abrasion of the waters, though, by others, deemed to be original in their formation.

At the foot of the Falls, on the western side, are situated the saw-mills and extensive timber establishment of Mr. Paterson, a particular account of which is given in the Topographical Dictionary.

With the exception of the channel courses of the rivers, the estuaries of the St. Charles, the Riv. du Gouffre, and Mal Bay are almost dry at low water, and afford safe and convenient strands to the river craft and boats trading at Quebec, at St. Paul's and Murray Bays†. The apples from the orchards of the seigniory of La Petite Rivière near St. Paul's Bay are esteemed in the market, and may be considered a minor object of trade. At all these places several good square-rigged vessels of

* William Green, Esquire. Transactions Lit. and Hist. Soc. Quebec, vol. i. p. 187.

† Deals, boards, and fire-wood, with some wheat, constitute the chief articles of trade at these three places, and at the Eboulemens.

from 150 to 200 tons have been occasionally launched, and two or three are generally to be seen every year on the stocks in the ship-yards, besides several schooners. In the facility of procuring fit timber, and its consequent cheapness, consists the chief advantage of building vessels at so remote a distance from the port: an advantage which has induced some ship-owners to contract for vessels as low down as Mitis, 210 miles from Quebec.

The communication by land with St. Paul's Bay and the settlements lower down has hitherto suffered some impediment from the badness of the road laid open in the interior along the highlands already mentioned, called "Les Caps;" but a recent legislative provision, for the amelioration of that route, will throw the Quebec markets open to the produce of a rich and fertile tract of the district of Quebec. Below St. Paul's Bay, whose settlements lie chiefly in the deep vale of the Rivière du Gouffre, or on the slope of the lofty hills that bound the valley, the traveller is oppressed with the aspect of a succession of steep and lengthy ascents and descents, seldom relieved by the grateful aspect of the plain throughout the distance to Mal Bay, whose settlements are the last with which a land communication is kept up on that shore of the St. Lawrence. To compensate in some degree for the fatigues of so tedious a journey, the traveller almost constantly beholds a scenery well calculated to inspire him with ideas of the sublime, and elicit his admiration. Exalted considerably above the St. Lawrence, he commands a magnificent view of the majestic stream before him, its diversified islands, and the flourishing settlements that adorn the southern shores; and most probably may be seen, no insignificant objects in the landscape, the cheering harbingers of news and commerce sailing up or down the river.

Interior of the Country lying between the SAGUENAY *and the* ST. MAURICE, *as taken from the Report of* JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, JUN. ESQ., *Deputy-Surveyor-General of the Province.*

IT was reproachfully but correctly stated anteriorly to the performance of the exploring operations of 1828, that the country for ten leagues to the northward of the capital of British North America was as little or

less known than the heart of Africa. The importance, however, of acquiring a competent knowledge of that portion of the vast wilds of this continent lying to the north of the St. Lawrence, and within the probable range of eventual settlement, had previously been felt by a learned and eminent member * of the Assembly of Lower Canada, who, taking that characteristic and enlarged view of the subject which it deserved, laid the ground-work of those valuable explorations, that have since afforded so much valuable information relative to the Indian country ranging between the Ottawa river and the Saguenay. If on the whole the result did not prove altogether as favourable as had been desirable, the lands in the interior having been discovered to be, in the aggregate, characterized more for their barrenness than their fertility, the accession it has yielded to the geographical knowledge of the province, is nevertheless of the utmost importance; at the same time that the surveys, from the judicious combination of talent with which they were carried into effect, have tended to develope much of the geological character and other parts of the natural history of the country †.

Under the French government there is no doubt that the interior of Canada was comparatively better known than it afterwards was up to the period of the late surveys, the religious zeal of missionary jesuits having at the time led them to form establishments amongst the natives with a view of converting them to christianity, whilst the prospects of a lucrative fur trade, induced several individuals to push their discoveries to remote parts of the Canadian wilderness. The information, how-

* Andrew Stuart, Esq. The subject of the settlement of crown lands had been brought under the attention of the legislature by the then governor-in-chief, Lord Dalhousie, and led to the nomination of a standing committee, of which Mr. Stuart was appointed chairman. The labours of this committee form the subject matter of a series of invaluable reports, which contain the most useful and extensive information relative to the lands of the province, and every thing connected with their administration.

† Gentlemen conversant with these branches of the natural sciences were always added to the parties. The expedition to Lake St. John was divided into three parties:—One consisting of Mr. Bouchette, the Deputy-Surveyor-General; Mr. W. Davies, and Lieut. Gouldie, 66th regiment; another of Mr. Hamel, L. S., Lieut. Baddeley, R. E., and Mr. Bowen; and a 3rd of Mr. Proulx, and Mr. Nixon, 66th regiment. Mr. Stuart, one of the commissioners, and Mr. Wagner, accompanied the two latter parties to Lake St. John. Each party had a canoe, and a complement of four or five men, with Indians.

ever, that had come down to us was but vague and very imperfect. Jean Du Lact, Champlain, and Charlesvoix all mention the Saguenay country, and describe it generally from the dicta of the Indians as mountainous and barren, covered with perpetual snows, and altogether forbidding in its aspect; but this unfavourable account, though partially true, was obviously coloured by the fears of the natives from whom it was derived, they being desirous of damping the zeal of explorers who might eventually usurp the possession of their hunting grounds. Motives something of a similar nature, it is probable, tinctured the narratives of traders, who felt loath to encourage either competition or settlement in those Indian countries, by communicating too exact a knowledge of them. We have, nevertheless, in Père Charlevoix's History of New France, a tolerable correct map of Lake St. John and the Saguenay, which, considering the early period when it was drawn, added to the vestiges of Jesuits' settlements found at Tadoussac, Chicoutimi, and Lake St. John, constitutes abundant proof that the French were not then ignorant of the geography of that section of the province, and that they looked upon it as not altogether unfit for colonization. It was left, however, to the present age to develope more satisfactorily the physical geography of those regions, and much it is admitted has already been done towards the promotion of that important object.

The Ottawa river, the St. Maurice, and the Saguenay presenting themselves as three leading highways to the remote regions of the territory north of the St. Lawrence, the plan of operations laid down by the commissioners in 1828, was so regulated in the different surveys, as to take advantage of this circumstance; one expedition ascending one river, and traversing by collateral branches, lakes, &c. to the other; whilst a second ascended another river, and penetrated to some other part of the country. Mr. Bouchette, at the head of one of the expeditions fitted out for Lake St. John, took his departure from Three Rivers, and travelled up the St. Maurice to the trading posts at La Tuque, situated upwards of 100 miles from the mouth of the river. He thence ascended the Bastonais river, and traversed the country, crossing lakes, rivers, and portages, to the head-waters of the Ouiatshouan river, which he descended to its discharge into Lake St. John. After exploring

the Assouapmoussoin to the Falls of Pemonka, and circumnavigating the Lake, he went up the Belle Rivière, crossed the Lake Kinuagami or Tsinuagami to the Chicoutimi river, down which he travelled to its junction with the Saguenay; and having explored the *Terres Rompues* or broken lands, he descended the latter river, and returned to Quebec by the St. Lawrence: thus completing an internal circumnavigation of about 800 miles, in an Indian birch-bark canoe.

The St. Maurice is a river of considerable magnitude, rising far to the northward, and flowing generally between bold banks, in a broad deep stream, often chequered in its career by falls and rapids. From its mouth, at Three Rivers, to La Tuque, it receives on either bank several large rivers, viz., the Shawenegan, Batiscan, Matawin, River aux Rats, and Bastonais*; and also numerous minor streams. The trading post of La Tuque is situated at the upper landing of the carrying place in latitude, by observation, 47° 18′ 32″ north. There is also a post maintained by the Hudson's Bay Company, trading in opposition to the King's Post Company, that have an establishment here, under the management of a clerk. The land about La Tuque preserves, with few exceptions, the unfavourable character that generally prevails below it, the soil, consisting of a light arid sand, producing a growth of spruce, white birch, aspin, cypress, and pine. Above the posts, a number of islands and extensive natural meadows, yield abundant forage for the use of the establishments, besides affording wholesome pasturage.

Leaving the St. Maurice to penetrate across the country to Lake St. John, Mr. Bouchette traversed a series of lakes and portages, and intersected, or went up or down numerous rivers, in divers succession. The principal rivers met with, in the route he followed, are the Bastonais, which the party ascended, the Bastican, North Bastonais, the N. W. and N. E. branches of the Batiscan, and the Ouiatshouan falling into the Lake St. John. The chief lakes, which they crossed, are the Grand and Little Wayagamack, Edward, Kajoualwang, Quequagamack, Commissioners,

* In the Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada, forming part of this work, are contained particular accounts of these rivers and of the St. Maurice, as far as they are known. Reference must also be had to the Dictionary, under the respective names, for a description of the several lakes, rivers, portages, &c. that will hereafter be mentioned.







and Bouchette; but numerous inferior lakes and several leech ponds were intersected and traversed, often connected, as well as the larger lakes, by portages.

Of the country thus explored, the following description is quoted from the Report of the deputy Surveyor-General:—"In taking a summary and collective view of the tract just described, it may be observed, that the territory lying between the St. Maurice at La Tuque, and Lake St. John, is generally covered by lakes and extensive swamps, occasionally traversed by chains of hills of no remarkable height or continuity, composed chiefly of primitive granite. The prevailing timber, that composes its forests, are spruce and tamarack, white birch and pine. Around some of the larger lakes, occasional tracts of cultivable land may be found, but their remote situation, and the consequent impracticability of throwing them open to actual settlement, must render this section of country a barren waste and wilderness for ages yet to come."

Lake St. John is situated between the parallels of 48° 27′ and 48° 51′ north latitude, and the meridians of 71° 35′ and 72° 10′ west longitude, or thereabouts. Its general shape is circular, and its circumference about 100 miles.

In describing the Lake St. John and Saguenay country, we shall borrow Mr. Bouchette's own language.

"The rivers, which discharge themselves into the lakes, are, on the north, the Mistassini, Peribóka, and Kocuatien; on the west, the Assuapmoussoin, Ouiatshuanish, and other small streams; on the southwest, the Ouiatchouan; on the south, the Metabetshuan, Kushpahiganish, and the Belle Rivière. The *Grande* and *Petite Décharge*, the only outlets of the lake, lie on the east side.

"From the King's Post Company's Establishment, at the mouth of the Metabetshuan, the land that borders the southern shore of the lake, to the foot of the hills that form a chain with the Ouiatshuan Hills, is generally of good quality, the soil of which is variously composed of an argillaceous and sandy loam, on which a rich vegetable mould has been deposited. The timber growing thereon consists of ash, black and yellow birch, basswood, elm, fir, balsam, cedar, and spruce, intermixed with some red and white pine and maple.

"Near Point à la Traverse is a valuable limestone quarry, and the coast, from Metabetshuan to Ouiatshuan, occasionally bold, is chiefly composed of inclined strata of calcareous stone, on which specimens of marine shells and other organic remains, as also fragments or blocks of white and gray marble, are to be found, all which are, more or less, indications of a fertile soil. It may therefore be said that, between these two last mentioned places, is offered a front of near twelve miles on the lake, by an average of four miles depth, forming a superficies of about 30,000 acres of land susceptible of cultivation.

"This chain of hills running westward from the Falls of Ouiatshuan for about eight or ten miles, then gradually bending its course successively to the north-west, north, and north-east, intersects the Assuapmoussoin at the Grand Rapids, and forms an arc or crescent, partly circumscribing a valley, containing a superficies of about 250,000 acres, bounded by the west side of the lake, from the falls to the mouth of the Assuapmoussoin, near fifteen miles, and by that river forming the base or front, and, as it were, the chord of the arc described by the hills.

"This valley appears to be generally an horizontal tract of country which I thus deduced, both from the nature of the valley itself and a trigonometrical distance of the hills that form it. Its front on the lake discovers the mixed soils of clay, loam and sand, timbered with elm, birch, spruce, pine, fir, balsam, poplar, and a superior growth of cedar. It is in a manner penetrated into by the Assuapmoussoin, which I ascended to the Portage de Pemonka, about thirty miles, in latitude 49° north.

"The land, as far as the Portage à L'Ours, about ten miles below Pemonka, and particularly as respects the western bank, is generally alluvial, exhibiting, beneath a vegetable mould, an argillaceous loam, sometimes called *terre grasse*, resting on a stratum of white clay, under which is occasionally observed a bed of soft blue marle, dipping under the edge of the water. The timber principally consists of elm, ash, cedar, fir, balsam, red spruce, white and red pine, yellow birch, and some poplar, or aspin.

"Although, on the eastern bank, these sub-strata of soil prevail more or less, yet the loam possesses a greater proportion of sand, and rests in beds of greater depth on the clay.

"Above the Portage à L'Ours, which lies altogether through a growth of cypress, small red pine, and fir, produced on a light sandy soil, the clay being at a considerable depth, the land attains, with few exceptions, this last character, with the addition of white birch and aspin, forming the foliage on the banks to the portage of Pemonka, (which means the last pine); spruce, tamarack, white birch, aspin, and cypress are the prevalent descriptions of trees growing further in the interior.

"I should, therefore, conceive the greater proportion of this valley to be fit for cultivation, especially in the vicinity of the rivers and their tributary streams, which deposit, in their progress from the hills, the materials for improving and fertilizing the soil.

"Notwithstanding the inferiority that distinguishes the soil of the eastern bank of the Assuapmoussoin from the western, I believe it probable, from the proximity of the Mistassini, that a tract of very cultivable land may be found between those two great rivers.

"From the mouth of the Mistassini, proceeding round the northern parts of the lake towards Periboka, I observed the character of the country to differ essentially from the southern side; it is low and flat, and its soil chiefly of a sandy nature. The growth of timber consisting of white spruce, white birch, aspin, and cypress, some red and white pine.

"I do not, however, entertain a doubt but that the land improves, penetrating towards the interior, approaching the great chain of mountains that are seen bending their course S.S.-easterly, and which I believe to be a continuation of the hills that form the Great Valley of Lake St. John.

"In passing the cluster of islands that are situated along the eastern coast, about the mouths of the *Grande* and *Petite Décharge*, I noticed that the rocks, of which they are composed, are strongly impregnated with magnetic iron ore. Near the *Petite Décharge* (the only place I landed at on that side of the lake), I found a favourable change in the aspect of the land and timber: the soil, consisting of a yellow loam, intermixed with some gravel, producing the spruce, cedar, balsam, white and black birch, some red and white pine. Thence the land appears generally arable to the post of Metabetshuan.

"The river Kushpahiganish, which I ascended for the distance of about seven miles, presents in its alluvial banks a soil composed of clayey loam. When they rise to any elevation, the clay lies beneath a bed of lighter loam and the vegetable mould. The former are clothed with elm, ash, black birch, basswood, alder and fir: on the latter, the principal timber is white pine, some red pine, spruce, fir, white birch, cedar and tamarack. Penetrating about two miles inland, I found the country hilly, much intersected and broken, but not however of a rocky nature, the soil being a rich yellow loam, or clay, at a few feet depth, which, although difficult to cultivate, is well calculated for pasture ground. The timber most prevalent on this elevated tract is black and yellow birch, spruce, maple, a good description of red and white pine, ash and elm.

"These hills approach the Lake borders, uniting with the Metabetshuan heights, which I also explored on foot for about five miles, until I intersected the river Metabetshuan. In this distance the land is more or less broken. For about half a league it is generally level; thence rising from a small stream, which I found strongly impregnated with carbon of iron and sulphur, we ascend the hills, occasionally passing along the abrupt face of a cliff, while at its base is a rich ash and alder swamp or marsh, intermixed with spruce and cedar; its soil consisting of a dark loam, of a rich argillaceous nature, under the vegetable mould. On the heights the land becomes a light sandy loam, producing the poplar, white birch, spruce and pine; from which we descend to the Metabetshuan river, which is here rapid, shallow, and about fifteen yards wide."

Thus is afforded an extent of about eleven miles front on the lake, from the post of Metabetshuan to the mouth of Belle Rivière, by an average depth of five or six miles, forming about 40,000 superficial acres of land susceptible of cultivation.

In ascending the Kushpahigan, or Belle Rivière, Mr. Bouchette noticed an extensive tract of level land on its banks, the soil of which consisted of a rich loam, resting on a bed of blue and white clay; and this description of land he found to predominate as far as the river des Aulnes, except on the eastern bank of the Belle Rivière, where for about three miles the land is rather hilly and broken. The course of the river

des Aulnes lies along a ridge to the southward, of moderate height, which, receding from the river, loses itself in the more prominent hills that form the southern borders of Lac Vert; to the north, the banks of the river exhibit an alluvial tract, in some places of a wet swampy nature; and nearly parallel to them, some detached eminences, of no great altitude, rise above the common level, and also diverge from the river, in their approach to Lake Tsi– *or* –Kinuagomishish. The former hills form part of the chain which crosses the Kushpahiganish, and may be traced from the banks of the Belle Rivière and the mouth of the Assuapmoussoin. To the foot of this chain, would probably be found to extend the lands adapted to cultivation, embracing part of the Belle Rivière and Rivière des Aulnes as a front, which would give, as far as a calculation can be made, a further superficies of about 50,000 acres, which, superadded to the tracts already stated to be cultivable, gives a total of 340,000 acres, or thereabouts, adapted to the purposes of colonization.

The section of this country called the Peninsula, is situated between the Grande Décharge, Lake St. John, the Belle Rivière, Lakes Kinuagami and Kinuagomishish, Wiqui, Lac Vert and Chicoutimi river. It is about 38 miles long, by an average breadth of 17, and contains about 400,000 acres of land. Its position, from being almost surrounded by navigable waters, is very advantageous, and its general soil and timber such as hereafter to invite settlement.

Chicoutimi *, the principal post, after Tadoussac, established by the King's Post Company, is situated almost intermediately between Lake St. John and the river St. Lawrence, being about 23 or 24 leagues distant from Tadoussac, and nearly the same distance from Metabetshuan. It is well calculated to become the focus of the trade of that part of the country, and commands momentous advantages from the excellence of its harbour, which, though not calculated for ships of heavy burthen, affords safe shelter and anchorage in one fathom and a half water.

The Saguenay is navigable for two leagues above Chicoutimi, but its width is more contracted. Below Cape St. François, the stream increases in magnitude, and the banks gradually rise into greater and bolder alti-

* Particular accounts of Chicoutimi, Tadoussac, Portneuf, &c. are to be found in the Topographical Dictionary.

tude, particularly on the northern shore, where a prominent chain of mountains is seen stretching from the north coast, and thence bending its general direction with the course of the Saguenay. About five miles below Chicoutimi, the river assumes that boldness of character which it preserves to its discharge into the St. Lawrence, its rocky banks rising abruptly in barren hills, thinly clad with fir, spruce, birch, and cypress. The rocks composing the hills on the north shore are, in some places, strongly impregnated with magnetic iron ore, which produces such frequent aberrations in the compass as to render its use extremely deceptive.

The Bay des Has! is 60 miles above the mouth of the Saguenay. "This bay," says Mr. Bouchette, "appears to have been formed by nature, as the principal seat of the trade and commerce of all this portion of country. 1st. On account of the vast tracts of arable land that surround it, and extend to Lake Kinuagami and Chicoutimi. 2d. On account of its harbour, capable of affording shelter to the largest ships of the line, that can sail directly into the bay with the same wind that brought them up the river, and anchor in the second bay, which is formed into something like a basin, offering upon its shores, a fit site for the establishment of an extensive mart of trade. 3d. Because of the facility that is offered of opening a road to Chicoutimi, or direct to the head of Kinuagami; besides the practicability of opening a water communication with the lake, to avoid the intricate and circuitous route by Chicoutimi river.

"It is protected by Cap à L'Est, and the other prominent hills that form its entrance; the former, rising boldly in broken cliffs to an elevation of about 500 feet, commands a view of 12 or 13 promontories down the river, and guards the entrance to the upper parts of the Saguenay."

The post of Tadoussac is situated at the mouth of the Saguenay, in latitude about 48° 5′ 55″ north, longitude 69° 37′ west. Its harbour is formed by a peninsula called L'Islet, which separates it, on the south-west, from the Saguenay, its breadth being about a third of a mile across, and its horizontal depth near half a mile. At low water, which is twenty-one feet perpendicular below the flood level, shoals, on which are extensive fisheries, are uncovered to a considerable distance, that materially contract

its dimensions. It is however secure, and sheltered by the surrounding hills from most winds prevalent on the St. Lawrence; but gales from the southward may affect vessels at flood tide, White Island and Batture aux Allouettes sheltering them from the force of the stream at ebb tide.

The entrance of the channel to the harbour of Tadoussac, or the Saguenay, is very intricate, particularly at ebb tide, for vessels descending the St. Lawrence. These must come almost abreast of the Green Island light-house, and then pass to the north of White Island, which is the extreme end of the Batture aux Allouettes, and clear the shoal on the opposite side of the channel. It is far less difficult for vessels coming from below.

The land about Tadoussac is of very inferior quality, its soil is sandy, and the hills are barren and rocky. There is, however, a valuable tract of excellent land, from Point aux Allouettes, embracing Point aux Bouleaux, to the Rivière aux Canards.

Table of the Latitudes and Variations of the Compass observed by M. Bouchette, *the Deputy-Surveyor-General, in his route on the Exploring Survey through the Interior Country from the St. Maurice to Tadousac.*

Names of Places.	Latitude.	Variation.	Remarks.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	
Falls of Shawenegan (St. Maurice)	46 30 00	10 00 0 W	
Latuque, King's Post	47 18 32	11 10 0 W	
Division of the water of the St. Maurice and Ouiatchouan	47 52 00	14 45 0 W	
Head of Commissioner's Lake	48 17 00	15 00 0	
Mouth of the Ouiatchouan on Lake St. John	48 30 15	15 45 0 W	Longitude, 72° 10′
Grosse Isle, south side	48 32 10	15 50 0 W	by two observations of
Pointe au Bouleau	48 29 00	15 40 0 W	the transit of the Moon
Mouth of the Metabetchuan, at the King's Post	48 27 15	15 40 0 W	and Mars over the meridian, the watch being
Assuapmoussoin	48 39 00	16 00 0 W	regulated for siderial
Periboka	48 51 15	16 32 0 W	time by previous equal
Rapid of Pemonka, on the River Assuapmoussoin	49 00 40	8 30 0 W	altitudes.
River des Aulnes, above the Portage	48 21 30	15 30 0 W	Attraction east about 7°
West of the Presquisle, opposite the River Upikubatch about half way on Lake Tsinogomi	48 16 54	15 50 0 W	
Chicoutimi	48 25 10	16 00 0	Attraction about 4° W.
Meadows on the Saguenay, opposite the River Temisticobish	48 28 00	16 15 0	Partial attraction.
Ruisseau La Trinité	48 21 45	16 10 0	
Tadousac	48 5 55	16 23 30	
Port au Parsey	48 47 50		

As early as 1543*, an expedition was fitted out from Quebec, under the command of Monsieur de Roberval, to explore the river Saguenay; but the ultimate issue of the survey is involved in obscurity, nothing further being recorded on the subject, than the loss of one of the vessels or barks engaged in that service, together with eight men. In 1599, Sieur de Chauvin, by the desire of Sieur de Pont Gravé, made a futile attempt to settle on the Saguenay, and died at Tadoussac in his subsequent endeavours to realize his object†. This part of the country appears, thenceforward, to have been deemed interesting on account of its fur trade only, and in consequence, we find the exclusive right of trading with its natives put up to public sale, and adjudged to Sieur Demaux in 1658. The limits, within which this right was to be exercised, appear to have remained undefined, and a source of difficulties until 1733, when they were described as commencing at the lower end of the Eboulemens, opposite the north-west extremity of Isle aux Coudres, and extending to Cape Cormorant, a distance of about 80 leagues, the St. Lawrence being the boundary in front, and the Hudson's Bay territory in the rear.

NORTH SIDE *of the* ST. LAWRENCE.—§. III. *Territory east of the* SAGUENAY, *to the boundary of the Province.*

The last section of the province, north of the St. Lawrence, remaining to be noticed, is that which extends eastwardly from the Saguenay river, as far as Ance au Sablon, on the Labrador coast, from whence a line drawn due north to the 52d parallel of north latitude, forms the eastern limits of Lower Canada in that quarter. This section occupies a front of about 665 miles on the river St. Lawrence and the gulf, following the curvatures of the coast, which beyond Pointe des Monts, sweeps suddenly round in a deep segment, and imbosoms the island of Anticosti.

The knowledge we possess of this tract of territory is, in a great measure, confined to the coasts, which have been from time to time explored by individuals connected with the fur trade or the fisheries. Below the Saguenay, the mountainous boldness of the north shore gradually subsides in approaching the Bergeronnes, and sinks to a moderate

* Pinkerton, p. 677. † Champlain, chap. vi.

elevation at Portneuf, a trading port established within the grant of Mille Vaches, and situated about 40 miles below the Saguenay. The mountains below this river recede to the distance of 4 or 5 leagues from the immediate borders of the St. Lawrence, leaving a tract of gradual ascent at their base, which was at first supposed to be cultivable, from its exhibiting a rich vegetable border; but it was found upon penetrating into the interior that it consisted of a deep swamp, covered with moss to the depth of nearly 3 feet, and could therefore present no agricultural attractions. East of Portneuf, the shores continue for some miles to preserve a moderate and regular elevation, and in various parts, offer to the eye white cliffs of sand, chequered by tufts of evergreen. Descending towards Pointe des Monts, the altitude of the banks becomes greater, and the characteristic boldness of the north shore is again resumed; but here the mountains to the southward do not yield in height or continuity to those rising to the north, and both shores of the gulf are conspicuously remarkable for their lofty, frowning, and forbidding aspect.

The chief rivers discharging themselves in the river and gulf of St. Lawrence between the Saguenay and Ance Sablon, are the Grande and Petite Bergeronnes, the Portneuf, Missisiquinak, Betsiamites, Bustard, Manicougan, Ichimanipistick or Seven Islands, St. John, St. Austin's and Esquimaux. None of these rivers have been explored to any extent; and the interior of the country remains as yet the undisputed haunt of the prowling wolf and savage bear. It has, however, been traversed in various directions, by Esquimaux and Indians of other tribes, in the pursuit of the martin, the otter, and the beaver; but few facts of much importance have been gleaned from their narratives; and although it is probable, from the geographical situation of the country, and its unpromising appearance, that it is unfit for the purposes of settlement, it were still very desirable and satisfactory that a more accurate knowledge of its locality existed. The possibility of its leading to the discovery of minerals and mines, that might eventually prove of great advantage to the trade of the province, is by no means visionary, as fragments of coal were found in several rivers of that section of territory, by individuals connected with the Indian trade of Labrador.

As far as our information of the face of the country goes, as derived from the natives, it may be described as consisting of rocky cliffs, and rugged hills of no very considerable elevation, variously dispersed over barren plains or thick forests, studded with crooked and stunted pines, birch, firs and cedar. The valleys are generally coated with a thick moss, which usually extends beneath the woods, and is frequently overgrown with a variety of small shrubs, some of which bear quantities of berries; and the country is chequered with small lakes, that are sometimes formed by the melting of snow, and the accumulations of rain water.

There are no roads along the coast; and the only settlement of any consequence to be met with upon it, is that of Portneuf, which is composed of a chapel, 3 or 4 dwelling houses (the most conspicuous of these being the agent's house), and several stores. After traversing the gulf, and dwelling for some time upon the grand but gloomy range of prominent hills that bound the shores of the River St. Lawrence, the eye is agreeably relieved by the aspect of this solitary and picturesque little settlement, wholly unconnected with the civilized world excepting by water communication. It is one of the trading marts of the King's Posts Company, and has been many years established. Below it, at considerable intermediate distances, are the trading posts at Les Isles Jérémie, the Seven Islands and Mingan. At Pointe des Monts, at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, is stationed the light-house mentioned in a previous chapter describing the St. Lawrence.

Along the coasts of Labrador, extensive fisheries are carried on that contribute to the supplies of the markets of the province, and also to the exports of fish and oil from Quebec. The fisheries of the Gulf are extremely productive, and it is the policy of the colonies to encourage them, as one of the exhaustless feeders of the trade of the country. Their importance has been sensibly felt, especially at Halifax, where an association exists for the avowed purpose of protecting and encouraging the fisheries on the coasts of Labrador, the banks of Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the Assembly of Nova Scotia, in 1825, voted a sum of 1500*l.* to be expended in bounties on vessels, that should pass the equator, engaged in the whale fishery.

Almost the whole of this vast section of country, together with a

considerable portion of that lying west of the Saguenay, is styled the *Domaine*, and comprised under a lease from the crown, granting to a company by the denomination of the King's Posts' Company, the exclusive privilege of bartering, hunting, and fishing within the limits assigned to such domain, or what was originally called in the ordonnances of the time *La Traite de Tadoussac*. At an early period after the formation of French settlements in various parts of Canada, the government of France turned the wilderness of the country to account by farming or leasing extensive waste domains, receiving an annual consideration for the privilege it granted, of a monopoly of the fur trade and fisheries within the boundaries of particular tracts. The tract termed the King's Domain, which formed part of the "United Farms of France," was surveyed between the years 1731 and 1733, and its boundaries are described in an ordonnance of Intendant Hocquart, bearing date the 23rd May, 1733, as follows, viz.:—"By the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, from the lower extremity of the seigniory of '*Les Eboulemens*,' which is opposite the north-east point of the *Isle aux Coudres*, as far as Point or Cape Cormorant, being a front of 95 leagues, or thereabouts, with the *Isle aux Œufs*, and other adjacent isles, islets, and beaches; on the west by a line assumed to be drawn east and west, beginning at the lower extremity of the seigniory of Les Eboulemens, and thence proceeding as far as that height of land where the carrying place of Patitachekoa is situate, in latitude 47° 15′; which Lake Patitachekoa is the source of the river Metabetchouanou, which flows into Lake St. John, the outlet of which is the Saguenay; further to the west, by Lakes Spamoskoutin, Sagaigan, and Kaouakounabiskat, the height of land in latitude 47° 27′, the said Lake Kaouakounabiskat forming other lakes, and the river Ouiatchouanan, which flows through Lake St. John into the Saguenay, which two lakes shall form the boundary of the hunting territory of the rear of Batiscan, and proceeding further westward towards Three Rivers, and in rear by the height of land distant two leagues, or thereabouts, from the little Lake Patitaouaganiche, in latitude 48° 18′; which lake flows through Lake Askatichi into the river Nikoubau, which also receives the waters of Lake Nikoubau; all which lakes and rivers flow into Lake St. John, and thence into the Saguenay, and shall form the

boundary and division between the lands of the domain and the hunting territory of Three Rivers, and of the River du Lievre. Within these limits are included the posts of Tadoussac, Malbaye, Bondésir, Papinachois, the Islets of Jérémie, and Point of the Betsiamites, Chekoutimi, Lake St. John, Nikoubau, Chomonthuane, Misstassins, and rear of Misstassins as far as Hudson's Bay. Lower down the river, the domain shall be bounded by virtue of our aforesaid *Ordonnance* of the 12th instant, by Cape Cormorant as far as the height of land, in which tract shall be included the river Moisi, Lake of the Kichestigaux, the Lake of the Naskapis, and other rivers and lakes which flow into the same."

CHAPTER X.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

§ I.—*Country west of the* RIVER CHAUDIERE.

THE highly valuable tract of country embraced in the present section, is bounded to the eastward by the River Chaudiere, to the northward, in front, by the St. Lawrence, and in the rear, by the highlands of the Connecticut, and the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude, which constitute the southern and south-eastern boundary of Lower Canada, dividing it, in that quarter, from the American states of New Hampshire, Vermont and New York. In superficial extent this tract contains about 13,864 square miles, and includes 17 counties,—Megantic, Sherbrooke, Lotbiniere, Nicolet, Yamaska, Drummond, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Shefford, Stanstead, Missisqui, Rouville, Acadie, Chambly, Beauharnois, La Prairie and Vercheres; and parts of two others, Dorchester and Beauce. It contains one town, numerous villages, and a total population of about 181,000 souls.

To give at once a collective and correct idea of the face and features of this extensive tract, it may be said that, receding from the St. Lawrence in the direction of east and south-east, after passing the almost uninterrupted level of the country, through which flow the rivers Richelieu and Yamaska, the land gradually swells into ridges, becomes progressively more hilly, and finally assumes a mountainous character towards lakes Memphramagog and St. Francis, the country beyond continuing to preserve, more or less, that boldness of aspect to the borders of the Chaudiere and the height of land at the Connecticut's sources. The range of hills traversing Bolton, Orford, &c. appear to be a continuation of the Green Mountains, that form a conspicuous ridge running from south to west, through the state of Vermont. The uniform flatness of what might be called the valleys or plains of the Yamaska and Chambly (Richelieu), is agreeably relieved by the several isolated mountains that rise boldly and conspicuously above the surface, their soaring forms

being distinctly seen, and giving by the various combinations of perspective, as they are viewed from different positions, considerable beauty and interest to the scenery. These mountains are distinguished by the names of Rouville or Belœil, Yamaska, Boucherville, Chambly, Rougemont, and Mount Johnston. As might be expected in so wide an extent of territory, some variety of soil will occur and occasional swampy tracts be found; but the uncultivable tracts bear no proportion to the lands susceptible of a high degree of agricultural improvement. It is profusely watered by lakes, rivers, and rivulets winding through it in every direction. The principal rivers, besides the Chaudière, which bounds the tract to the eastward, are the Becancour, the two branches of the Nicolet, the St. Francis, the Yamaska, the Richelieu or Chambly, the Chateauguay, and the Salmon*. All these have their sources within the province, except the three last, whose waters flow from the other side of the boundary line, the one issuing from Lake Champlain, the others having their rise, as well as several of their branches, on the confines of the State of New York. Numerous other rivers and streams of inferior magnitude, with an innumerable class of tributary waters, also contribute to fertilize the soil, and are very useful to the farmers for various purposes of rural economy. The chief lakes are Memphramagog (which lies partly within our territory and partly within the dominions of the States), Scaswaninipus and Tomefobi, Lakes St. Francis, Nicolet, Pitt, William, and Trout, together with a number of others of inferior note.

Of the rivers, the Richelieu is the only one navigable for steamboats, the minor class of those vessels being able to ascend from Sorel to the basin at Chambly, provided, however, their draught of water do not exceed four feet, and even then there is a cessation of this description of navigation during the low waters about midsummer. The Chateauguay is navigable for a considerable distance above its confluence, for batteaux, the smaller sort of keel boats, and canoes. Large quantities of timber, from Godmanchester and Beauharnois, were formerly conveyed in rafts down this river, but the trade of this article has much diminished since

* See *Topographical Dictionary* of Lower Canada for a further account of these rivers.



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VILLAGE of ST. HYACINTHE.

C.o of St. Hyacinthe.

the settlements have increased, and it is now comparatively insignificant. Salmon river is navigable for boats to French mills, within the American line. It was up this river that the American force, under General Wilkinson, retreated after the battle of Chrystler's Farm, on the 13th of Nov. 1813. The Nicolet floats batteaux, at all seasons, to some distance beyond the village, and much intercourse is in consequence kept up by the river with the town of Three Rivers, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. Above the village, the Nicolet becomes more or less rapid through both its branches to its sources, presenting nevertheless frequent intervals of gentle current, which may be practised by small flat boats and canoes. The Becancour is a beautiful river, and, like the Nicolet, is navigable a few miles up for batteaux, beyond which it may be ascended to a remote distance by canoes in making a few portages, the longest of which, called the Grand Portage, is one league, avoiding the Great Falls in front of the township of Blandford. This part of the river is remarkably picturesque, and the cascade scarcely yields in magnitude or beauty to the Falls of the river Chaudiere, the scenery of which is so much, and so justly, celebrated for its wild magnificence and romantic attractions. The Yamaska winds through a fertile country for upwards of 90 miles. Its medium breadth is about 400 yards, and its inland navigation of some importance, though confined to batteaux and rafts that can ascend several leagues above its discharge, at the head of Lake St. Peter. The navigation of the Chaudiere is obstructed at its entrance by rapids, and the impediments increase further up the river to the Falls, about four miles from its estuary. Narrowed by salient points extending from each side, the precipice over which the waters rush is scarcely more than 130 yards in breadth, and the height from which the water descends is about as many feet. Huge masses of rock, rising above the surface of the current just at the break of the fall, divide the stream into three portions, forming partial cataracts, that unite before they reach the basin which receives them below. The continual action of the water has worn the rock into deep excavations, which give a globular figure to the revolving bodies of brilliant white foam, and greatly increase the beautiful effect of the fall. The spray thrown up, being quickly spread by the wind, produces

in the sunshine a most splendid variety of prismatic colours. The dark-hued foliage of the woods, which on each side press close upon the margin of the river, forms a striking contrast with the snow-like effulgence of the falling torrent. The hurried motion of the flood, agitated among the rocks and hollows as it forces its way towards the St. Lawrence, and the incessant sound occasioned by the cataract itself, form a combination that strikes forcibly upon the senses, and amply gratifies the curiosity of the admiring spectator. The woods on the banks of the river, notwithstanding its vicinity to the capital, are so impervious as to render it necessary for strangers who visit the falls to provide themselves with a competent guide. Few falls can be compared with this for picturesque beauty. The best view is to the left from a ledge of rocks that project into the basin; from this spot the scene is surprisingly grand. The next point of view is from a parallel ledge behind the former. There is also another good view from the ledge of rocks above the fall, looking down and across the fall and up the river. From the falls, the river may still be called rapid up to its source, although sections of it are navigated by small boats and canoes. The river St. Francis traverses the heart of the southern townships, and opens a communication with them and the United States through the Lakes Scaswaninipus and Memphramagog. The numerous difficulties of its navigation are surmounted by the skill and courage of battaliers and canoemen, who avoid the Falls and stronger rapids by portages at carrying places, and thus, however laboriously, render this water communication available. The sources of the St. Francis, are to be traced to the large lakes of the same name in Garthby and Colraine. In the circumjacent country to these lakes, are found the sources of the largest rivers falling into the St. Lawrence, eastward from the St. Francis, and those flowing into the Chaudiere. Many of the rivers that have not yet been particularized, as the river Beaurivage, the Duchesne, La Tortue, Montreal, &c. are for the most part capable of floating light boats and canoes at certain seasons, the streams, generally speaking, on this shore of the St. Lawrence, being far less broken and rapid than on the other.

The tenure of the lands composing this section of country is two-

fold—feudal and soccage; and the lands held by the one, being so situated as to be distinctly contrasted with those held by the other, we shall first give some account of the settlements of the seigniories and fiefs, and afterwards take into consideration those of the townships.

The feudal grants occupy a superficies of about 3,800 miles, and circumscribe at all points, excepting to the southward, the tract known by the appellation of the eastern townships, having to the east and north-east the seigniories of Nouvelle Beauce, on the Chaudière, to the north and north-west those of the St. Lawrence, and to the westward the seigniories of the Yamaska and the Richelieu, and those composing the fertile tract of seignorial lands lying between the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence, to St. Regis.

In glancing at the settlements of the circuit of country thus presenting itself, those of La Beauce will be found to possess considerable interest, whether we view their advanced and flourishing condition, or their advantageous geographical position, enjoying a climate somewhat milder than the seigniories on the St. Lawrence below Lake St. Peter, and situated on a direct communication with Boston, in the United States, by the Kennebec road, which was effectually completed last autumn (1830), and is already much frequented. By this important route the distance from Quebec to Boston is essentially abridged, and the markets of the capital consequently thrown more easily open to American produce. Through this route, large importations of live stock are made into this province, and the internal trade being otherwise great and increasing, a custom-house officer was appointed at St. Mary's, which is the largest and most flourishing village on the Chaudière. The general character of the land in the seigniories of St. Mary, St. Joseph, Vaudreuil, and Aubert Gallion, is hilly and broken, but the soil is excellent in the aggregate, and very fertile, although light, and in some parts stony. The road along the Chaudière, upon the borders of which are the most improved and oldest settlements, is remarkably good, and presents various points of view extremely beautiful and picturesque.

At the mouth of the Chaudiere, the banks of the St. Lawrence still retain the characteristic boldness, for which they are remarkable at Quebec

and Point Levy; but proceeding westward, they gradually subside to a moderate elevation, till they sink into the flats of Baie du Febvre, and form the marshy shores of Lake St. Peter. Between the St. Francis and the Chaudiere, the soil and settlements of the seigniories are of various degrees of excellence and prosperity. There are, generally speaking, much larger portions of them yet covered with impervious forests, than undergoing the operations of tillage; but such as are now under process of improvement, yield abundant harvests of every description of grain; and, from the prevailing depth of the soil, would not be unfit for the growth of hemp. Flax is already raised in small quantities for the use of domestic manufactures. A number of the villages are peculiarly well built and prettily situated on the river's banks, at intervals of 3 or 4 leagues, a bright tin-spired church, invariably figuring a pleasing and conspicuous object in the landscape of a Canadian village.

The villages more worthy of note are those of De Lotbiniere, Becancour, St. Gregoire, Nicolet, St. Antoine, and St. Francis.

At Nicolet, a college was long since established by the late catholic bishop of Quebec, Monseigneur Plessis, which holds the third rank in the province among institutions of a similar nature. It has of late years been placed under the management of the royal institution, but continues under the immediate direction and tutorage of the catholic clergy, though with some modifications.

The foundations of a new college were laid a few years ago, to the eastward of the existing one, exceeding by far the dimensions of the present building; but from the magnitude of its scale, its completion is likely to take up several years. Such an institution, in the heart of the province, cannot be too highly appreciated, and must spread its beneficial influence broadly, and disseminate through an extensive district, the advantages of education.

The rich and luxuriant plain, lying between the Yamaska and the St. Lawrence, and traversed centrally by the Richelieu, completes the circuit of French grants, described as confining the eastern townships. Of this tract, the only lands held in free and common soccage, are those of the townships of Hinchinbrooke, Hemmingford, and Godmanchester,



most of the lands of Sherrington, being held *en roture* by *censitaires* of La Salle. The exuberance of the crops raised in this fertile tract of country, justifies the appellation it bears as the granary of Lower Canada; since it not only affords subsistence to a dense and large population, but is the principal source whence the export wheat is derived for the British markets. The most prevalent quality of soil, is a deep rich mould, consisting chiefly of clay, in some places combined with a black earth and marl. The lighter soil is generally to be found along the rivers Chambly and Yamaska, and bordering the St. Lawrence. If any degrees of fertility, can properly be distinguished in one section of this valuable tract, over another, the seigniories in the vicinity of the basin at Chambly, seem entitled to the superiority: such are Chambly, Blairfindie, and Longueuil, that enjoy a climate several degrees milder than the seigniories on the St. Lawrence, and even sensibly milder than the fruitful country lying below them, on the Richelieu river. The main roads, following the banks of the several rivers, are very good in general; but the stage routes from St. John's, through Blairfindie, to La Prairie, or by Chambly to Longueuil, are exceedingly bad, and the latter in particular, when traversing the swamp between the villages of St. Joseph and Longueuil. By these two roads is kept up the communication with the United States, the intercourse with which is carried on, without cessation, at all seasons, rendering Chambly, Blairfindie, and La Prairie, great thoroughfares; and largely contributing to the encouragement of trade and business, and a consequent increase of the settlement and population of those places, and others situated on that route. The village of La Prairie on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, about 8 miles from the city of Montreal, has the advantage of any other village of the province, as regards the extent of its trade and population. The streets are more defined, the buildings more contiguous, and not unfrequently two stories high, and many of them covered in tin; tradesmen of every order, mechanics and shopkeepers, are to be seen in every direction, and much activity appears to prevail every where. The constant arrival and departure of steam boats and stages, contribute to enliven the place, and produce an almost ceaseless bustle and novelty of scene, occa-

sioned by the coming and going of strangers, from the States, or from Canada.

The village of St. Joseph is inferior to La Prairie in extent, but its locality is probably superior, situate as it is on the broad and beautiful basin of Chambly, at the head of which the impetuous stream of the river St. John's makes a last and violent struggle to leave its contracted bed, and dilating at the foot of the rapids, into an expansive reservoir, flows afterwards in a gentle current, through an unbroken channel, to its junction with the St. Lawrence at Sorel. Upon the rapids above the basin are situated the large corn-mills built by the late Hon. Colonel de Salabery and Samuel Hat, Esq., the respective seigneurs of West and East Chambly. The excellence of these mills, 7 in number, and working a total number of 24 sets of mill-stones, has induced the inhabitants of remote parts of the surrounding country, to bring their wheat thither yearly for grinding. Below Chambly basin, the sluggishness of the stream precludes the possibility, with any prospect of advantage, of building mills of this description, and in consequence wind-mills are more frequent and are to be seen in almost every parish of the Richelieu. The river Yamaska offers several excellent sites, where mills have been erected by the seignors of St. Hyacinthe, St. Ours, and the seigniories lower down.

If the scenery about Quebec command our admiration for its boldness, sublimity, and grandeur, that of the Richelieu will no less do so for its champaign and picturesque beauties. The eye here dwells with peculiar delight, on the frequent succession of rich and fruitful fields, luxuriant meadows, neat and flourishing settlements, and gay villages dispersed over this beautiful plain, and adorning the banks of the Richelieu, the Yamaska, and the St. Lawrence; whilst the towering mountains of Rouville and Chambly, Rougemont, Mount Johnson, and Boucherville, are seen soaring majestically above the common level, the monarchs of the vale. The Table Rock, at the summit of the cone, or *Pin de Sucre* of Rouville mountain, has been established to be 1,100 feet above the level of the river. Its access is extremely tedious and difficult; but none will look back to their fatigues with regret, when they behold from its exalted pinnacle, the most enchanting panoramic



view, and the most extensive scope of country, that can be embraced at once from any spot in Lower Canada. Beneath the spectator, lies the magnificent valley from which the mountain rises; and winding amidst its numerous beauties, he can trace the Richelieu from its outlet from Lake Champlain, to its confluence with the St. Lawrence, which is also discovered at various points, till its surface is distinctly disclosed opposite Montreal. The city and mountain of Montreal are very clearly seen to the westward. To the eastward, the prospect is partially intercepted by one of the hills forming the group collectively called the Rouville mountain. With the aid of a telescope, the town of Three Rivers can be descried, in clear weather, to the N.E., and to the southward the settlements of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, in the state of Vermont, at the respective distances of about 60 and 70 miles from the spectator.

The town of William Henry, or Sorel, is very pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Richelieu, Sorel, or Chambly River (known by each appellation,) with the St. Lawrence, on the site of a fort built in the year 1665, by order of Monsieur de Tracy, similar to those erected in the neighbourhood of Montreal, &c. as a defence against the incursions of the Indians, and which received its name from Sorel, a captain of engineers, who superintended its construction; but its modern appellation it derives from our august sovereign, in honour of whom it was called William Henry, at the time His Majesty, in early life, visited that distant section of his vast empire. The plan of it covers about 120 acres of ground, although at present the number of houses does not much exceed 200, exclusive of stores, barracks, and government buildings. It is laid out with regularity, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and having in the centre a square, 170 yards on each side; the dwelling-houses are of wood, substantially and well constructed, but the protestant and the catholic churches are both stone buildings: there are eight principal streets, that are named after different branches of the royal family; the whole population is about 1500 souls. Before the town, the bank of the Richelieu is from ten to twelve feet high, having near the point two or three wharfs; the river is here 250 yards broad, with from two and a half to five and a half fathoms of water. On the opposite shore there are convenient places for building vessels, and

some of large tonnage have been constructed there; but latterly this branch of trade has not been so much attended to here as it used to be, notwithstanding the accommodations for carrying it on, would induce a belief that great encouragement would be given to it. A small distance from a little rivulet to the southward of the place is a blockhouse and an hospital, and a little further on a neat cottage or lodge, with out-houses, gardens, &c. called the Government-house, serving as an occasional residence for the Governor in summer, and sometimes for the commanding officer of the troops stationed here, usually one or two companies of infantry. The present town of Sorel was begun about the year 1785, when some loyalists and disbanded soldiers settled there; and it still continues to be the residence of many old military servants of the crown. Some trade is carried on here, but not so much as might be supposed its situation at the junction of two navigable rivers would command: the timber trade, the export of grain from this part of the country, and the interchange between the American states, might be extended to a considerable amount, and apparently with many advantages.

The seigniories of Sault St. Louis, La Salle, Chateauguay, and Beauharnois, and the townships of Sherrington, Hemmingford, Hinchinbrooke, and Godmanchester, together with the Indian lands, occupy the westernmost angle of the province on the southern shores of the St. Lawrence, and form a tract in no respect inferior to the fertile country of which we have just spoken, enjoying a climate equally mild and salubrious, a soil rich and excellent in the aggregate, whilst the land, which is abundantly watered, rises in general from the front in gradual swells, clothed with hard timber, to the province line, bounding that tract in the rear. These seigniories are remarkably well settled and, excepting Beauharnois, have by far the greater proportion of their lands improved upon: the great superficial extent of Beauharnois is likely to leave it open for some years longer, to the reception of new settlers. The village of Beauharnois, on the shores of Lake St. Louis, consists of about 40 houses, one third of which are stone, and many two stories high. It is well situated, and offers a convenient stopping-place for the steam-boat plying between the cascades and La Chine, which takes in here its daily supply of wood.

The townships of Hemmingford, Hinchinbrooke, and Godmanchester, after having, for many years, been left to the despoiling occupation of unauthorized settlers, were placed under the superintendency of a vigilant and zealous agent *, under whom the settlements have grown into strength, prosperity, and consequence; whilst the judicious plan of government location proved the means of *effectively* providing for a numerous class of industrious emigrants and others, who are now reaping the fruit of the bounties of the crown. Hemmingford Mountain, otherwise called Covey's Hill, in the township of Hemmingford, has about the same perpendicular elevation as the Rouville Cone, and commands also an extensive horizon, in which are distinctly discovered the Montreal Mountain, the Pinnacle and Mansfield Mountains, and several other prominent features of the country. Its northern ascent, though somewhat abrupt, is rendered easy by the windings of the path, which is the only avenue traced to its summit.

Resuming the subject of the eastern townships, it will be found that, in the tract of country known by that name, 98 whole townships and parts of townships have been at different times laid out and subdivided by actual survey, and that about ten more remain to be admeasured and erected by letters patent, to complete the internal division of the tract. Very few, if any, of the townships thus surveyed, can be said to be wholly destitute of settlers, although by far the greater number present but unconnected and partial settlements thinly scattered over the country. The townships most settled are Ascot, Eaton, Compton, Hatley, Stanstead, Barnston, Barford, Potton, Sutton, Dunham, Stanbridge, Farnham, Brome, Bolton, Orford, Stukeley, and Shefford, which form the mass of townships on the frontier of the province, about Lake Memphremagog and the forks of the St. Francis. On Craig's Road the townships of Ireland, Leeds, and Inverness are the most populous and improved; and on the St. Francis, Shipton, Melbourne, Wickham, Grantham, and Upton.

The main and, indeed, the only roads leading from the heart of these townships to the older settlements, are Craig's Road, which, from its inter-

* Mr. Bowron.

section of the St. Francis at Shipton, is open to the settlements of St. Giles; the East and West River Roads of the St. Francis, leading from Sherbrooke to the Baie St. Antoine, on Lake St. Peter; and the road through Hatley, Stanstead, Potton, Sutton, St. Armand, Dunham, and Stanbridge to the settlements of the Richelieu River. By this latter road, are opened several avenues into the state of Vermont, with which a constant intercourse is kept up. Same parts of Craig's Road are almost impassable, owing to swamps and windfalls, and particularly so between the settlements of Leeds and those of Shipton. Of the roads along the St. Francis, that on the eastern bank is the best and most generally used in summer, the other is practised preferably in winter. The worst section of the summer road lies between the seigniory of Courval and the house of a farmer, by the name of Spicer, a distance of six miles. Of this distance, four miles are called the *Savanne*, which during the wet season is dangerous and frequently impracticable. The bogs in the southern quarter of Simpson are also very bad for about half a league, but they are not of a shaking nature, from the firmness of the substratum. The road through Potton and Sutton is very rugged, broken, and otherwise bad. The minor public roads connecting the settlements of the townships circumjacent to Ascot are numerous and, generally speaking, much better, as having the advantage of receiving more frequent repairs from the settlers, to be found in greater numbers on their borders, this quarter of the tract being more closely inhabited.

Labouring under the weighty disadvantage of the want of good and convenient roads communicating with the principal market-towns of the province, the prosperity of the eastern townships can only be attributed to the enterprise, industry, and perseverance of the inhabitants, who, considering merely the mildness of the climate, the advantages of the soil, and the locality, boldly entered the wilderness originally, and have now the gratification of seeing around them, corn-fields of unrivalled luxuriance, thriving farms, and flourishing villages. The town of Sherbrooke contains about 50 dwelling-houses; it occupies a high position on both banks of the River Magog, at the forks of the St. Francis, and its settlements are connected by a bridge; the old court-house and jail are on the Ascot side. As the seat of jurisdiction of the district of

St. Francis, it is a place of general resort; besides being, as it were, the emporium of the township trade, or rather (as the head of the present navigation of the St. Francis), the place of transit through which the chief part of the township produce is conveyed to the market-towns, or elsewhere. The chief articles of trade are grain, pot and pearl ashes, and likewise horses, horned cattle, sheep, and other live stock.

At some distance from Sherbrooke, remarkably well situated, is Belvedere, the residence of the Honourable W. B. Felton, the proprietor of large tracts of land in Ascot and other townships, and the original promoter of the settlements of that section of the province. The surrounding positions command a delightful circuit of scenery, in which nature and art alternately share the homage of our admiration. The bold ridge of Orford and Bolton Mountains, and the high conical hill in Potton, called Owl's Head, from its singular formation, are seen in the horizon to the west and south-west; and in more remote perspective is discovered the conspicuous cone of the Pinnacle Mountain, St. Armand. To the eastward the gay spires and flourishing settlements of Eaton, and to the north of these the woodless front of the Bald Mountain, and to the south and south-east the beautiful and picturesque settlements of Compton, beyond which the majestic highlands of the Connecticut bound the view.

Stanstead village is the next in the scale of consequence, although in point of neatness it takes precedence of Sherbrooke. The buildings are generally more regular and tasty, many of them two stories high, and several are built of brick. The style of building throughout the townships, is very different from that followed in the French settlements of the province, and borders considerably, if it is not absolutely similar, to the American style, in the adjoining state of Vermont. Indeed, when we come to contrast the system of agriculture, as well as the plan of building, pursued in the townships, with those adopted in the seigniories by Canadian farmers, we find a striking dissimilarity, and can easily trace the analogy of appearance that prevails between the township settlements and those of the American frontier. That the American agricultural system has the advantage of the Canadian, is, we believe, generally admitted, and to this the superior produce of the township lands seems to bear abundant testimony. The domestic cleanliness usually to be met with in the houses of the inhabitants is such as

to characterise them for that virtue; whilst domestic manufactures of every description, introduced in the country, such as homespun cloths and linens, diaper, &c., are evidence of their industry: some of the cloths and linens are of a tissue and texture, not much inferior to the common description of imported British cloths and Irish linens.

In the other townships, whose names have been previously mentioned, a number of pretty villages and hamlets are dispersed, that enliven the aspect of the country, and form, as it were, so many points whence the collective energy of the inhabitants, fostered by the aid of society, extends its influence to the surrounding country, and encourages a degree of industry that, ere many years, will convert dense forests into fertile fields.

The route to St. Armand lies across the townships Potton and Sutton, and part of the county of Richmond, in the state of Vermont. This tedious route being passed, the village of Frelighsburg is seen delightfully situated at the base of the St. Armand's Mountain, in a fair and picturesque valley, the Pinnacle rising boldly behind it to the eastward. It consists of a church and 50 dwelling-houses, about a quarter of which number is built of brick, two stories high. The village and the mountain embellish each other reciprocally; the prospect from the Pinnacle borrowing much interest from the gay settlements below it, whilst the village itself is beautifully set off by the lofty hill, that forms a magnificent back-ground to the landscape. From the summit of Pinnacle Mountain one peculiarity, in the splendid and comprehensive view it presents, is remarkable in the prospect southward, where the Vermont hills and settlements are traced to their union with the mountains and settlements of Lower Canada, with which they are blended, as it were, under the eye of the observer, being merely divided by an imaginary line of latitude that defines the dominion of the respective powers.

The several roads to Phillipsburgh, on Missisqui Bay, in St. Armand, are tolerably good, and exhibit a pleasing variety of landscape as they wind round the base of hills, and pass over gentle acclivities. The settlements are in a flourishing condition, and the country agreeably diversified by frequent hillocks and rich swells of land. The village is neat and pleasantly situated upon the eastern shores of the bay, on the public communication between Lower Canada and the United States.



On Stone by C. Hagbe

Sketched by Col.ª Bouchette.

KILBORN'S MILLS, STANSTEAD, L.C. CANADA & THE UNITED STATES SETTLEMENTS, Vermt

South of the Province Line — Lat 45 N

W. Day Lith.r to the King, 17, Gate St. Lincolns Inn Fields

Turning from this section of the eastern townships to the more northerly parts, the settlements of Ireland, Leeds, and Inverness will be considered with some interest, from the rapid progress they have made within the last few years. Those of Drummondville, on the St. Francis, will probably be found to elicit still more our surprise, from their present state of advancement. The lands composing them were granted to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of disbanded corps of royal veterans, who commenced their settlements, under the direction and superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Herriott, C. B., an officer no less distinguished for his services during the late American war, than for his zeal in forwarding the interests and prosperity of this veteran colony. The small village of Drummondville is situated in the township of Grantham, on the banks of the river St. Francis.

In dismissing the consideration of this part of the country, we would remark the broad and conspicuous distinction existing between two classes of the people of the same province, in a small comparative extent of territory, as betwixt the inhabitants of the seigneurial settlements and those of the townships, differing as they do in their language, their religion, their habits, their systems of agriculture, the tenure of their lands, and partially in their laws. The prevalent language in the townships is English, the tenure of the lands, free and common soccage, and the laws by which lands descend by inheritance, are English. The French idiom is universal in the seigniories, the tenure of the lands, feudal, and the law of descent by which property is governed, is prescribed by the custom of Paris.

SOUTH SIDE *of the* St. LAWRENCE.—§ II. *Country east of the* River Chaudiere *to the west bounds of the* District of Gaspe.

This section of Lower Canada is bounded to the north-west by the St. Lawrence, which forms an extensive front of 257 miles, and to the south-east by the highlands dividing the British from the American territories in that quarter. These highlands are situated, at their nearest point, 62 miles, perpendicular distance from the St. Lawrence; but, in approaching the river Chaudière, they diverge southerly, to the sources of the Connecticut. The superficial extent of this tract of country is

about 18,802 square statute miles, and its population about 65,430 souls, chiefly occupying the borders of the St. Lawrence to the lateral depth of 9 miles, and the banks of the river Chaudière.

Of the above-mentioned superficies, however, a considerable section lies in a sort of temporary abeyance, arising from the claim set up by the government of the United States of America, to the dominion of a tract exceeding 6,000,000 of acres. The merits of this claim were succinctly taken into consideration in the first chapter of the present volume; but the recent decision of the umpire to whom this important international question was referred, having since come to light, we feel called upon to take notice of it in this place, although it is understood that neither power interested in the reference, has acquiesced in the award.

The line of boundary prescribed by the King of Holland, as adjusting the claims of Great Britain and the United States in this part of the American continent, appears to be, as far as we are informed, a continuation of the meridional line from Mars Hill (up to which point both nations are agreed) until it strikes the river St. John; thence up the middle of that river to the mouth of the St. Francis, a river falling into the St. John from the northward; thence up the St. Francis, about 18 miles; thence on a line due north or west to the table-land along which the Americans claim the boundary; and finally along that table-country to the highlands of the Connecticut. By this irregular line of boundary a tract of territory of about 1,530,000 acres is cut off from Lower Canada, and the river St. John exhibits the strange and inconvenient characters, of belonging in part to one power exclusively, and in part to another exclusively, whilst another section of the same stream is under the common dominion of both powers. The boundary is also liable to the momentous objection of approaching too near the banks of the St. Lawrence, and even the capital of British North America; and the separation, that the American claim evidently tended to effect, between the Canadas and the seaboard provinces, is not only as substantially produced by the awarded boundary, but the "wedge," besides being driven in between New Brunswick and Lower Canada, is calculated also to sever the eastern section of the latter province from the western, and thus become equally dangerous, as affecting the integrity and safety of the colonies.

The award of the umpire—dictated, no doubt, by a sincere desire of doing impartial justice to the high parties concerned—is in fact *a compromise;* and we apprehend that the question of reference did not contemplate a decision upon that principle, but was confined to the mere declaration of *what was the boundary intended and meant by the treaty of* 1783. It was in the spirit of that treaty alone that the rule of decision was to be sought for, and not in abstract theories of equity; although the matter, if decided even upon the latter principles, properly understood, must have led to a different determination, from the obvious advantage the award pronounced would, if acceded to, give to the American over the British interests. It were idle to enter here into a repetition of arguments that have been so often urged and exhausted; but the justice of the British claim, and its paramount importance as connected with the preservation of the British North American colonies, cannot be too often or too emphatically enforced; and we vainly endeavour to view the possible surrender of the tract in question, to a foreign state, in any other light than that of the first step towards the loss of those fine provinces.

Putting aside the assumptions of the American government, and viewing that tract of country as it now actually stands, forming part of the province of Lower Canada, we shall consider the Mars Hill highlands as constituting its bounds to the southward, and describe its geography accordingly.

The face of the country, though abounding with extensive valleys and flats, is decidedly hilly; but it is neither so boldn or so mountainous as the country on the opposite banks of the St. Lawrence. The land generally rises in irregular ridges from the borders of the river, towards the rear, and attains, in general, a considerable elevation at the distance of 10, 15, and 20 miles from the front, forming at its height the verge of a broad and extended tract of table-land of gentle descent towards the River St. John, beyond which it reascends again, and acquires a superior degree of altitude, towards the sources of the Allegash, merging in the range of highlands that are a continuation of the Connecticut range, stretching eastwardly, and winding round the sources of the rivers falling into the Atlantic, and those flowing into the St. Lawrence, and the St. John, in the opposite direction.

This vast tract of territory is very well watered by numerous rivers and lakes, and their tributary waters, that flow through the soil in multifarious ramifications. Of the rivers, the largest are the St. John and its principal branches, the Madawaska, Etchemin, Du Sud, Le Bras (a branch of the Du Sud), Ste. Anne, Ouelle, Du Loup, the Green River, Trois Pistolles, Rimouski, and the Great Mitis and Matane rivers. The chief lakes are those of Metapediac, Mitis, Temiscouata, Long Lake, and the Eagle Lakes; but others of inferior magnitude are frequent, and these in general, as well as the larger lakes, abound with a variety of excellent fish.

From the high grounds of Lauzon, opposite Cape Diamond, a general and gradual declivity eastward is perceptible along the St. Lawrence as far as the River du Sud, beyond which the immediate banks of the river are moderately elevated for a considerable distance down. The River du Sud takes its source in the hills to the S.W., and winding in a general north-easterly course for about 30 miles, through a level, rich, and fruitful plain, discharges itself into the St. Lawrence 35 miles below Quebec. The richness of the harvests in the luxuriant valley it traverses had long acquired to it a reputation as the granary of Lower Canada, but it is now supposed to yield in fertility to the lands on the Richelieu river. Its scenery is soft and beautiful in the extreme. The village of St. Thomas stands on the N.W. shore of the River du Sud, near its junction with the St. Lawrence. Viewed from Chapel Hill, which lies about 3 miles to the S.W., it appears to great advantage, a conspicuous object in one of the most enchanting prospects to be seen in the province. From the insulated altitude of the rock, the spectator commands a beautiful panoramic view of the surrounding champaign country, which is in a high state of cultivation, and chequered with frequent farmhouses and extensive barns, whose dazzling whiteness is agreeably contrasted with the rich verdure or maturer hue of the field, and the luxuriant foliage of the elm. To the N. and N.E. the broad stream of the St. Lawrence is displayed in all its grandeur, the eye being able from this one point to survey its expanded surface above and below for a total distance of nearly 40 miles. The villages above St. Thomas, and particularly St. Michel and St. Vallier, are remarkably picturesque,



Harrowers Distillery & Mill

and their locality peculiarly advantageous, as they are seated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, upon some agreeable eminence, and on the borders of an excellent road.

At Ste. Anne's, 24 leagues below Quebec, are first to be met with those insulated cliffs which characterize the scenery about Kamouraska. They are composed of granite, and generally rise in abrupt slopes, presenting rugged faces, thinly clad with dwarf trees. The highest of these hills is Montagne Ste. Anne, which from its towering elevation, not much unlike that of Rouville Mountain, peers above the fine country at its base. The access to its summit is precipitous and craggy, but the toils of the explorer are amply rewarded by the varied beauty of the prospect. Like Chapel Hill, near St. Thomas, it rises amidst fertile fields; but the features of the circumjacent country exhibit rather more of the varieties of hill and dale, swelling into gentle slopes, or occasionally springing up into conical hills of the same description as the Ste. Anne's Mountain, though much inferior in altitude. To the eastward the spectator views the beautiful village and settlements of River Ouelle, towards the west those of St. Roch des Annais: to the southward runs a bold but not very high ridge, skirting the most luxuriant fields; whilst to the northward the St. Lawrence, ever a conspicuous object in Canadian scenery, is seen proudly rolling its broad stream to the ocean, along the base of the stupendous range of mountains on the opposite shore.

At the eastern base of the mountain, very agreeably situated upon an eminence, are the small village of Ste. Anne's, the parish church, the parsonage-house, and a large stone college, 3 stories high, occupying an elevated, romantic, and very salubrious spot. To the zeal of the Rev. Messire Painchaud, the curate of the parish, in promoting the benefits of education, is entirely due the foundation of this interesting institution; and the liberal principles by which it is to be governed are in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the age, and such as to extend its advantages to the youth of all denominations *.

The populousness of the seigniories upon the southern bank of the

* Vide *Topographical Dictionary*, "Ste. Anne."

St. Lawrence, below Point Levi, had for some years pointed out the necessity of such a college; but some want of unanimity relative to the spot most eligible for its construction,—whether it should be Kamouraska, River Ouelle, or Ste. Anne,—and a deficiency of funds, retarded the execution of the project, until the vigorous measures pursued by Messire Painchaud led to the judicious selection of the beautiful site the college now occupies, and to its immediate construction subsequently.

The parishes on the borders of the St. Lawrence, below Ste. Anne's, are River Ouelle, Kamouraska, St. Andrew's, River du Loup, Cacona, Isle Verte, Rimouski, and Matane. Mitis, which intervenes between Rimouski and Matane, constitutes no parish of itself, but is attached to the one or the other of these. The parishes above Bic, or from Cacona inclusive, are very populous, the farms in a good state of cultivation, the soil generally excellent in its varieties, and the inhabitants in every respect easy and comfortable. One principal road, running along the river's bank, connects the whole line of flourishing settlements; whilst others, called *routes*, lead to the interior concessions and parishes, and are intersected by other front roads running parallel to the main road on the St. Lawrence's border. The roads are in general kept in good repair, and the bridges thrown over the rivers and streams are neat and substantial. At River Ouelle and River du Loup, tolls are exacted for the passage of the bridges, which are moderate enough at the latter place, but considered too high at the former.

River Ouelle and Kamouraska are the most populous villages below Ste. Anne's; and of these two Kamouraska enjoys a superiority in point of magnitude as well as situation. Both villages contain several very neat dwelling-houses, the residences of the principal inhabitants of the respective places; a few shops, and two or three good taverns. At River Ouelle is established at the mouth of the river a very productive porpoise fishery, held by several individuals in shares. Kamouraska, 90 miles distant from Quebec, is celebrated in the province for the remarkable salubrity of its atmosphere, which enjoys all the invigorating properties of sea air, arising from the breadth of the St. Lawrence, which is here upwards of 6 leagues, and the perfect sea salt of the waters. Kamouraska is now the chief watering-place in Lower Canada; and, as such, is the resort

of numerous visiters, of the first rank and respectability, during the summer months. The seignior of this highly valuable estate, Pashal Tasché, Esq., occupies the manor-house, which is very pleasantly situated at a short distance east of the village, near the borders of the St. Lawrence, at the foot of a well wooded ridge that shelters it from N.E. winds, and enhances the beauties of the situation.

The seigniory is wholly settled, and indeed the redundant population occupies part of the waste lands in its depth. The front, which is generally low, abounds in those rich natural meadows to be met with in some of the parishes above, affording abundant wholesome pasturage, and enabling the farmer to produce large quantities of butter, much esteemed for its excellence in the Quebec market. The islands in front, besides embellishing the landscape, are used as the sites of extensive fisheries, the chief of which is that of the herring. Between these islands and the main shore, schooners find a safe strand at low water.

East of Kamouraska, the country continues for some distance singularly diversified, by abrupt and insulated hills, whose craggy and almost barren faces are usually contrasted with well cultivated fields. The church of St. Andrew's is first seen from the westward to emerge very prettily from behind two of these cliffs. Two leagues below St. Andrew's, Temiscouata portage strikes the main road; and about a quarter of a mile west of it stands an inn, kept by Madame Perron. The land rises here very near the river in a steep ascent to an elevation of from 150 to 200 feet, the road running by the houses at the foot of the bank, although the fields and enclosures are upon the hill, the access to the summit of which is difficult, and subjects the farmers to some inconvenience when driving their cattle to the grazing-grounds.

The portage of Temiscouata is 12 leagues long, and traverses the country from the shores of the St. Lawrence to Lake Temiscouata. Through this communication lies the mail route to Frederickton, St. John's, and Halifax; and hence may be formed an opinion of its importance, and of the consequent expediency of improving it, to render the intercourse more easy and expeditious between the eastern and the western parts of the British colonies. It was first opened in 1783, but has since undergone, from time to time, considerable repairs; and more

recently a sum of 500*l.* was expended in its amelioration, under the direction of commissioners and the immediate superintendence of Mr. Wofle, adjutant h. p. of the 60th regiment. The road penetrates a wilderness, and is irregular and winding in its course, in order to avoid, as often as practicable, the hills that present themselves on the direct route. There is a good bridge across River du Loup, and small bridges over the minor streams, so that waggons may now pass through without interruption.

About 6 miles from the entrance of the portage, and half a mile above the mouth of the River du Loup, is the saw-mill and extensive timber establishment of Henry Caldwell, Esq., where that branch of Canadian trade is carried on upon a large scale. The mill is connected with the estuary of the river by a *dalle* or aqueduct, through which deals are transported from the mill to the basin, where schooners are laden with them. Several square-rigged vessels have also taken in cargoes of timber here; but the operation of loading can only be performed by means of scows or flat boats, the shallowness of the water rendering it necessary that ships should lie out at a considerable distance, where they are much exposed to the winds, although the anchoring-ground is sufficiently good.

The parishes of Cacona, Isle Verte, and Trois Pistolles present themselves next in order after River du Loup. Their settlements do not extend far beyond the river or front range, which exhibits neat farm-houses, large barns, and extensive enclosures that bear evidence of a good soil and industrious cultivation. After traversing these seigniories, we come to that part of the road called the Rimouski or Nine-league Portage. It is but partially settled, and the rugged aspect of the rocky ridges to the north and south of it render it a gloomy section of the road. These ridges form a valley whose breadth at its western entrance is nearly 2 miles; but tapering towards its eastern extremity, its width is contracted to not more than 800 yards. It is 27 miles long, and comes out over the bold and broken mountains of Bic, where it becomes excessively hilly, presents a series of abrupt cliffs and craggy hills, from the aspect of which, the eye is much relieved by dwelling on the mellowed landscape that offers itself in the well-dispersed settlements of

Rimouski. After passing the steep and broken high grounds of Bic, the banks of the St. Lawrence become of a moderate varying elevation, excepting at Grand Mitis, where they rise abruptly about *Anse aux Snelles*. The public road is not open beyond *Anse au Coq*, a distance of 4 leagues below the church of Rimouski, and follows in its bearings the sinuosities of the river, having on its borders comfortable farm-houses and well-cultivated fields. It passes at Father Point, a spot of much beauty, remarkable as the place of residence of most of the pilots of the St. Lawrence, several of whom are in affluent circumstances. Below *Anse au Coq* no proper road exists; but the beach is frequented as such, and the communication kept up with Mitis and Matane by that medium. The locality admits of the opening of an excellent road at trifling expense; and there is no doubt that the making of such a road would be an important encouragement to the settlements of that section of the province.

The grand river Mitis discharges itself 24 miles below Rimouski into *Anse aux Snelles*, an expansive estuary, which is easily forded at low water. Mr. Larrivé's dwelling-house and establishment stand at the mouth of the river, across which *booms* are extended to retain the deals turned off from the saw-mill, situated about two miles and a half higher up, occupying a most advantageous site. At the foot of the falls that are used in working the mill, the river forms an almost circular basin, bounded by a perpendicular rock of about 200 feet, excepting to the eastward, where the ground is woody but of equal elevation. The mill itself is awfully situated on the deep inclination of the falls, and the uproar of its rapid machinery, the loudness and beauty of the cascade, combine with the peculiar wildness of the scenery, to render the spot extremely romantic. The proprietor of this mill is generally a large timber contractor; and vessels usually receive their cargoes at Mitis, where they may lie at anchor off *Anse aux Snelles*—somewhat exposed, however, to the force of the tides and stress of weather.

From Grand to Little Mitis, the distance is only 6 miles; but there is no regular road connecting both places, the communication being kept open merely over the beach, along which a proper road might easily be traced. The banks of the river are of a moderate elevation, rising in

slopes by no means too precipitous for tillage, and possessing a light but fertile soil. The chief settlements of the seigniory of Mitis are situated at Little Mitis Bay, upon a rocky point, having to the N.W. the St. Lawrence, and to the S.E. the deep bay which receives the waters of Little Mitis River. The lands in the vicinity of the bay consist of a light but good soil, whose properties are improved by the sea-weed which abounds along the shores, and is profitably used as manure. Extensive salmon and herring fisheries are set up in the bay S.E. of the point, which yield an abundance of both articles for the Quebec market, where they generally meet with ready sale. Halibut and cod are also taken off and in the bay, where seals are to be seen in great numbers at ebb tide, basking on rocks in all directions. From the depth and breadth of Mitis Bay, its position and soundings, it will probably be found to offer essential advantages as a roadstead for vessels bound up or down the river, whether to take in a pilot or to discharge one. The opening of Kempt Road from Grand Mitis to Lake Metapediac, and thence to Ristigouche, was an undertaking of great moment to that part of the province; and at the same time that it will add to the means of communicating with New Brunswick and Gaspé, it will give an additional impulse to the settlements in the lower section of the district of Quebec.

The parish of Matane lies about 30 miles below Mitis, from which it is separated by a total wilderness. The intercourse between both places is kept by water only, or sometimes, but with considerable difficulty, by the beach. The banks of the river are almost uniformly low, and the surface of the country so level, as to offer combined facilities in making a road to connect the settlements. The timber, consisting chiefly of evergreen woods, is generally diminutive upon the skirts of the forest; but, receding from the river, the trees increase in magnitude, and the rising grounds are clothed with a more sturdy growth of hard woods. The tract of country lying between Mitis and Matane possesses all the advantages necessary to render it fit for the reception of a large colony of emigrants, and from its situation is peculiarly adapted to that purpose. The soil is sandy towards the front, but it becomes richer in the interior, if the quality of the timber be a faithful indication of the character of the land. The rivers Blanche and Turtigoo and other inferior streams flow

through it, and discharge themselves in the St. Lawrence. At the mouth of the river Blanche an excellent mill-site presents itself, and several others are to be met with on the rivers and rivulets by which this tract is so amply watered.

The chief settlements of Matane occupy both banks of Matane River, and extend about one mile above its mouth. They may be said to cover a superficies not exceeding 600 acres of cultivated land, and to contain a population of about 300 souls. A wooden church stands a few perches to the east of Mrs. M'Gibbon's manor-house, and at some distance below it is built the seigneurial mill, on a small creek. The settlements of Matane are but partially seen from the river, as they are situated rather inland, and in some measure concealed by a singularly bluff point or mound that rises abrupt and isolated to the westward of the river's entrance. A sand-bar across the mouth of the river obstructs its navigation at low water, but schooners ascend as far as the manor at high tide, a distance of eight or ten rods: further up are the rapids, which offer a propitious situation for mills, and also contribute to adorn the scenery, which is picturesque and interesting. These rapids are stated by Indians to be the only impediments to the navigation of the river, the course of which is uninterrupted beyond them. The soil of Matane is composed of a thin light bed of sand upon a rich substratum of marl, which produces excellent crops. There being no regular road along the front of the seigniory, the beach, a beautiful firm sand, is used as the highway at low water, the accumulation of drifted timber above high-water mark, rendering the communication by land impracticable at any other time. A few wretched habitations are scattered along the beach as far as the eastern extremity of the seigniory, below which are the settlements of Cape Chat and St. Anne's, at the respective distances of 27 and 36 miles from Matane.

Of the country in the rear of the settlements on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, much has been said, as offering an extensive field for colonization. The River St. John, flowing from its source to its confluence with the Madawaska, in a course nearly parallel to the St. Lawrence, traverses the tract longitudinally, a distance of about 132 miles, presenting an almost uninterrupted boat navigation the whole

of this distance, and thus forming a grand base for the erection of a double range of townships, for the reception of the redundant population of the old French grants, and the extensive emigration that takes place annually from the mother country to these provinces. The proximity and relative situation of these lands, with the flourishing settlements of the St. Lawrence, would greatly tend to accelerate the advancement of their settlement, inasmuch as roads of communication might very easily be opened at various points between Quebec and River du Loup, it being well ascertained that a favourable locality presents itself for this purpose from L'Islet, Ste. Anne's, and other places, whence a good road might be constructed across the country to connect the St. Lawrence and the St. John's, besides the route in actual existence, by Temiscouata.

The settlements of the fiefs Madawaska and Temiscouata at the south-eastern extremity of the portage have made much progress since 1823, when Alexander Fraser, Esquire, the chief proprietor of these fiefs, first established his place of residence at the village of Kent and Strathern, on the borders of Lake Temiscouata. The lake is about 23 miles in length, varying in breadth from half a mile to two and a half miles, with a considerable depth of water. Its landscapes are remarkably romantic, bounded as it is to the eastward by a bold shore, rising to the elevation of mountains, the highest of which are Mounts Lenox and Aubigny. On the slope and at the base of the former, large quantities of excellent lime-stone are found, that supply the settlements of Madawaska, below the lake, with that useful material, which is also to be found in abundance, though inferior in quality, on the western shore, in the vicinity of the settlements. There is no doubt that the condition of the Temiscouata portage, and of the post-route to Frederickton and St. John's, must in a great measure depend on the progressive advancement of the settlements at the lake, by which the thoroughfare would be increased, the communication familiarized, and the roads kept in better repair. On a stream near the village, Colonel Fraser has erected corn and saw mills that are of great moment to the inhabitants. The lake and the rivers abound with a variety of excellent fish, the largest and most abundant species being called the Toledo, taken in the river to which it has given its name, and also in various parts of the lake. The settlement at the junction of the





Madawaska and the St. John's is largely supplied with it from Temiscouata, whither the inhabitants come up to kill it with the line and hook.

Besides the settlements that are scattered along the portage and other parts of the New Brunswick communication, and those to be found in some of the townships, the tract of country in the rear of the French grants below the River Chaudière is an absolute wilderness. Only a small portion of it has, comparatively speaking, been admeasured and subdivided into townships; and of such townships as have been laid out in whole or in part, namely, Cranbourne, Frampton, Buckland, Ashford, and Ixworth, the most forward in improvements and population is Frampton, whose settlements are rapidly increasing, and are now in a very flourishing state: the others have generally a few scattered settlements in the front ranges skirting the older grants.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

§ III.—District of Gaspé.

The district of Gaspé is the only section of Lower Canada of which a general description remains to be given. The peninsulated tract of country so called lies between the parallels of 47° 18′ and 49° 12′ north latitude, and between 64° 12′ and 67° 53′ west longitude. It is bounded by the River St. Lawrence to the north, by the Gulf to the east, south by the Bay of Chaleurs, and by the district line dividing it from Quebec to the westward. It therefore enjoys the advantage of an extensive coast, which, including the shores of the numerous bays that indent it, may be about 350 miles, extending from Cape Chat round to the head of Ristigouche Bay. Its greatest width, from north to south, is about 90 miles.

The imperfect knowledge of the natural divisions of this district existing some years antecedently to the present period had led to the belief that it was traversed centrally by a ridge of mountains terminating at Cape Rosier; but it would appear, upon further and more accurate observation, that the central parts of the peninsula exhibit the aspect of

an elevated valley, having to the north a range of hills skirting the St. Lawrence, and another to the south, at no very remote distance from the shores of the Ristigouche River and the Bay of Chaleurs. In this valley is found a series of lakes, from whence most of the rivers flowing northward into the St. Lawrence, and southward into the Bay of Chaleurs, take their sources.

The face of the country is, generally speaking, uneven; in some parts it is decidedly mountainous, and the valleys, which are often irregular and broken, are occasionally intersected by deep ravines; but the mass of the lands is nevertheless perfectly adapted to agriculture. With the exception of some of the higher hills, that are thinly clad with a diminutive growth of timber, the country is very well wooded, the forests chiefly consisting of maple, beech, birch, pine, larch, white cedar, spruce, and hemlock; but there is a scarcity of oak, and what there is of it is inferior in size and quality.

From Port Daniel to Maria, a distance exceeding fifty miles, along the Bay of Chaleurs, the land, to the depth of about ten miles from the shores, is composed of a friable red clay soil, covered with a thick coating of vegetable mould, easy of cultivation, and producing the finest crops. This description of soil appears, as far as observation goes, to predominate in the district; excepting on the River Ristigouche, where the lands are marked by a superior degree of richness. There are on the Ristigouche many valuable spots of excellent meadow and interval land, and several good tracts on the shores of the Gulf, at Pabos, Grand and Little River, L'Anse au Beaufils, Mal Bay, Douglas Town, and Gaspé Bay.

The soil in many parts of the district is considered particularly suitable to the culture of hemp, but the infant state of agriculture, the want of mills and machinery for preparing the plant after it has been reaped, and the inability of the grower to bring forward a sufficient quantity to form an object of speculation and of export, have hitherto prevented the trial being fairly made. Flax is successfully cultivated, and raised in a proportion adequate to the wants of the inhabitants in their domestic manufactures.

The district of Gaspé is divided into two counties, Gaspé and Bonaventure, and nominally subdivided into ten townships and seven sei-

gniories and fiefs; but the townships have not yet been accurately defined, and serve merely to describe situation. There are also two other classes of descriptive names; the one derived from the rivers or bays on which different settlements have been formed, the other from distinctive appellations attached to particular places by the Roman Catholic clergy. No part of the district has yet been regularly erected into parishes.

The chief rivers by which the district is watered are the Ristigouche, that partly bounds it on the south, the Pscudy, Goummitz, Guadamgonichoue, Mistoue, and Matapediac, which fall into the Ristigouche; the Grand and Little Nouvelle, Grand and Little Cascapediac, Caplin, Bonaventure, East Novel, and Port Daniel, that discharge themselves into the Bay of Chaleurs; Grand and Little Pabos, Grand and Little River, and Mal Bay River, flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the River St. John, and N.E. and S.W. branches, that fall into Gaspé Bay.

There are numerous lakes in the interior; but that part of the country being only very superficially explored, their exact position is not known. It is ascertained, however, that they, as well as the rivers, abound with a variety of fish, and that salmon, at one period very abundant in the rivers, has since several years become almost extinct.

The roads in the district of Gaspé are few and very bad, and indeed the various settlements would be wholly without the means of intercommunication but for *bridle* roads—that is, such as may be travelled on horseback—or the beach, which is in many places used as the highway. From River Novel to Port Daniel, where the country is most thickly settled, a tolerably good road of that description is opened, that may be travelled part of the way by wheel-carriages. Beyond Port Daniel the road has been traced and opened to Percé, and, although traversing a thinly settled country, is, together with other roads of the district, about being materially improved out of the funds appropriated for that object by the legislature of the province. The road acts* have hitherto been so much disregarded as to create a just degree of dissatisfaction; and the restriction, on the other hand, of the duties of the Grand Voyer to certain sections of the district, to the exclusion of others, such as Gaspé Bay, is

* 36 Geo. III. chap. 9; 48 Geo. III. chap. 25.

a considerable drawback upon the improvement of its internal communications.

The deserted state of the country from Cape Chat round to Gaspé Bay has exposed the victims of shipwreck, so frequent along that inhospitable coast, to the greatest sufferings and distress; and the Gaspé commissioners in 1820 wisely suggested in their report, the expediency of opening roads and establishing post-houses at public expense along that shore of the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, by which the unfortunate might find some relief. The sum of 5000*l.*, including 1000*l.* already appropriated for the purpose by the legislature, was considered by them sufficient to accomplish so humane an object, on granting the lands on the road to actual settlers as soon as it would be opened.

"The roads which would be of the most immediate use are as follow; that is to say, from Gaspé Bay across the peninsula to Griffin's Cove, on the St. Lawrence, about ten miles; from Lake Matapediac to Grand Mitis, on the St. Lawrence, twenty-four miles*; from the source of the Ristigouche to the River St. John, about thirteen miles; a road from the Basin of Gaspé to Percé, over ungranted lands, about twenty-four miles; from Percé to New Carlisle, over the intervening ungranted lands, about twenty-four miles; from New Carlisle to Carleton, about nine miles, over ungranted lands; from Carleton to Ristigouche, twelve miles, over ungranted lands; from Mitis to Cape Chat, sixty-six miles; from Cape Chat to Fox river, one hundred and five miles; and from thence to Griffin's Cove, about six miles. It is to be observed, that, from Cape Chat downwards, there are several places where it would be necessary that the road should pass behind the mountains, and in some places there may be interruptions from ravines and gullies. These roads it would, at first, only be necessary to open in a rough manner; that is to say, about 22 feet wide, 12 feet of which to be clear of impediments (which might cost about 10*l.* per mile, as paid by the commissioners of internal communications in the district of Quebec for work of a similar description), leaving them to be hereafter improved by

* This road has since been properly opened under the authority of an act passed by the provincial legislature, and is now one of the most important communications in that quarter. It is called the Kempt Road.

the grantees occupying the adjacent land, as provided by the act 36th Geo. III. chap. 9. Those roads upon which it might be expedient to establish post-houses at an early period might be done with more particular care. A line of posts from that district to Quebec must, for the above as well as other manifest reasons, be of essential advantage to travellers, as well from Gaspé and Chaleurs Bay, as to those arriving from parts beyond the sea, who, on making the coast, might find it preferable to proceed by land to Quebec. From Grand Mitis to Quebec the road is already opened; and for that part of it which is near Mitis, the country is indebted to the public spirit of John Macnider, Esquire, of Quebec, who, at his own private expense, has cut several practicable parts of the road over points of land between Rimouski and Mitis, by which means the communication with the latter place is not only opened, but materially shortened. This road is connected with that opened from Rimouski to Trois Pistoles, in virtue of an act for improving the internal communications *."

There are three seigniories, Magnache, Pabos, and Grand River, the first and last of which are partially settled, the second not at all. The residue of the lands in the district is held in free and common soccage. The front ranges of the soccage lands are in several places settled, or in progress of amelioration, along the whole of the Bay of Chaleurs, a considerable distance westward up the river Ristigouche, and eastward as far as Gaspé: a few settlers have commenced improvements in the second ranges on the Bay of Chaleurs.

The population of the district, by the census of 1825, was given at about 5000 souls; and it may at present be computed, from correct data of increase, at 7,677. This population is chiefly situated between Point Mackarel and Ristigouche, and on the borders of Gaspé Bay. There are besides about 400 Indians of the Micmac tribe domiciliated at Ristigouche and Cascapediac, who are not included in the above statement.

The principal and indeed the only villages are those of Carlisle

* Commissioners' Report, 1820. The Honourable Mr. Justice Taschereau and Colonel Juchereau Duchesnay were the commissioners in question, under the 59th Geo. III. chap. 3. The secretary to the commission was Robert Christie, Esquire, and the land-surveyor Joseph Bouchette, junior, Esquire, D. S. G.

and Percé, at each of which there is a jail and a court-house, where the provincial courts and courts of general sessions of the peace are held. The courts are also held at Carleton and at Douglas Town.

The inhabitants of this district, during the earlier period of its settlements, chiefly derived their subsistence by fishing and hunting; but these resources having in some measure failed, they have more generally turned their attention to agriculture, and have succeeded so well, that they now stand in little need of those supplies they were accustomed to import. Their lands yield good harvests of wheat, barley, pease, oats, and potatoes; excellent green crops, such as turnips, carrots, &c.; and the meadows produce hay in great abundance. The usual time for sowing is May, and the reaping-season September. The Canadian breed of cattle is that most generally raised by the farmers, but its condition had for a long time been neglected, in the pursuit of other objects foreign to rural economy, and the various species had degenerated. Some enterprising individuals have, however, imported superior kinds from the United States, New Brunswick, and even from Europe, and a stimulus has thus been given that has since produced a very perceptible improvement in the department of stock-farming.

"The district abounds with lime, particularly Gaspé Bay, the north shore of which is from its entrance, including Cape Gaspé upwards, a series of capes and precipices of the best limestone. In the Bay of Chaleurs it is not so abundant, the coast in that part of the district exhibiting a chain of low capes of a red sandy stone, similar to that description of stone called pudding, which by the action of the sea and weather falls and crumbles into fine gravel and sand. At and near Percé, in certain spots, the capes appear to be partly of variegated marble, and are composed of marine petrifactions. In New Carlisle, at the distance of three or four miles from the sea-side, at a small lake, is a bed of shell marl, said to be of a superior kind*."

Indubitable indications of coal-mines have been traced in the vicinity of Gaspé Bay, on the shores of which, and at Paspebiac in the Bay of Chaleurs, are found a variety of valuable pebbles, such as cornelian,

* Evidence of Robert Christie, Esq. before the committee on the crown lands, Lower Canada.

agate, and jasper, susceptible of the highest polish, and rivalling in beauty the precious stones of the same description from India.

The climate of Gaspé, although the situation of the district is upwards of one degree north of Quebec, is not much, if at all, more rigorous than that of the other parts of Lower Canada bordering the St. Lawrence. The thermometer ranges from $\frac{0}{2\,0}$ in winter, to 80 in summer, in the shade, the severity of the cold being generally tempered by the waters of the expansive bay, and the heat of summer moderated by a regular sea breeze in the morning and land wind at night. The skies of the bay of Chaleurs are serene, and its atmosphere is pure and clear, the fogs, so prevalent on the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, being almost unknown in the bay, past the entrance of which they are seen rolling in dense volumes, but they very rarely impair the brightness of the heavens.

The staples of the trade of the district are fish, oil, timber and furs; and of these the two former are by far the most abundant articles of export. Of the fisheries the cod is the most extensive. It commences in May, and terminates in October, and is chiefly carried on in open barges of 18 feet keel, manned by two fishermen, who daily put out about 3 or 4 miles from shore to cast their lines. The cod fishery likewise employs small craft that venture out to greater distances than the barges, and fish for several days together on the neighbouring banks. There are about 15 vessels of this description belonging to the district managed by a complement of from 6 to 10 men each, thus employed for about 2 months in the summer season. Of the first-mentioned class of fishing boats or barges, there were in 1820, 680; but this number is now much augmented. The cod fisheries of Gaspé employ about 1800 * persons of both sexes, of whom about 500 are men who go thither for the season, from the parishes in the neighbourhood and below Quebec. The whole product of the cod fishery may be estimated at about 50,000 quintals of dried, and 10,000 quintals of green fish, with about 20,000 gallons of cod oil, which are exported to Quebec. The herring and salmon fisheries are the next in degree of importance, or at least produce. About 4,000† barrels of the former, smoked as well as pickled, are annually shipped to

* Commissioners' Report, 1820. † Idem.

Quebec, and about 2,000 * of the latter, which is a considerable diminution upon the produce of former years, attributable to the deficiency of proper regulations, restricting the time of fishing to certain seasons, and otherwise regulating the mode of taking the salmon. This fishery is carried on by persons practically unconnected with the cod fishery, and its supplies are exported to Quebec, Halifax, and the West Indies.

The whale fishery gives employment to 5 or 6 large schooners, manned by from 8 to 10 men each, who are extensively engaged in this branch of the fisheries during the summer months. The produce is from 18,000 to 20,000 gallons of oil, which are chiefly exported to Quebec; and the total number of persons occupied in the fishery, whether in taking the whales or preparing the oil, amounts to nearly 200. The whale fishery particularly merits the attention of the legislature. By encouraging bounties to secure the adventurer against the serious loss consequent upon an unsuccessful voyage, the number of vessels employed would soon be considerably increased, and this important branch of trade so effectually carried on by the hardy inhabitants of Gaspé district as to compete, in some degree at least, if not rival, that of our American neighbours, who are now almost in the exclusive enjoyment of it, and carry on their enterprising fisheries at the very mouths of our bays and harbours.

Upwards of sixteen square-rigged vessels are annually employed in the export of dried fish to the south of Europe. Most of these vessels are built in the district, and are of the first class of merchants' ships. Upwards of fifty small vessels are constantly, during the summer months, employed in the coasting trade, and from thence to Quebec, Halifax, and the West Indies.

The lumber trade of the district has only commenced since 1815 or 1816. In 1818, four vessels sailed from thence, laden with timber. In 1819 and 1820 this number had much increased; and in the years 1825 and 1826, about 60 sail of vessels were engaged in the trade, and carried away about 750,000 feet of pine timber †. The vast quantities of pine

* Commissioners' Report, 1820.

† J. Crawford, Esq. From this gentleman's able answers to a series of queries, proposed by me, relative to the district of Gaspé, I have derived considerable information.

timber growing in certain parts of the district render this branch of trade susceptible of great augmentation. It is carried on to a far greater extent on the opposite shore of the bay of Chaleurs that lies within the province of New Brunswick; and indeed frequent instances are found of inhabitants of that province coasting over to the Gaspé side, and carrying away, in defiance of the authorities of the district, large quantities of pine of great value. The prosecution of the timber trade is attended with a variety of advantages to a certain class of the people of the district, inasmuch as it gives them employment during the suspension of the fisheries in winter, at which season the Chantiers are always opened, and the timber prepared for market the following spring. The provisions of the lumber act did not extend to the bay of Chaleurs and Gaspé in 1821, and we are not aware whether its operation has yet been extended to that district.

There is a resident judge at Gaspé, whose jurisdiction is limited to suits involving a demand of 20*l.*; and this jurisdiction is reduced to one half in cases of process against real property; nor can the provincial judge legally issue writs of *capias* or attachment against the body of debtors. This very circumscribed jurisdiction of the court of king's bench at Gaspé has for some time been a subject of complaint by the inhabitants of the district, from the remote distance of the superior courts of the district of Quebec, to which they are compelled to resort to prosecute claims exceeding 20*l.* in amount. The administration of the criminal law of the district is more satisfactory, courts of quarter sessions being regularly holden in four different places in the district.

"The bay of Gaspé, and particularly the *Bay des Chaleurs*, are susceptible of the most improved agriculture, and have in this respect a decided superiority over the island of Newfoundland and the islands in the Gulf. The improvement of the district will principally depend on the attention which its inhabitants bestow on the culture of the soil and the encouragement they may find in its pursuit. The fisheries may occasionally fail, and the consequent decline of trade would materially prejudice the district, unless it contain within itself sufficient resources for its own subsistence. For the establishment of emigrants, no part in

Canada offers such immediate resources of livelihood as may be derived from the fisheries. It is a fact worthy of notice, that in the year 1816, when the lower parts of the province were afflicted with a famine from the destruction of the harvest with frost, no such inconvenience was experienced at *Paspebiac*, nor at any other place within the level tract above-mentioned *."

The Magdalen islands †, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are annexed to the district and county of Gaspé. They contain a population of nearly 1,000 souls, chiefly French Accadians and Catholics. Eleven English and five Irish families are settled among them, all of whom derive their principal subsistence from the fisheries. Beyond the cultivation of potatoe gardens, agriculture seems wholly unknown on the islands; but natural meadows and pasturing grounds are common, and afford wholesome sustenance to a tolerable proportion of live stock. The inhabitants are in general remarkably hale and healthy, light in complexion, with flaxen hair. They are cheerful in character, and the females remarkably modest and ingenuous. The highest range of Fahrenheit's thermometer has been marked at 76°. It has been also observed that the islands are devoid of reptiles of any description; and that besides the fox, already noticed as inhabiting the islands, rabbits are likewise to be found‡. There are two churches on the islands and a parsonage-house for the resident missionary.

The fisheries of these islands are of considerable importance, but they could no doubt be rendered of much greater moment by judicious encouragement, inasmuch as their situation and locality materially favour their increase. An extensive description of fishery formerly carried on was that of the sea cow, an unwieldy fish, resembling the toad in form and colour, with a head something like an ox. They were generally taken in great numbers, sometimes 300 at a time, in large *echouries* or strands, where they used to collect on the various islands; but they have

* Commissioners' Report, 1821.

† For their number and geographical position, &c. vide *Topographical Dictionary*.

‡ For these interesting particulars we are indebted to the Reverend Messire Béland, a gentleman of the Roman catholic clergy, who has resided there as missionary for some time.

deserted these places of resort, owing, as is supposed, from the well-known timidity of the animal, to the incautiousness of unskilful fishermen, the too frequent approach of boats, or the indiscreet use of fire-arms in shooting them in their strands, where they were generally surprised whilst asleep. The immense produce of the sea cow fishery rendered it an object of considerable interest and profit; and it is much to be lamented that so valuable a branch of the St. Lawrence fisheries should have been neglected and discontinued.

CHAPTER XI.

Climate of the Canadas.

America possesses a climate peculiar to itself. The temperature of its atmosphere, under the different degrees of latitude, from the equator towards the poles, is not to be deduced from the atmospheric temperature of places situated under the analagous circles of latitude on the ancient continent; and it would, therefore, be very fallacious to judge of the climate of Quebec or that of York, the capitals of Lower and Upper Canada, by those of Poictiers and Florence, although the latter places are situated in the same average latitude as the former. But what are the immediate or remote causes of the peculiarities of the American climate has not yet, we believe, been very satisfactorily demonstrated, though the subject has led to much philosophical speculation, and formed the ground-work of certain meteorological theories.

Hence it is supposed *, that the poles of the globe and the isothermal poles † are by no means coincident, and that, on the contrary, there exist two different points, within a few degrees of the poles, where the cold is greatest in both hemispheres. These points are believed by Dr. Brewster to be situated about the 80th parallel of latitude, and in the meridians of 95° east and 100° west longitude. The meridians of these isothermal poles he considers as lying nearly at right angles to the parallels of what might be called the meteorological latitudes, which, according to his theory, appear to have an obliquity of direction, as regards the equator,

* Dr. Brewster.

† These poles appear to approximate very near to the magnetic poles of the earth, and this near coincidence led Dr. Brewster to suppose that they might have some other connexion besides their accidental locality. "If so—if the centres of greatest cold be also precisely the centres of magnetic attraction, and if, from some unknown but necessary connexion, they are always coincident, then *we derive, from the known motion of the magnetic poles,* an explanation of some of the most remarkable revolutions that have taken place on the surface of the earth."—*Edinburgh Encyclopædia, article Polar Regions.*

something like the zodiac. Thus the cold circle of latitude that passes through Siberia would be the same that traverses the frigid atmosphere of Canada. This theory, which appears to us extremely rational and strongly supported by facts, would go some length towards explaining the causes of the gradual decrease of the severity of cold in the south of Europe, and lead us to the conclusion, that eventually the cold meridian of Canada may work its way westward, and leave that part of America to an enjoyment of the same temperature as those European countries situated in corresponding latitudes.

That the temperature of the air is modified by agricultural operations cannot be denied, but that these operations should of themselves be capable of producing the changes that are known to have taken place in the course of ages in Europe,—where formerly the Tyber used to be often frozen, and snow was by no means uncommon at Rome; when the Euxine Sea, the Rhone, and the Rhine were almost every year covered with ice, of sufficient thickness to bear considerable burthens,—it is scarcely possible rationally to admit: and, indeed, the meteorological observations, as far as they go in Canada, serve rather to disprove than to establish the fact.

The rigour of the cold in North America has also been ascribed to the vast extent of the continent towards the arctic pole, to the superior elevation of the land, to the immense height and continuity of its mountains, the vastness of its forests, &c.; but we believe, that although these causes, admitting the facts to be all true *, might tend to augment the frigor of the atmosphere, they seem insufficient of themselves to produce the wide discrepancy that marks the temperature of corresponding latitudes in Europe and in America.

The inhabited parts of the two Canadas lie between the 42d and 48th degrees of north latitude, and if not influenced by other considerations than their distance from the equator and the pole, should enjoy the climate of central and southern Europe. But it is otherwise: and

* The stated fact, however, that the American continent stretches farther north than Europe and Asia is incorrect; Captain Franklin, in his polar expedition, having coasted the arctic seas upwards of 600 miles, and established that continental America does not much overreach the 70th degree of north latitude.

however the beautiful skies of that portion of America may be salubrious, the atmosphere is impregnated with a considerable degree of cold in winter, and its frigidity is of much longer prevalence than would naturally be inferred from the geographical position of the country. The summers are likewise warmer; and it is perhaps correct to say, that generally, the maximum of heat, and the maximum of cold, are both greater than in European countries in the same latitude. The range of temperature is, nevertheless, very sensibly felt between the two points we have mentioned; for, in proceeding up the St. Lawrence, whose course is nearly N.E. and S.W., the climate becomes considerably milder, and adapted by degrees to the growth of fruits that thrive but in warmer atmospheres. For instance, at Quebec, in latitude 46° 48′ 49″ north, apples are produced in plenty, but the peach and the grape are not cultivated with any success; at Montreal, latitude 45° 30′ north, the orchards yield apples and pears of very superior flavour; grapes are matured to great excellence, and peaches with care also arrive at perfection: at York, latitude 43° 43′ north, and in the Niagara and western districts of Upper Canada, still further south, all these fruits are found in the greatest luxuriance, and attain the highest perfection: the peach, the nectarine, and the grape seem here to have found their native soil, and are produced in the richest profusion. Wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, and in fact almost every species of grain are cultivated in both Canadas with every possible success, the climate being well calculated to bring them to maturity. In cold countries vegetation is necessarily rapid, and in Lower Canada it is not unusual to see the fervor of a vernal sun unfold the foliage of the forest in great luxuriance, in the short space of a fortnight; indeed 24 hours are known to have produced astonishing changes in the appearance of the woods. In Upper Canada, where the suddenness of the transition from winter to summer is not so great, the budding and blowing are rather more gradual than in the lower province, and the summers are there several weeks longer, and the winters consequently shorter. The relative temperatures of both provinces will best be seen by the following table, which is calculated from meteorological observations, taken simultaneously in Lower and Upper Canada, nearly at the most southern points of either province.

No. I.

Table showing the Highest, Lowest, and Mean Temperature of each Month, in Upper and Lower Canada, during the year 1820. *Latitude about* 42° *north in Upper Canada, and latitude* 45° *north, or thereabouts, in Lower Canada.*

1820.	THERMOMETER—FAHRENHEIT.						WEATHER.					
	Upper Canada.			Lower Canada.			Upper Canada.			Lower Canada.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Clear.	Rain or Snow.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Snow or Rain.	Cloudy.
							days	days	days	days	days	days
January .	48	−20	18.17	33	−23	11.14	13	8	9	23	4	4
February .	50	8	23.87	40	−29	10.69	11	10	7	21	3	5
March . .	52	0	26.94	47	−26	12.13	21	8	2	25	3	3
April . .	83	40	59.70	81	9	48.91	23	3	4	25	3	3
May . .	92	40	67.32	92	30	67.84	22	5	4	23	4	4
June . .	97	57	77.51	95	55	76.34	22	8		26	2	2
July . . .	103	60	81.37	103	62	82.23	25	3	3	26	3	2
August . .	99	55	73.24	100	58	74.7	21	5	5	16	12	2
September .	92	33	64.45	90	30	59.16	21	5	4	18	8	5
October .	74	28	48.	55	9	32.24	13	8	9	16	5	8
November .	54	10	34.53	40	−13	17.44	11	14	7	14	7	10
December .	41	−2	25.43	43	−21	11.94	11	12	8	23	2	5
For the year	73.8	25.72	48.37	68.25	11.75	42.1	214	89	62	256	56	53
For the summer months, June, July, August	99.66	57.33	77.37	99.33	58.33	77.54		34 snow			21 snow	
Wintermonths	46.33	−4.67	22.49	38.66	−24.33	11.25		55 rain			35 rain	

From the preceding table a tolerably correct idea may be formed of the comparative merits of both climates, but it is to be regretted that we are not in possession of a complete series of similar observations anterior to 1820, and from that period up to the present time. Whether such observations exist we are not aware, but of their importance, in an agricultural as well as philosophical point of view, there can be no doubt, since the labours of the husbandman are in a great measure governed by aerial phenomena, whilst the inquiries of the meteorologist proceed upon the authority of recorded facts; and inasmuch as there are peculiarities in the climate of America, whose causes are not fully investigated, the great utility of accurate meteorological journals becomes manifest.

We are not, however, wholly without data, relative to the climate of the Canadas, for a period of upwards of 30 years back, and although they are furnished from partial observations, they serve to show, that the progressive opening of the country has not so powerful an influence upon the temperature of the atmosphere as is generally supposed, but that its chief tendency is to lengthen the summer, and thus abridge the duration of winter. That the gradual removal of the forests, to make room for open fields, contributes to augment the summer temperature is undeniably true, since it is well known, that the atmosphere itself is not heated by the direct rays of the sun, but that its warmth springs from the earth, and that the degree of this warmth is entirely governed by the quantum of heat absorbed through the earth's surface. The progressive settlement of the country may then be expected to benefit the climate, by its throwing open to the direct action of the sun a more extended surface of territory; and this benefit, it may be observed, will be the more sensibly felt at night, from the earth's having imbibed a sufficient quantity of caloric to temper the coolness of the air between the setting and rising of the sun. In an agricultural point of view, such an improvement in the climate of Canada will be of great moment, as the coldness of the nights is generally the cause of blight in tender fruits and plants; and from its equalizing the temperature, probably render the climate capable of maturing fruits that are indigenous to warm countries.

No. II.

Mean of the Thermometer at 8 *A. M. for the month of July, during twenty years, from* 1799 *to* 1818, *as observed by the late Rev. A. Spark, D. D.*

July, 1799	66.87	July, 1804	72.19	July, 1809	60.00	July, 1814	60.45
— 1800	66.70	— 1805	67.93	— 1810	59.16	— 1815	65.87
— 1801	66.51	— 1806	65.96	— 1811	65.32	— 1816	58.65
— 1802	68.35	— 1807	75.18	— 1812	62.16	— 1817	62.19
— 1803	69.38	— 1808	73.35	— 1813	51.41	— 1818	64.00

Hence the warmest of these years, during the month of July, was 1807, the coldest 1813.

No. III.

A View of the extremes of Heat and Cold at Quebec, for ten years, beginning with the year 1800 *.

Extreme Cold.		Extreme Heat.	
	°		°
1800—January 29	6	July 6	96
— 30	4	— 8	92
1801—January 4	10	July 31	89
February 13	10	August 9	89
1802—January 23	15	July 27	86
February 6	20	August 10	84
1803—January 4	18	July 8	93
February 1	14	— 9	97
1804—January 20	17	June 22	90
— 21	22	— 23	90
1805—January 3	18	July 14	89
— 5	20	— 15	91
1806—January 17	8	July 14	84
February 6	8	— 15	85
1807—January 22	15	July 12	96
— 26	20	— 27	95
1808—January 3	12	June 23	91
— 16	13	July 16	96
1809—January 14	26	June 27	92
February 4	23	July 9	90
1810—January 20	26	June 18	90
February 10	22	— 19	90

These observations would evidently tend to show, that no amelioration has taken place in the rigour of the climate; but it appears, on the contrary, that in the later years (No. III.), 1809 and 1810, the mercury fell lower than in any of the preceding years, as far back as 1800, and even more, for we find that, in that year, the degree of cold was the least of any of the following, up to 1810 inclusive. We also find that, in 1810, the temperature of the summer was rather less than in several years preceding, and that the thermometer did not rise, by six degrees, so high as it did ten years previously. Notwithstanding these facts, we have the assertion of some of the oldest inhabitants of the country, that the climate of Canada has become perceptibly milder within

* Taken from the Observations of Dr. Sparks.

their recollection; and we are thus left to conciliate this traditional record with contradictory facts, and the only mode of doing so, appears to be the application of their remarks, more to the duration of the mild seasons than the degrees of cold, that were indicated by the thermometer in the course of the year.

In giving the following meteorological tables for January and July, 1828, it should be observed, that they ought not to be taken as a fair criterion of the climate of Quebec during those months, inasmuch as the weather was unusually bad and boisterous during most of that year: but from the scientific accuracy with which they were compiled on Cape Diamond, the most elevated point of the Quebec rock, they will show the meteoric phenomena that sometimes affect the skies of Lower Canada, and of the capital in particular; and for this purpose they are laid before the reader.

No. IV.

January, 1828.

Days of the Month.	Barometer. Morning at 7½ o'clock.	Barometer. Afternoon at 3 o'clock.	Thermometer. Morning at 7½ o'clock.	Thermometer. Afternoon at 3 o'clock.	Thermometer. Highest day.	Thermometer. Lowest night.	Wind. Direction and Force. Noon.	Weather. Noon.	Meteors.	Age of the Moon.
					°					
Tuesday 1	29 80	29 78	-10	11	13		None	clear		15
Wednesday 2	57	32	20	31	36		N.E. fair	ditto		16
Thursday 3	28 75	20	34	32	36		S.W. by W. moderate	ditto		17
Friday 4	29 65	62	7	22	22		None	gloomy		18
Saturday 5	30	16	26	32	35		N.E. moderate	snowing		19
Sunday 6	45	47	24	28	32		W. zephyr	cloudy	set for a storm	20
Monday 7	28 97	28 54	8	15	16		N.E. by E. a gale	stormy	snowing	21
Tuesday 8	29 61	29 80	-12	-0	-0		W.S.W. almost ditto	clear		22
Wednesday 9	30 00	30 21	-5	6	10		W. by S. moderate	ditto		23
Thursday 10	29 92	29 85	5	10	14		N.E. a gale almost	ditto		24
Friday 11	93	86	13	23	24		ditto, moderate	dim clear		25
Saturday 12	75	75	31	35	36		None	gloomy	a thick fog	26
Sunday 13	25	28	36	34	34		W. moderate	drizzling	ditto	27
Monday 14	94	55	-0	11	13		E. breeze	gloomy	snowing	28
Tuesday 15	03	41	12	10	15		S.W. by W. a gale	stormy		29
Wednesd. 16	30 05	90	-12	1	6		W.S.W. moderate	dim clear		1
Thursday 17	28 85	28 95	10	11·	18		ditto, stronger	clear		2
Friday 18	29 72	29 52	-5	4	10		ditto, moderate	ditto	aurora borealis	3
Saturday 19	55	31	2	11	11		N.E. by E. a gale	clouded	(wind S.W. a	4
Sunday 20	28 75	28 96	16	2	16		S.W. strong breeze	clear	[gale in the air	5
Monday 21	29 00	29 21	-20	15	12		ditto, ditto	ditto	clouding little.	6
Tuesday 22	70	83	-24	-4	-4		ditto, moderate	ditto	halo, sun 4° 4½	7
Wednesd. 23	85	87	-16	4	4		ditto, ditto	ditto	[dia. halo ☽ of	8
Thursday 24	30 11	30 31	-12	6	6		ditto, ditto	very clear	[47° dia. sun i.	9
Friday 25	29 90	29 48	-3	22	25		N.E. ditto	clear	sun, halo 46° dia.	10
Saturday 26	24	45	31	30	37		W.S.W. ditto	clearing	from fogs	11
Sunday 27	30 00	85	0	2	8		E.N.E. stronger	gloomy	set for a storm	12
Monday 28	28 42	28 37	-10	20	22		None	snowing	(inglobed ditto.	13
Tuesday 29	29 25	29 62	1	-4	1		W. moderate	very clear		14
Wednesd. 30	30 00	91	-20	4	7		W.S.W. ditto	ditto		15
Thursday 31	29 20	42	6	21	21		S.W. by W. ditto	gloomy		16

No. V.

July, 1828.

Days of the Month.	Barometer. Morning at 6 o'clock.	Barometer. Afternoon at 3 o'clock.	Thermometer. Morning at 6 o'clock.	Thermometer. Afternoon at 3 o'clock.	Thermometer. Highest day.	Thermometer. Lowest night.	Wind. Direction and Force. Noon.	Weather. Noon.	Meteors, &c.	Moon's Age.
			°	°	°					
Tuesday 1	29 19	29 12	53	57	66		S.W. gale, N.E. moderate	showery	cloudy, black	20
Wednesd. 2	12	14	54	56	58		W.E. both a gale almost	ditto	gloomy	21
Thursday 3	17	20	51	52	53		S.W. by W., N. by E. gale	heavy rain	cloudy	22
Friday 4	35	47	52	60	64		various	clearing	fogs and gloomy to noon, clear after	23
Saturday 5	55	46	52	70	76		None	clear	set for thunder, aur. bor. show. far off	24
Sunday 6	16	01	56	72	76		W. by N. a gale	ditto but	thund. & rain came on soon af. noon	25
Monday 7	12	17	63	63	67		W. by S. faint	raining	cloudy, showery	26
Tuesday 8	36	48	56	60	64		E.N.E. almost a gale	cloudy	showery and black after noon	27
Wednesd. 9	22	28 89	53	59	59		ditto, a strong gale	drizzling rain	cloudy and showery	28
Thursday 10	28 88	29 19	55	58	60		S.W. by W. a breeze	clearing from	black till noon nearly	29
Friday 11	29 31	16	57	62	68		S.S.W., N.E., moderate	a turbulent sky & rain	squally, &c.	30
Saturday 12	18	26	49	62	63		W.N.W. a gale	clear lately	thundering and showery	1
Sunday 13	37	42	49	64	70		S.W. stiff breeze	clear only	a few clouds in the horizon	2
Monday 14	38	27	58	58	64		S. high, mod. N.E. by E. gale	black, dry	showery	3
Tuesday 15	32	35	56	58	58		ditto, both ditto	showery	a turbulent sky	4
Wednesd. 16	41	46	55	62	62		S.W. by S. clouds, mod.	raining	fogs, gloomy, showery	5
Thursday 17	41	33	59	69	69		W. ditto	clearing	ditto, showery, thunder	6
Friday 18	32	21	56	76	76		S.W. a gale	clear	cloudy black at 6 o'clock, p.m.	7
Saturday 19	06	28 94	62	70	74		ditto, moderate	clearing	unsettled, gloomy, showers, &c.	8
Sunday 20	03	29 06	58	78	78		S.W. by S. a breeze	clear	gloomy morning, aur. bor. at night	9
Monday 21	26	28	56	81	81		S. moderate	dim-clear	thunder shower, far away, N.N.W.	10
Tuesday 22	23	11	62	76	77		N.E. breeze	clear, but soon	squally, with thunder and rain	11
Wednesd. 23	14	12	63	76	76		W. by S. moderate	ditto	thunder and showery	12
Thursday 24	06	28 94	64	76	77		W.S.W. ditto	showery, with dist. thu.	halo on sun and moon	13
Friday 25	28 95	87	62	75	76		S. ditto	clear, unsettled	thunder and showery	14
Saturday 26	93	96	62	71	71		S.W. by S. ditto	ditto ditto	fog and rain in the morning	15
Sunday 27	97	94	65	74	74		S.W. by W., N.E. by E. do.	showery	cloudy	16
Monday 28	29 05	29 16	55	65	66		S.W. by W. moderate	thu. cloud over a cl. sky	showery far off N.W.	17
Tuesday 29	37	50	54	69	70		ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	18
Wednesd. 30	60	52	52	70	74		S.S.W. faint	clear	ditto	19
Thursday 31	35	24	60	64	67		S. by W. moderate	showery, unsettled	thunder and squally, &c.	20

The prevailing winds, both in Upper and Lower Canada, are the north-east, north-west, and south-west, which all have a considerable influence on the temperature of the atmosphere, and the state of the weather. The south-west wind is the most prevalent, but it is generally moderate, and accompanied by clear skies ; and the north-east and easterly winds usually bring with them continued rain in summer and snow in winter ; the north-west is remarkable for its dryness and elasticity, and from its gathering an intense degree of frigor, as it sweeps over the frozen plains and ice-bound hills in that quarter of the continent, invariably brings with it a perceptible degree of cold. Winds from due-north, south, or west are not frequent. At Quebec, the direction of the wind often changes with the tide, which is felt for nearly 60 miles higher up the stream of the St. Lawrence.

The azure of Canadian skies is beautifully transparent and pure, and the starry constellations are remarkably luminous and bright. The northern region of the heavens is very frequently glowing with the vivid coruscations of the evanescent aurora borealis, whose vertical irradiations are often of sufficient brilliancy to dispel the darker shades of night. This aërial phenomenon is sometimes so beautiful and sublime at Quebec, that it not unfrequently attracts considerable crowds on the ramparts and elevated public walks, to admire its waving and shooting splendours.

Fogs are almost unknown in Canada, but the morning dew sometimes rises in a light vapoury cloud, which is almost suddenly dispelled by the first solar rays that gild the horizon. In winter, however, when the cold is intense, a thick vapour is frequently seen on the unfrozen surface of the St. Lawrence, driving heavily before the wind, amidst masses of floating ice. In Lower Canada the winter commences about the 25th of November, in the regions about Quebec, and it may be said to last until the 25th of April, when agricultural operations are resumed. In the district of Montreal the permanent cold sets in generally a fortnight or three weeks later, and the spring is probably as much earlier, although these advantages are subject to frequent vicissitudes. It may therefore be said, that the field labours of husbandry are interrupted in the lower province for five months in the year, during which period the

farmer is employed in threshing his corn, manufacturing his domestic woollens and linens, cutting and drawing his wood for fuel, preparing materials for repairing fences, &c. In Upper Canada, the winter is considerably shorter, and the sledge or *sleighing* season, which, in Lower Canada, generally continues for five months together, scarcely lasts two in the upper province. The average depth of snow that falls in the course of the winter is about 30 inches; but it is frequently accumulated to far greater depths during snow storms and drifts that sweep the minute particles onward in violent tornados, until they are repelled by some opposing object, and there collect into high banks. The month of February is in general the most boisterous of the season, and most liable to these drifts.

In summer the electric phenomena of the atmosphere, as displayed in the vividness of lightning and the burst of loud thunders, are sometimes appalling in the extreme, and have in numerous instances been attended with very serious consequences. The destruction of extensive barns and hay stacks, and in several cases the loss of human life, are among the disasters that on some occasions result from the violence of thunder-storms in Canada, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Quebec, where it is probable the electric matter is more powerfully attracted by the elevation of the mountains, and the magnetic properties it is likely they possess.

In point of salubrity no climate in the world can perhaps be found to exceed that of Canada, which is not only a stranger naturally to contagious disorders or fatal epidemics, but extremely conducive to longevity. In the early periods of the settlement of the upper province, the fever and ague were indeed very prevalent; but as the cause of this local affection was gradually removed by the draining of marshes in the progress of cultivation, it has almost entirely disappeared. It is impossible, however, to guard on all occasions against the introduction of infectious diseases into the towns; and we therefore find that malignant fevers have in some cases crept into hospitals; but these cannot affect the general character of the climate, and the healthfulness and invigorating elasticity of the atmosphere.

As regards the relative temperature of different parts of Lower

Canada, we find from thermometrical observations taken by us in various parts of the province, and a comparison of these with remarks almost simultaneously made at Quebec, that the degree of heat during the months of August and September is pretty equable throughout the settlements along the St. Lawrence, making allowances for the southern exposure of particular spots and the local elevation of others. But these meteorological remarks being in themselves too desultory and incomplete to form a satisfactory tabular exhibit of comparative temperatures, we have merely noticed the general result to which they seem to lead.

In thus adverting to the distribution of heat and cold in various parts of Lower Canada, it may not be uninteresting to know the temperature of the air in the more northern sections of the British dominions in America, and we therefore insert the following table, framed from the thermometrical notes of Captain Franklin, R. N.

Table of the Atmospheric Temperature during the undermentioned months, at Fort Enterprise, latitude 64° 28′ *N., longitude* 113° 2′ 39″ *W.*

Months.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
1820.	° ′	° ′	° ′
September	53	16	33 7
October	37	−*5	23 0
November	25	−31	− 0 7
December	6	−57	−29 7
1821.			
January	20	−49	−15 6
February	1	−51	−25 3
March.....	24	−49	−11 5
April	40	−32	4 6
May	68	8	32
Mean of 9 months	30 3	−27 8	0

* −5° below zero.

The temperature of the waters in the northern latitudes appears invariably to be higher than that of the air, and Sir John Franklin thus finds that the extremes of temperature of the polar sea, observed by him in August, are 53° and 35°; the general temperature 43°; whilst that of the atmosphere did not exceed an average of 37°.

It is worthy of remark that the great lakes of Upper Canada are liable to the formation of the prester or water-spout, and that several instances are recorded of the occurrence of that truly extraordinary meteoric phenomenon, the theory of which, however, is well known. Whether electricity be a cause or a consequence of this formidable meteor, appears nevertheless to be a question of some doubt among natural philosophers, Gassendi being disposed to favour the former opinion, whilst Cavallo espouses the latter.

CHAPTER XII.

Statistics of Lower Canada—Population, &c.

As far as partial enumerations go, as taken from time to time since the first settlement of the country, we find that the population of the province has gone on increasing in a various ratio, doubling itself at some periods every 25 years, and at others every 29 and 31 years, but more recently in a far greater ratio. In 1622, which is the earliest date at which any computation appears to have been made of the number of inhabitants in any section of Canada, we find that Quebec was then but a small village, and did not contain more than 50 persons * altogether; and in 1720, this number had increased to 7,000, and must therefore have doubled itself about every 14 years, admitting the augmentation to have been regular. The population of the town of Montreal in the latter year was 3,000.

The first general capitation that we find recorded is one taken in 1676†; and the following table is calculated to show the population as it was subsequently determined at different periods, and also the increase between those periods.

Population of Lower Canada, at various times, from the year 1676 *to* 1825 *inclusive, as taken from the authority of Charlevoix, La Potheraye, and of public documents.*

Year.	1676	1688	Increase in 12 yrs.	1700	Increase in 12 yrs.	1706	Increase in 6 yrs	1714	Increase in 8 yrs.	1759	Increase in 45 yrs.	1784	Increase in 25 yrs.	1825	Increase in 41 years.
Souls.	8,415	11,249	2,834	15,000	3,751	20,000	5,000	26,904	6,904	65,000	38,096	113,000	48,000	450,000 ‡	337,000

* Charlevoix, vol. i. p. 158. † Idem.

‡ The census shows only 423,630, but it is obviously low; and the committee of the assembly in 1826 considered the population of Lower Canada to be 500,000 souls. This again, we believe, was rather high for the time, and have therefore taken what appears to us as being a correct mean.

Thus we have a total increase in the space of a century and a quarter (computing only from the year 1700) of 435,000 souls, growing out of a population of 15,000, which, dividing the whole period into four parts, gives an increase every year during the first 14 years, nearly in the ratio of 5.66 per cent.; during the ensuing 45 years, from 1714 to 1759, of about 3.15 per cent.; from 1759 to 1784, 25 years, rather less than 3 per cent.; and in the last period, from 1784 to 1825, a term of 41 years, in the proportion of $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. annually. The augmented ratio of increase during the last epoch is ascribable to the accession of inhabitants arising from emigration to the country, or to use a convenient modern word, immigration, which commenced about the year 1820, and has since that date progressively added considerable numbers to the population of the province.

The progress of the colony was decidedly languid under the French government, and the destructive warfare that was for many years waged by the Aborigines against the colonized Europeans was such as to impair its advancement in an eminent degree and check the increase of its population; and hence we derive some explanation why the usual periodical duplication of the population, as fixed by statists at 12 and 14 years for early colonies, did not take place in Canada anteriorly to the conquest. Subsequently to that event, the ratio of increase appears to have become gradually greater, until it rose at once to a very high degree, by the annual accession of large families emigrating to the country from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and also from the United States of America: Ireland, however, being that part of the United Kingdom whence they chiefly proceeded. The continuance of this emigration, and its tendency to increase rather than diminish, must, in a comparatively few years, give the Canadas a population of several millions, and inconceivably augment their importance as appendages to the British empire.

A collective and general view of the statistics of Lower Canada is exhibited in the following tabular statement; wherein the population, churches, mills, &c. in the province, are particularly enumerated, by counties and districts. From the extent of the country over which the population is spread, and the multitude and variety of the objects em-

braced in the table, it is very possible that some omissions may occasionally be found to have taken place in some one or other of the columns; but we have reason to believe, from the high respectability and authority of the sources * whence we have derived the materials for its composition, and the assiduity, laboriousness, and attention with which they were reduced to their tabular form, that these omissions are not of sufficient moment to impair the general accuracy of the statement; and we are sustained in this conviction by a personal knowledge of its correctness in numerous instances.

* The seigneurs and curates of the province, by the general readiness and intelligence of their replies to printed queries submitted to their consideration, have afforded a considerable portion of the information that has enabled me to compile the statistical table. The answers of the curates to the circulars of the assembly have also aided in the compilation, as regards the seigniories; whilst the principal landholders and intelligent inhabitants of the townships have been the sources of much information relative to the statistics of the soccage settlements of the province. To these were added the advantage of access to authentic documents of importance, and lastly the extensive personal knowledge of facts, relative to the statistical and agricultural state of the province, I had the means of acquiring in the course of several tours, embracing the extremities of the province, and performed in the discharge of official duties, avowedly with a view of ascertaining the resources of the colony.

Statistical Statement of the province of Lower Canada, calculated for December, 1827, a
and Counties, pursuant to an Act of the Provincial Legislature, dated 14th of March, 182
mation of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir James Kempt, K. G. C., Administrat

Districts.	No.	Counties.	Population.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Parsonage Houses.	Wesleyan Chapels.	Church of Rome. Churches.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Towns.	Villages.	Total number of Houses in Towns and Villages.	Court Houses.	Gaols.	Schools.	Mills. Corn.	Saw.	Carding.	Fulling.	Paper.	Distilleries.	Breweries.	Founderies.	Tanneries.	Hat Manufactories.
Montreal.	1	Acadie	11,470	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60	...	...	4	2	7	2	2	...	2	1	...	2	...
	2	Beauharnois	14,264	3	1	...	...	4	3	4	...	...	...	5	349	...	...	2	8	17	2	2	...	4	...	...	1	...
	3	Berthier	17,795	...	...	...	...	7	6	6	...	...	...	4	223	...	...	7	6	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
	4	Chambly	12,982	2	...	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	4	526	...	1	3	15	5	4	3	...	1	2	1	2	...
	5	La Chenaye	14,975	1	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	3	103	...	...	5	6	9	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	La Prairie	16,621	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	2	...	...	3	255	...	...	3	7	4	3	3	...	1	...	...	2	...
	7	L'Assomption	10,246	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	2	190	...	...	7	4	5	4	2	...	1	1	...	1	...
	8	Missisqui	7,766	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	166	...	...	7	12	20	5	5	...	3	3	...	2	1
	9	Montreal	39,521	1	1	...	1	16	10	10	5	3	1	8	6,456	1	1	33	6	2	2	2	...	1	4	...	4	...
	10	Ottawa	2,488	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	3	5	11	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	...
	11	Richelieu	16,967	1	...	1	...	5	5	5	...	...	1	3	395	1	1	8	23	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
	12	Rouville	16,159	2	...	1	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	3	110	...	...	15	11	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	2
	13	St. Hyacinthe	12,846	1	...	...	...	5	4	5	1	1	...	1	150	...	...	4	6	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	14	Shefford	4,467	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	53	...	...	17	6	17	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
	15	Stanstead	8,272	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	98	...	...	32	21	33	12	11	1	4	1	1	3	1
	16	Terrebonne	16,905	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	4	345	...	...	5	6	12	5	5	...	2	1	...	4	...
	17	Two Mountains	18,245	1	1	1	...	4	4	4	1	...	...	7	392	...	...	12	8	13	2	2	1	2	...	...	3	1
	18	Vaudreuil	13,897	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	4	188	...	...	4	7	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	...
	19	Vercheres	12,695	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	1	...	4	136	...	...	7	26	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	...
	19	Totals	268,681	23	3	7	4	78	68	71	10	6	3	68	10230	2	3	178	185	200	58	51	2	26	14	2	46	8
Quebec.	1	Beauce	10,765	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	1	...	...	1	39	...	...	5	8	39	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
	2	Bellechasse	15,065	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	1	...	...	4	160	...	...	6	7	30	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
	3	Dorchester	11,258	1	...	1	...	4	3	4	...	...	1	3	190	...	...	3	5	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Islet	12,777	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	...	...	...	3	125	...	...	5	6	29	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
	5	Kamouraska	13,844	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	1	1	...	2	78	...	...	6	7	22	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
	6	Lotbiniere	7,762	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	...	...	...	1	27	...	...	3	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	Megantic	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Montmorenci	3,788	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Orleans	4,128	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Portneuf	16,542	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	1	...	...	4	149	...	...	11	14	43	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Quebec	30,954	2	1	...	1	14	8	6	4	2	1	3	2,420	1	1	25	7	15	4	2	...	2	4	...	3	1
	12	Rimouski	7,935	...	...	...	...	6	3	6	...	...	...	4	105	...	...	1	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13	Saguenay	8,416	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	...	...	...	3	97	...	...	1	11	60	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13	Totals	143,761	3	1	1	1	73	57	64	9	3	2	28	3,290	1	1	70	89	288	23	18	...	2	4		11	1

bsequently reorganized to meet the New Civil Division and Subdivision thereof, into Districts d which received his Majesty's assent the 17th of August following, promulgated by the procla- the Government, on the 5th October, 1829.

	Pearlash Factories.	Justices of the Peace.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Shipyards.	River Craft.	Tonnage.	Keel Boats.	REMARKS.
3	3				5	4	35	...	...	...	2	Comprehends Isle aux Noix, a military post, and fortifications, also the site and remains of the American fort at Rouse's Point.
1	11				11	10	63	...	...	...	...	Comprehends the Indian village of St. Regis, 721 souls, of which 369 were within the state of New York, by the old line, but are now comprised within the limits of the province by the new one, latitude 45° north.
5	5				25	22	158	...	2	36	5	Extensive village, population 850 souls.
	...				22	25	190	2	4	21	5	Comprehends the fort and village of Chambly and town of Dorchester, a port of entry. The American steam-boats ply between this place and Whitehall, Burlington, and Platsburgh, United States.
4	4				14	18	100	...	...	...	...	Comprehends the noted village of that name; two steam-boats ply between this place and Montreal.
4	3				17	22	75	1	...	...	...	Several wind-mills.
5	7				13	21	54	...	...	...	3	
7	7				23	15	90	...	...	...	...	
3	2				240	233	1,395	5	9	350	15	Comprehends the city of Montreal and fortified Island of St. Helens. The population of the city is 32,000 souls; it is the last sea-port town on the St. Lawrence; comprehends also the La Chine Canal.
7	3				6	7	60	...	...	...	...	Comprehends the Union Bridge across the Ottawa at Hull and By-Town.
3	2				27	22	58	...	3	50	4	Includes the town of William Henry, situated at the entrance of the Richelieu, or Sorel River; population 2,000 souls. There are in this county a number of wind-mills.
7	7				16	20	104	...	1	15	1	Comprehends the conspicuous mountains of Rouville and Mount Johnson.
3	3				11	15	59	...	...	...	...	Includes the noted village of that name, and mountains Yamaska and Rougemont.
7	6				6	6	36	...	...	...	...	
	21				17	13	80	...	...	...	...	Comprehends the handsome village of that name near the province line.
	4				22	23	101	1	...	...	...	Includes the large village of that name; population 800 souls.
	11				21	34	232	...	...	...	...	Comprehends the Grenville Military Canal and the Indian village of the Lake of the Two Mountains. Several boats ply on the Ottawa, between Hull, By-Town, and Grenville.
	9				29	20	93	...	...	...	...	Comprehends the military canal at the Cascades, several locks above, also the locks and port of entry at Coteau du Lac.
	...				15	11	93	1	1	18	1	Has about twenty windmills.
	106	69	178	96	540	541	2,916	10	20	490	36	
	2				14	11	99	...	...	...	...	Port of entry at St. Mary's.
	...				23	21	130	2	4	66	9	The greater number of the mills in this county stop working in the summer, owing to a deficiency of water. This observation applies to several parts of the south side of the St. Lawrence.
	...				12	13	87	5	5	83	11	Comprehends the town of Aubigny, opposite to Quebec.
	...				37	25	107	2	12	193	30	Eight wind-mills.
	...				11	12	95	3	14	377	21	Village of Kamouaska, noted for sea-bathing.
	...				6	6	86	...	11	200	13	
	...				2	1	5	...	2	27	2	
	...				5	4	30	...	5	69	7	The priests, farm, and establishment at L'Joachim, calculated for the reception of the seminary of Quebec students, during the summer vacations.
	...				9	8	47	2	2	28	13	The spot, or ship-yard, in the parish of St. Laurent, where the two large timber ships, the Columbus and the Baron of Renfrew, were built and launched.
	...				27	25	147	4	16	504	5	The Richelieu Rapid, opposite to the church of Deschambault.
	...				216	176	1,250	7	40	2,020	66	The capital of Lower Canada, chief sea-port, and fortified town; contains a population of 38,000 souls, including the Baulieue residence of the governor-general. Steam-boats ply from this place to Montreal; there are two steam-boats and several team-boats plying across the river to Point Levy.
	...				9	5	87	3	9	313	41	Comprehends Temiscouata portage, the route to New Brunswick, Green Island and light-house, and the Island of Bic. This county is the chief residence of pilots.
	...				11	15	59	2	21	690	59	Comprehends the Saguenay River and the conspicuous, high, and diversified country of Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay, and the villages of that name.
	2	57	171	60	382	322	2,229	30	141	4,570	277	

Districts.	No.	Counties.	Population.	Church		Parsonage Houses.	Wesleyan Chapels.	Church of Rome.							Total Number of Houses in Towns & Villages.	Court Houses.	Gaols.	Schools.	Mills.					Distilleries.	Breweries.	Founderies.	Tanneries.	
				England.	Scotland.			Churches	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Towns.	Villages.					Corn.	Saw.	Carding.	Fulling.	Paper.					
Three Rivers.	1	Champlain	7,350	...	..	..	..	5	4	5	..	..	..	2	70	..	..	3	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
	2	Drummond	1,907	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	2	4	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	
	3	Nicolet	12,693	1	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	1	..	2	89	..	..	..	6	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	4	St. Maurice	15,389	2	..	..	..	6	5	5	1	..	1	6	627	1	1	6	11	17	4	4	..	1	1	2	4	
	5	Sherbrooke	5,471	5	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	110	1	1	9	16	30	4	4	..	2	..	..	2	
	6	Yamaska	8,847	...	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	1	36	..	..	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	6	Totals	51,657	9		3		21	17	19	1	1	1	15	957	2	2	23	44	72	10	10	1	3	1	2	17	
Gaspé.	1	Bonaventure	5,160	2	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	2	138	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2	Gaspé	2,617	2	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	60	1	1	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2	Totals	7,777	4				19	2					3	198	2	2	2	6	5									
	40	Grand totals	471,876	39	4	11	5	191	144	154	20	10	6	114	14,775	7	8	273	324	565	91	79	3	31	19	4	74	4

The District of St. Francis comprehends the whole of the city of Sherbrooke, and a great part of the counties of Stanstea … in the stateme…

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. The columns which have chiefly occupied our attention and time, as being a most important branch of … statistics of the province, are those of population, the clergy establishments, corn and saw-mills, factories and villages. … other columns are calculated partly from personal knowledge and partly from various sources of information that ma… depended upon, and may be fairly considered as giving a correct general *aperçu* of the number of river craft, boats, artis…, &c. in the province.

2d. Of the 39 protestant churches enumerated not above 25 are attached to parishes. The parishes that may hereafte… attached to the remainder are not at present laid out or defined.

3d. Of the 191 Roman Catholic churches 4 are missionary churches; to which may be added 7 presbyteries use… as chapels in as many parishes, and making up the complement of parishes in the province equal to 196, besides a few other … jected parishes within the seigniories, and the site of churches fixed upon.

4th. Of the 20 convents, 6 only are extensive nunnery establishments in the towns. The remaining 14 are dispe…d over the province for the education of females, and are generally governed by 2 or 3 nuns of the congregation.

5th. In the 10 enumerated colleges are comprised the extensive seminaries of Quebec, Montreal, Nicolet, M'Gill col…e, St. Hyacinthe, Chambly, and St. Anne's in the county of Kamouraska.

6th. With the exception of 3 breweries and 1 distillery in Quebec, 4 breweries and 1 distillery in Montreal, a… a brewery at La Prairie, the others are minor establishments. The distilleries are chiefly for whiskey, and are most freque… in the townships.

7th. The number of ship yards will not appear surprising, when it is recollected that 39,900 tons of shipping were … ilt in 1827.

8th. About 65 of the enumerated river craft navigate between Quebec and Montreal, 59 between Matane and Que…c, and about 113 are employed in the St. Lawrence and Gulf fisheries. Of the keel-boats, about 713 may be employed i… he fisheries of the river and gulf; 150 are pilot boats. The number of flat boats, batteaux and canoes, is not estimated, bu… it is known to be considerable.

9th. Exclusive of the pot and pearlash factories enumerated, many of the inhabitants of the townships keep p… sh kettles for making salts: their number may average 150.

10th. With few exceptions, the Roman catholic parish churches are built of stone, averaging in length from 100 to 14… et by 50 to 60 feet in breadth. The roofs are generally covered with tin, and surmounted by spires, many of them 2 and sever… 3. The new cathedral church of Montreal measures 255 feet in length by 134 in width within the walls. Its estimated cost exc…ds 96,000*l*. The presbyteries are chiefly stone, and generally large and commodious. Two chapels, called Chapelles du Repo…ir, are frequently appendages to the churches in the country. About one half of them are built of stone. Their total nu…er exceeds 300.

11th. Of the number of schools enumerated, 74 are supported under the act of the 41st Geo. III., and 50 are p…sh schools under the superintendence of the curés.

12th. Branch pilots for and below the harbour of Quebec, 126. Branch pilots for and above the harbour of Quebec 39.

Fearnish Factories.	Justice of the Peace.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Shipyards.	River Craft.	Tonnage.	Keel Boats.	REMARKS.
1				5	9	45	1	5	73	6	
4				2	2	10	..	..	..	..	
.				8	6	90	..	1	15	1	Comprehends the Old and New College of Nicolet.
3				40	30	119	3	6	203	7	Comprehends the town of Three Rivers; population souls, also the forges of St. Maurice. Steam-boats, plying on the St. Lawrence, stop at this place.
1				9	9	83	..	..	..	..	Comprehends the village of Sherbrooke, the district town of St. Francis.
.				2	5	54	..	..	..	..	Indian village of St. Francis.
9	17	80	11	66	61	401	4	12	291	14	
.				19	5	34	3	49	3,675	297	Both these counties are noted for the fisheries.
.				9	6	7	4	15	1,125	441	The Magdalen Island is annexed to the county of Gaspé.
	2	32	1	28	11	41	7	64	4,800	738	
7	145	461	168	1,016	935	5,587	51	237	10,151	1,065	This column of grand totals is calculated up to December, 1827.

ond, containing in all 39 townships, and a part of the township of Bolton. The statistics of this district are comprised erior districts.

RECAPITULATION OF POPULATION, &c.

	Souls.
lation of the province, as stated above	471,876
lalen Islands	900
ber of men employed in the king's posts and Mingan within the province	400
geurs employed in the Indian trade, sometimes sojourning in the Indian countries	300
	473,476
age number of emigrants remaining in the province, out of the total emigration to the Canadas in the 827, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831	28,000
ral increase, since 1827, about	59,575
Grand Total	561,051

usive of the military forces of the country and the aborigines wandering in the interior.

From the foregoing table the statist will be able to form a competent idea of the religious and moral state of the inhabitants of the province, at least as far as inferences can be drawn from the existence of numerous houses of public worship, and of schools for the education of youth. He will also have, in some degree, the means of discovering the channels into which the industry of the people is chiefly directed, and will be enabled to form some estimate of the resources and domestic trade of the colony.

With respect to the relative proportions of the Roman catholic and the protestant population, the columns of churches do not afford a very correct criterion to judge by, inasmuch as the number of protestant churches, including presbyterian and Wesleyan, is in a far higher ratio with regard to the number of Roman catholic churches, than the whole protestant population of the province bears to the catholic; the former being about as one to three, when the latter is scarcely in the ratio of one to eight. Nor does it appear that any just inference can be drawn from the columns distinguishing the church of England from that of Scotland, as to what proportion of the protestants belongs to the one persuasion and what to the other. From documents of very respectable authority *, we are enabled to arrive at something like accuracy on this subject, and find that, although the number of episcopal churches much exceeds that of the Scottish church, the members of the latter are at least as numerous, if indeed they are not more so, than those of the former. Taking an approximate view of the proportion which the catholic, the episcopalian, the presbyterian, and dissenting population respectively bear to the whole population of the province, we shall have nearly the following result: it is, however, proper to remark, that, out of the catholic population, about 20,000 may be said to be Irish emigrants, whilst 470,917 are native Canadians:—

* MS. statement of facts in regard to religious matters in Canada, by the Reverend Dr. Harkness. 1828.

Population, Anno 1831.	Proportion of the whole Population.			
	Catholics.	Episcopalians.	Presbyterians.	Dissenters or Denominations.
561,051	7/8	1/21	1/21	1/32

To ascertain what numerical proportion the males bear to the females in Lower Canada, and what portion of the inhabitants is aged, whereby some light may be thrown upon the health and salubrity of the climate, we are left to resort, in the absence of any better source of information, to the imperfect census of 1825, and below will be found a recapitulation of its grand totals. It can, however, only be considered as a mere approximation to the truth, sufficiently accurate for all general purposes, though perhaps not fully satisfactory to the statist.

Totals of the Census of Lower Canada, 1825.

	Total of Inmates in each Family.	Number belonging to each Family absent from the Province.	Number of the Family under six years of age.	Number of the Family of more than six and under fourteen years of age.	Number of the Family of more than fourteen & under eighteen years of age.	Males.								Under 14 years of age.	Females.			
						Eighteen and not twenty-five.		Twenty-five and not forty.		Forty and not sixty.		Sixty and upwards.			Fourteen and not forty-five.		Forty-five a upwards.	
						Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.
TAL	423,630	1,450	8,2870	7,4429	2,8935	23,378	5,293	7,899	31,783	2,664	23,419	1,994	9,443	68,731	39,518	52,864	6,682	1,8

The following statement, taken from returns of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, made to the house of assembly in 1825, will show the natural annual increase of the population in the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers, during a period, in the one district, of 28 years, and in the other of 32 years.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the City and the different Parishes of the District of Quebec from the year 1794 *to* 1821.

Years.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	Increase *.
1794	2,792	624	1,291	1,501
1795	2,933	541	1,438	1,495
1796	3,150	528	1,400	1,750
1797	2,892	543	1,472	1,420
1798	2,389	529	1,452	937
1799	3,069	472	1,309	1,760
1800	3,292	562	1,438	1,854
1801	3,287	647	1,725	1,562
1802	3,554	655	1,697	1,857
1803	3,435	712	1,830	1,605
1804	3,531	681	1,682	1,849
1805	3,627	603	1,544	2,083
1806	3,648	680	1,428	2,220
1807	3,850	744	1,530	2,320
1808	4,435	771	1,895	2,540
1809	4,054	942	2,208	1,846
1810	4,916	759	1,964	2,952
1811	4,337	766	2,209	2,128
1812	4,595	1,003	2,348	2,247
1813	4,465	762	2,222	2,243
1814	4,429	739	2,089	2,340
1815	4,554	852	2,322	2,232
1816	4,824	741	1,928	2,896
1817	4,466	784	2,418	2,048
1818	5,051	815	2,310	2,741
1819	5,188	1,002	2,635	2,553
1820	5,371	994	3,488	1,893
1821	5,675	1,081	3,162	2,513

Annual average of 28 years.

Baptisms	1944
Burials	3993·18
Increase	2049·18

or about 51.31 per cent.

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS

Returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the District of Three Rivers from the year 1791 *to* 1822.

Years.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	Increase *.
1791	835	151	436	399
1792	887	170	409	478
1793	866	151	468	398
1794	929	209	381	548
1795	966	173	401	565
1796	954	153	435	519
1797	964	180	548	416
1798	1,018	182	457	561
1799	1,064	175	431	633
1800	1,121	199	468	653
1801	1,083	208	540	543
1802	1,170	256	600	570
1803	1,211	238	597	614
1804	1,311	201	626	685
1805	1,357	197	512	845
1806	1,342	232	575	767
1807	1,485	252	602	883
1808	1,541	274	515	1,026
1809	1,456	236	605	851
1810	1,549	226	1,072	477
1811	1,461	272	621	840
1812	1,556	311	552	1,004
1813	1,639	258	731	908
1814	1,567	253	943	624
1815	1,663	314	772	891
1816	1,646	285	636	1,010
1817	1,675	301	781	894
1818	1,827	352	623	1,204
1819	1,936	359	770	1,165
1820	1,951	388	1,065	886
1821	2,106	376	898	1,208
1822	2,109	401	884	1,225

Annual average of 32 years.

Baptisms	1,382
Burials	623
Increase	759

or near 55 per cent.

* Being the difference between the baptisms and burials for each year.

In the district of Montreal, for which no returns were yet received, the average number of births over deaths may be about the same as in the other districts.

Viewing the vast superficial extent of the province, and its comparatively small population when considered with relation to its capabilities of supporting numbers infinitely greater, we shall perceive that the number of souls to each square mile scarcely amounts to two and a half, whilst it exceeds 102½ souls when viewed with reference to each square mile of cultivated land; thus showing, on the one hand, the density of the population compared with the lands under tillage, and, on the other, the susceptibility of the country to sustain hereafter a very considerable augmentation of inhabitants. In the following table, the contrast that is exhibited between the density of the population in the district of Three Rivers and that of the district of Gaspé stands explained by the fact that in the former are principally situated the township lands of the province, which in general are laid under cultivation in a greater ratio of increase than the population. The farms are seldom less than 100 acres, they are usually 200, and proprietors of 500 acres are common. Hence large tracts are brought under agricultural improvement by individuals, and the relative proportion of inhabitants to the square mile, becomes less than in the other districts. The remarkable density of population represented in the district of Gaspé is ascribable to the pursuits of the inhabitants, most of whom derive their subsistence less from the produce of the soil than the products of the fisheries. Some there are, however, who consider agriculture a primary object, and have good farms; but by far the greater number confine themselves to the cultivation of a few acres, chiefly devoted to the growth of roots and vegetables.

Table showing the Density of the Population of Lower Canada in the Four Districts, both with relation to the total Superficies of each District, and to the Quantum of Lands under Cultivation. 1827.

Districts.	Population.	Total superficies.	Land in culture.	Density as regards total superficies.	Density as regards lands in culture.
	Souls.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Souls per squ. mile.	Souls per squ. mile.
Quebec .	143,761	125,717	1,412	1,14	101,81
Montreal .	268,631	49,769	2,597	5,39	103,40
Three Rivers	51,657	15,811	579	3,33	89,20
Gaspé . .	7,777	7,389	15½	1,05	501,74
Total	471,876	198,686	4,603½	2,39	102,50

Lower Canada is not only the most important of the British North American provinces, from its situation and extent, but the most populous, its inhabitants being to those of the sister provinces of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in the respective ratio of 8.11 and 19 to 3, or, in other terms, nearly in the proportion of the numbers 32, 11, 8, 5; whereby we see that the population of Lower Canada alone constitutes about 4-7ths of the total population of the four provinces, and about 2-5ths of that of the whole of the dominions of Great Britain in North America.

We have not the means of establishing with precision how much of the increase of the population of the province arises from births, and how much is to be attributed to emigration. The number of families, and even the number of souls, landed at the various ports of the colonies, are indeed easily ascertained from the custom-house returns; but what is the distribution of these emigrants subsequently to their arrival, what part of them remains in the province, and what part merely passes through it, to settle eventually in Upper Canada, or in the United States, is not so satisfactorily known. That the adjunction which annually

takes place by the influx of emigration is considerable, there can be no doubt, admitting even that one-third only of the emigrants landed on the wharfs at Quebec permanently settle in Lower Canada.

Taking as data for the natural increase of the population the returns contained in the letters of the curates in reply to the circular queries of the house of assembly, it appears that the average of this increase is about 3 per cent., and that in this proportion the population of the province would double itself in about 26½ years; but if the adventitious increase arising from emigration, and also the natural increase growing out of it, be taken into consideration, and if we suppose the latter to be in the same ratio of 3 per cent., though it is probably more, we shall then find that the population of the province doubles itself in almost a double ratio, that is, in 14 or 15 years instead of 26 or 27. It may therefore be said, taking a mean of the increase represented in all the province, that the population of the British dominions in North America increases in a geometrical ratio every 16 years; and hence, supposing emigration from the mother country to the colonies to continue to its present extent, the number of inhabitants in that section of the empire would in 1847 exceed 2,400,000 souls. It is sometimes useful thus to look prospectively at the increase of population, from its extending our views not only to the bare contemplation of the numerical strength of the country hereafter, but to its physical capabilities; and viewing as we now do at a glance the vast superficies of the British transatlantic possessions, their surface, soil, and climate, and the great and important advantages they enjoy from grand internal communication by navigable waters, we are forcibly struck with a conviction of the immense resources of British America to maintain millions of inhabitants from the produce of the soil, and to become eventually distinguished for the scope of its commerce.

The geographical position and the superficies of each county and district of the province are exhibited in the following table, with which we shall conclude this chapter.

Statement of the New Subdivision of Lower Canada into Counties, showing their Geographical Position and Superficial Extent, and what proportion thereof consists of Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships, and Waste Lands respectively, also the comparative rank of each County, in Population, Territorial Extent, and Agricultural Produce, &c.

	No.	Counties.	Latitude of the centre of each county.	Longitude of the centre of each county.	Territorial extent.	Proportion thereof laid out in Seigniories and Fiefs.	Proportion in Townships surveyed in whole or part.	Waste Lands.	Rank of each County in Population.	Rank of each County in Territorial Extent.	Rank of each County in Agricultural Produce.	Members of assembly sent by each County.	Places of Election.
					sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.					
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.	1	Acadie	45° 9′ 0″N	73° 27′ 0″ w.	250	185	65	...	21st	35th	20th	2	St. Marguerite de Blair Findie.
	2	Beauharnois	45 10 0	74 5 0	717	325	Including the St. Regis Indian 392	...	13th	22nd	16th	2	St. Clement.
			St. Lawrence.										
	3	Berthier	46 2 0	73 9 0	8,410	451	120	7,839	4th	7th	3rd	2	Berthier.
	4	Chambly	45 28 30	73 17 30	211	211	...	...	16th	37th	5th	2	Longueuil.
	5	La Chenaye	45 43 0	73 30 0	299	216	83	...	12th	27th	26th	2	St. Roch.
	6	La Prairie	45 19 36	73 36 30	238	238	...	...	7th	36th	1st	2	St. Constant.
			On river St. Lawrence.										
	7	L'Assomption, vacant tract in rear of do. and co. of La Chenaye	45 47 0	73 23 0	208	108	100	...	24th	33rd	28th	2	St. Pierre de L'Assomption.
			...	...	4,800	...	...	4,800					
	8	Missisqui	45 6 30	72 43 15	360	72	288	...	30th	30th	4th	2	Vs. of Dunham & Freighleisburg.
	9	Montreal	45 31 0	73 40 0	197	197	...	...	1st	38th	6th	6	St. Laurent.
			West Bds. L. Temiscaming.										
	10	Ottawa	47 54 0	80 6 10	31,669	220	868	30,581	38th	2nd	32nd	1	Hull.
			Ottawa River.										
			45 34 30	74 47 30									
	11	Richelieu	45 50 15	72 58 0	373	373	...	...	5th	29th	13th	3	St. Ours.
			River Richelieu.										
	12	Rouville	45 18 30	73 15 0	429	429	...	...	9th	28th	8th	2	St. Marie de Monnoir.
			Village St. Hyacinthe, R. Richelieu.										
	13	St. Hyacinthe	45 37 15	72 55 0	477	477	...	...	17th	25th	9th	2	St. Hyacinthe.
			In T. of Shefford.										
	14	Shefford	45 22 18	72 32 0	749	...	749	...	34th	17th	22nd	1	Frost Village Tn. of Shefford.
	15	Stanstead	45 9 0	72 4 0	632	...	632	...	27th	23rd	10th	2	Copps Ferry and V. of Charlston, T. of Hatley.
	16	Terrebonne, including Isle Jesus	River Jesus. 45 39 20	73 20 0	3,169	205	114	2,850	6th	12th	19th	2	St. Rose and St. Anne des Plaines
	17	Two Mountains, including I. Berard	Ottawa River. 45 31 0	74 21 30	1,086	302	341	443	3rd	18th	4th	2	St. André and St. Eustache.
	18	Vaudreuil, including Isle Periot	45 21 15	74 16 0	330	288	22	...	14th	32nd	18th	2	Vaudreuil and Cedres.
	19	Vercheres	45 42 30	73 16 0	198	198	...	...	19th	39th	2nd	2	Vercheres.
		Total	...	...	54,802	4,515	3,774	46,513	1st	2nd	1st	41	

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.	1	Beauce . .	46		70		1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2	Bellechasse .	46	27	70	25	1,775	278	295	1,202	11th	24th	31st	2	St. Vulier and St. Gervais.
	3	Dorchester .	46	38	71	11 30	348	348	..	..	22nd	31st	25th	2	R. Etchemin and St. Nicolas.
	4	Islet . . .	46	40 30	69	52	3,044	239	197	2,608	18th	13th	15th	2	Islet.
	5	Kamouraska .	47	3	69	12	4,320	247	182	3,891	15th	9th	11th	2	Kamouraska.
	6	Lotbiniere .	46	28	71	37 30	735	735	..	..	29th	21st	29th	2	St. Croix.
	7	Megantic . .	46	5 30	71	12 5	1,465	..	328	1,137	40th	19th	39th	1	Leeds.
			On the St. Lawrence.												
	8	Montmorenci .	47	10	70	53 10	7,396	576	..	6,820	36th	8th	36th	2	St. Anne.
	9	Orleans . .	46	56	70	57 30	69	69	..	..	35th	40th	35th	1	St. Jean.
			On the St. Lawrence.												
	10	Portneuf . .	46	41	71	47 0w	8,640	572	..	8,068	8th	5th	12th	2	Des Chambault & St. Augustin.
			Eastern Exty. St. Lawrence.												
	11	Quebec . .	46	46 30	71	18	14,240	246	214	13,780	2nd	3rd	7th	6	Charlesbourg.
	12	Rimouski . .	48	1	67	51 30	8,840	1,073	213	7,554	28th	6th	34th	2	Rimouski and Isle Verte.
			Cap Abatis Wn. Exty.												
	13	Saguenay, including Isle aux Coudre & Anticosti	47	12 30	70	24 30	72,700	535	42	72,123	26th	1st	33rd	2	Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay.
			AnceSablon En. Exty.												
			51	30	55	20 0	2,390	2,390	..	..	Rank of	the Dist	rict.		
		Totals	..		..		127,949	7,815	1,882	118,220	2nd	1st	2nd	28	
			On the St. Lawrence.												Ferry Nr. R. St. Lawrence and Batiscan River.
D. of THREE RIVERS.	1	Champlain .	46	28	72	14	783	633	150	..	31st	20th	27th	2	
	2	Drummond .	46	0 0	72	0 0	1,674	..	1,604	70	39th	16th	37th	1	Drummondville.
	3	Nicolet . .	46	20 0	72	17 30	487	275	212	..	20th	26th	21st	2	Gentilly and St. Gregoire.
			On Lake St. Peter.												
	4	St. Maurice .	46	17 30	72	42 30	9,810	244	180	9,386	10th	4th	14th	4	Yamachiche.
			On River St. Francis r. Westbury.												
	5	Sherbrooke .	45	30 15	71	35 15	2,786	..	2,080	706	32nd	14th	17th	2	Sherbrooke and Richmond.
	6	Yamaska . .	46	4 0	72	41 30	283	283	..	..	25th	34th	30th	2	Vil. St. François.
											Rank of	the Dist	rict.		
		Totals	..		..		15,823	1,435	4,226	10,162	3rd	3rd	3rd	13	
			On River Ristigouche												
D. of GASPE.	1	Bonaventure .	48	2 25	66	34 0	4,108	..	..	..	33rd	10th	38th	1	Richmond & Hope
	2	Gaspé . . .	48	39 30	65	32	3,188	..	..	..	37th	11th	40th	1	Point Peter.
	3	Magdalen Islds.	..		..		93	..	93	..	Rank of	the Dist	rict.		
		Totals	..		..		7,389	..	..	..	4th	4th	4th	2	
		Grand Totals	..		..		205,863								

Inferior District of St. Francis

This inferior district is composed of 38 townships and a part of Bolton ; it comprehends the whole of the county of Sherbrooke, and a part of the county of Drummond, in the District of Three Rivers, and all Stanstead, except a part of Bolton, in the District of Montreal, covering the greater part of the above named superior districts, and is included in the General Tables and in the Statistical Tables ; its superficies and produce, &c. are comprised within, and form part of the above-named Superior Districts.

CHAPTER XIII.

Agriculture—Manufactures—Lands in Cultivation.

THAT agriculture is the primary source of public wealth has become an axiom in political economy, and the history of civilization serves to illustrate its truth, by showing that in all countries, first agriculture flourished, and then manufactures and commerce; but that these should be as permanent a benefit to the community appears to be doubtful, since they are considered as indicative of the decline of a state *. The agricultural age of a country may probably be considered, therefore, the most happy period of its history, and that age seems to be that of Canada just now. In stating so, we do not mean to refer to the degree of perfection attained in the agricultural arts in the colony, but to the extent and broad diffusion of husbandry, the number of inhabitants that are agriculturists, that draw from the bosom of the earth every thing necessary to supply their wants, food, raiment, and shelter, and, in fact, the absolute reliance of 7-8ths of the whole population for their sustenance and comfort upon the produce of the soil, which they industriously cultivate. The improvements that have been introduced in the European systems of agriculture are unknown in Canada, or at least have never been adopted, and the Canadian farmer is still seen guiding the old-fashioned plough used by his forefathers, unconscious or heedless of the "march of intellect" abroad, which has not only led to the invention of novel and improved implements of husbandry, but to considerable and beneficial changes in the process of cultivating the earth. The improvements in agriculture in England and elsewhere are to be ascribed to an increased density of population, which rendered it necessary to enhance, by artificial means, the fertility of the soil, that

* "In the youth of a state *arms* do flourish; in the middle age of a state, *learning*; and then both of them together for a time; in the declining age of a state, *mechanical arts* and *merchandise*."—BACON.

its produce might be adequate to the subsistence of augmented numbers; but in Canada, where lands are abundant and farms generally large, this necessity does not exist, and the agriculturist is satisfied with a process of tillage rude, when compared with its ameliorated condition in older countries, yet sufficiently perfect to correspond with his views, and capable of gratifying his wants.

The first striking peculiarity that presents itself in Canadian farms is their elongated shape, each farm or land called, in the language of the country, *terre*, being, in nine cases out of ten, 3 arpents wide by 30 arpents in depth. This width is often again subdivided into two or three and sometimes more sections, the divisions always running longitudinally, and forming so many elongated parallelograms, one extremity of which, called the front, generally abuts upon the public road, whilst the other terminates at what is termed the *cordon*, or division-line between one range of *concessions* or farms, and another. The farmers, —*censitaires* (for we are now speaking of the feudal lands of the province), usually build their houses at 100 or 200 yards distance from the road, and sometimes nearer; and as the farms are, as we have just stated, very narrow, the settlements are close, and in most parts have the appearance of a continued village. The origin of this injudicious distribution of the land is no doubt to be traced to the social character of the Canadian peasant, who is singularly fond of neighbourhood, though it is also referrible to the expediency which formerly existed of concentrating as much as possible the moral and physical energies of the colony, not only with a view of mutual aid in the formation of settlements, but in order the better to be able to repel the attacks of the aborigines, who are well known to have waged a severe war against the first European settlers that established themselves in Canada. Long after the cause of the adoption of such a plan had ceased to exist, the lands continued to be parceled out in the same inconvenient manner, and a considerable degree of otherwise unnecessary labour was thus thrown upon the hands of the agriculturist. His house being in the front part of his farm, and his land all longitude, he is not only incapable, in most instances, of commanding over it that constant supervision, which is so desirable in rural economy, but is obliged to devote more of his time to its tillage, owing to the remoteness of some of his fields from his dwelling, and to

employ much labour and more materials in fencing his farm and enclosures. It is not uncommon to meet with lands in the seigniories, whose dimensions are half an arpent in front by thirty in depth, forming a rectangular farm, whose breadth is to its length in the relative proportion of 1 to 60. Nevertheless the Canadian husbandman toils with cheerfulness, and, when cultivating the remoter parts of his land, carries with him his homely fare, and only returns to his roof, after the close of his labours, at night-fall.

The scientific rotation of crops is unknown to the Canadian agriculturist; he steadily pursues the systems handed down to him by his ancestors, and nothing but the influence of example, very generally diffused, will gradually remove prejudices that are too natural not to meet with apologists, and alter usages that have been sanctioned by generations. The consequence of this desultory mode of tillage, unguided by those rules of art that renovate the vigour of the soil, has been, in some cases, a considerable diminution, and an exhaustion of the productive properties of the land. The returns of produce are nevertheless amply adequate to the wants of the inhabitants, that which is deficient in fertility being frequently made up by superficies; thus the Canadian farmer cultivates two acres, and probably three, to obtain the same amount of corn, &c. that one acre of a good English farm would be expected to yield. But this should by no means be assumed as a criterion of the productive ability of lands in Canada, the returns being in the ratio of the labour and not of the improvable fertility of the soil, it being well known, from experience, that any given quantum of land in England and in Canada, if cultivated to an equally high degree, will yield returns nearly similar.

The most usual period for sowing in spring is the end of April, in the district of Quebec, and the middle of that month in the district of Montreal; the harvesting season commences about the middle of August, and continues until the beginning of September, but these periods are liable to fluctuation, both later and earlier. Much ploughing is generally done in the autumn; its extent, however, being governed by the rigour of the weather, the operation having been sometimes arrested from that cause, early in October, when, at others, it has continued until the middle, and even to the end of November. Haymaking usually begins between the 10th and 12th of July, and lasts till the commencement of August.

The aggregate amount of the produce of the province will be seen by the following table, calculated from data, which may be relied upon, as leading at least to a very near approximation of the truth, if not to results unimpeachably correct. The mode adopted in obtaining the information necessary for the construction of such a statement, was not unlike that followed by Mr. Gourlay in the statistics of Upper Canada; but it should be remarked, that facilities exist in Lower Canada in the means of collecting authentic facts, which the nature of things in the upper province does not allow. In the lower province, the seignorial lands compose the mass of the settled parts of the country, and in each seigniory are to be found two or three heads or sources, where centres every requisite information relative to the agricultural and statistical resources of the feudal settlements; these heads being usually the seigneur, the curate, and the notary, or some of the more intelligent inhabitants of the different seigniories, or parishes, who form so many different *points d'appui,* upon which much reliance may obviously be placed, from the close and immediate relation that necessarily subsists between the seigneur and his vassals, the curate and his parishioners, and the notary (who is generally considered one of the notables of the place) and the inhabitants, who very frequently resort to him. Captains of militia, and other intelligent individuals in the country, have also been consulted as to the agricultural state of the province, and we have not unfrequently, in the course of upwards of 3,000 miles of travel, in all parts of Lower Canada, entered the labourer's humble dwelling, when his family were engaged at the spinning-wheel and the loom, to ascertain the exact state of the domestic manufactures of the country. Such of the seigniories as we did not personally traverse, and these are few in number, we became almost equally well acquainted with, through the circumstantial and intelligent replies of the seigneurs and reverend curates, to circular queries transmitted to them, embracing in their purport all the objects mentioned in the agricultural statement, and also many of those comprised in the columns of the statistical table. As regards the townships, the same means, modified by circumstances, were resorted to for information, much was obtained by personal inspection in the progress of official tours, whilst the official returns of township agents, made quarterly to us, were likewise sources of the most correct and circumstantial facts, relative to the state of the new settlements of the colony.

STATEMENT, BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES, OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, LIVE STOCK,

PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTY UPON AN AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS.

No.	Counties.	Wheat. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Peas. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Buck Wheat. Bushels.	Indian Corn. Bushels.	Mixed Grain. Bushels.	Maple Sugar. Cwts.	Potatoes. Bushels.	Hay Ton
District of Montreal.												
1	Acadie	62,000	59,000	7,900	23,020	7,244	2,000	5,180	3,800	1,062	169,500	29
2	Beauharnois	61,805	46,660	14,000	41,800	11,550	5,400	20,950	5,374	1,326	195,400	25
3	Berthier	117,636	159,632	14,981	38,959	5,375	2,500	3,296	4,085	1,064	470,913	64
4	Chambly	136,166	90,440	12,910	28,685	14,508	2,500	1,985	4,115	195	247,157	38
5	La Chenaye	48,100	43,950	6,130	21,588	3,910	700	9,000	4,900	491	201,579	33
6	La Prairie	151,800	111,600	9,900	58,260	21,900	1,000	20,910	4,910	1,054	153,500	54
7	L'Assomption	56,780	39,330	1,117	15,335	3,000	500	5,600	5,200	362	161,000	25
8	Missisqui	86,833	93,700	12,000	35,700	6,000	20,300	36,706	4,000	581	252,000	28
9	Montreal	126,000	93,860	13,120	17,066		2,500	1,456	15,150	98	495,857	42
10	Ottawa	22,846	24,760	1,250	6,810	8,166	7,000	31,833	4,200	500	42,805	6
11	Richelieu	92,300	83,419	4,341	24,600	5,490	3,000	3,260	5,800	554	156,790	43
12	Rouville	167,216	89,740	28,200	39,900	8,220	3,020	16,975	4,910	642	140,300	45
13	St. Hyacinthe	114,771	95,400	13,706	17,072	3,220	5,107	1,844	5,250	610	69,110	56
14	Shefford	36,568	51,543	6,950	21,608	2,200	9,796	17,915	2,500	384	70,800	15
15	Stanstead	90,020	85,700	14,000	18,850	1,944	2,780	25,332	2,600	531	136,100	34
16	Terrebonne	75,764	60,442	4,772	22,170	2,312	3,000	3,284	3,990	312	305,702	53
17	Two Mountains	91,350	75,880	19,275	38,100	29,750	11,000	53,760	3,750	857	167,000	37
18	Vaudreuil	68,900	60,200	5,830	20,860		10,000	5,000	5,008	679	326,701	31
19	Vercheres	145,531	114,600	23,290	56,400	9,020	2,500	4,880	5,610	187	359,507	34
	Total	1,752,386	1,379,856	213,672	546,783	134,809	94,603	272,266	95,152	11,489	4,121,721	692
District of Quebec.												
1	Beauce	56,430	38,100	23,500	22,361	510	600	2,010	1,050	160	111,300	22
2	Bellechasse	100,848	82,300	11,720	17,530	2,585	2,500	910	3,105	568	235,534	46
3	Dorchester	55,000	43,500	6,450	19,000	4,058	145	7,040	5,500	1,810	93,100	29
4	Islet	93,806	73,500	5,714	15,824	8,669	2,100	4,550	6,568	982	247,137	41
5	Kamouraska	109,191	41,400	32,675	22,840	10,275	1,200	5,060	12,100	1,211	241,050	32
6	Lotbinière	59,700	42,250	1,991	11,000	2,490	1,000	1,885	4,350	647	30,440	22
7	Megantic	3,695	1,575	595	240	940	518	122	1,200	175	8,117	
8	Montmorenci	38,448	14,982	1,156	2,586	1,300		5,800	1,000	187	21,380	18
9	Orleans	31,924	20,896	2,605	16,500	3,165	2,500	315	2,195	162	106,065	16
10	Portneuf	94,354	84,740	6,829	28,605	4,500	4,060	2,730	3,150	1,053	340,458	42
11	Quebec	59,214	152,615	14,240	25,775	4,851	2,450	3,198	2,465	354	331,627	34
12	Remouski	34,528	14,460	10,793	6,073	6,110	1,000	60	15,864	726	19,460	16
13	Saguenay	56,734	16,735	5,336	4,135	3,480	2,000	3,297	3,200	296	62,736	26
	Total	793,872	627,053	123,604	192,469	52,933	20,073	36,977	61,747	8,331	1,848,404	348
District of 3 Rivers.												
1	Champlain	41,773	68,300	608	10,390	1,100	1,760	640	4,380	386	238,516	21
2	Drummond	18,080	14,503	1,994	2,931	1,230	170	8,331	5,100	306	27,330	17
3	Nicolet	76,350	47,109	3,200	17,620	4,283		310	3,500	936	66,620	38
4	Saint Maurice	89,600	85,900	13,080	14,640	3,130	2 500	330	4,280	648	129,880	32
5	Sherbrooke	80,871	62,910	3,619	18,280	19,043	2,291	13,260	3,180	709	103,119	30
6	Yamaska	56,300	39,000	3,340	17,400	1,015		638	6,150	743	40,900	29
	Total	362,974	317,722	25,841	81,261	29,801	6,721	23,509	26,590	3,728	606,365	169
Gaspe.												
1	Bonaventure	11,130	13,095		1,600			200	650	521	57,210	4
2	Gaspé	878	3,803		1,205			198	520	260	162,610	6
	Total	12,008	16,898		2,805			398	1,170	781	219,820	10
	Grand Total	2,931,240	2,341,529	363,117	823,318	217,543	121,397	333,150	184,659	24,329	6,796,310	1,228

STIC MANUFACTURES, AND QUANTUM OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION IN LOWER CANADA, 1827.

		LIVE STOCK.					DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.			LAND IN CULTIVATION.			
x. ts.	Butter. Cwts.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cloth (Etoffe du Pays). French ells.	Flannel and Home-spun (Petite Etoffe). French ells.	Linen. French ells.	Looms.	Under Crop. Acres.	Fallow and Meadow Land. Acres.	Total Quantum in Culture. Acres.
343	3,685	3,850	4,368	6,435	23,883	3,085	40,210	30,000	49,666	390	21,166	39,334	60,500
277	5,080	2,076	3,916	5,678	17,599	6,838	20,040	23,000	25,833	208	31,466	62,034	93,500
498	5,902	5,822	5,172	10,756	38,068	9,236	59,995	41,945	45,925	579	38,260	97,978	136,238
345	3,986	4,492	2,852	6,466	21,872	2,760	38,872	24,600	31,100	307	30,925	60,580	91,505
243	4,398	4,815	5,580	8,255	20,500	8,550	26,330	18,321	20,600	305	26,150	49,300	75,450
741	5,910	5,963	6,902	12,329	40,369	9,639	61,250	53,000	72,500	598	37,734	72,466	110,200
347	3,073	3,643	4,160	7,961	22,485	9,739	30,010	24,009	36,177	415	21,033	39,066	60,099
251	3,831	3,266	5,151	7,140	21,705	4,600	32,240	23,780	20,684	360	16,834	32,466	49,300
325	4,610	5,869	4,949	9,727	18,850	7,520	31,740	23,805	28,676	294	67,500	71,975	139,475
97	1,218	569	848	1,983	5,320	1,455	5,550	6,828	7,960	86	5,234	10,166	15,400
287	6,457	5,363	4,521	9,736	34,410	7,899	35,850	19,315	25,070	307	38,733	70,476	109,209
443	6,500	5,787	7,965	11,115	45,505	9,652	52,230	43,800	40,686	556	36,633	67,266	103,899
310	4,372	7,042	6,215	10,135	32,828	7,351	33,950	16,111	24,000	298	35,834	68,666	104,500
148	2,208	1,724	2,242	3,019	8,486	2,424	12,740	9,509	13,160	102	11,050	19,100	30,150
201	3,010	3,505	4,470	6,200	13,835	4,395	16,860	11,305	17,090	123	14,434	25,866	40,300
320	5,985	5,677	5,998	8,947	37,455	7,570	45,410	24,740	28,394	370	27,287	73,295	100,582
516	6,962	4,811	5,498	8,116	26,130	6,628	30,650	16,280	40,680	580	37,668	72,332	110,000
346	3,797	3,603	4,614	6,146	22,910	5,995	34,651	12,826	31,260	390	31,400	59,800	91,200
495	4,598	5,322	3,210	7,180	30,600	5,570	49,590	33,060	41,500	488	50,665	89,800	140,465
533	85,582	81,199	88,631	147,324	482,810	120,906	658,168	456,234	594,961	6,756	580,006	1,081,966	1,661,972
347	3,108	3,225	2,171	5,662	19,808	5,972	25,100	13,900	21,560	393	24,734	46,466	71,200
391	4,787	5,394	4,202	8,552	41,786	17,354	50,150	40,000	36,060	601	28,567	68,339	96,906
355	3,331	3,709	2,925	6,795	21,902	7,756	30,900	19,700	27,500	419	28,368	53,732	82,100
343	3,965	3,201	2,910	7,855	30,805	9,990	34,080	27,560	30,670	372	25,500	59,999	85,499
379	6,980	3,658	2,852	8,955	26,490	4,558	43,000	26,035	35,000	403	33,833	66,066	99,899
353	2,855	2,802	1,694	5,684	17,452	6,555	33,331	27,340	32,150	416	22,440	39,810	62,250
7	228	51	116	185	196	266	933	780	408	31	694	1,086	1,780
156	1,709	1,232	3,033	4,275	9,934	4,834	13,140	10,930	14,425	206	11,217	22,134	33,351
115	1,420	1,044	1,690	2,098	6,905	4,810	11,200	8,400	10,080	90	11,939	27,061	39,000
385	4,569	5,016	5,354	11,425	23,631	7,373	38,850	31,080	34,665	518	30,910	67,500	98,410
160	3,204	4,941	3,291	7,513	19,700	5,272	23,340	11,970	14,840	252	31,904	78,950	110,854
211	2,900	2,601	2,093	4,655	12,127	3,751	23,140	14,655	15,120	204	21,367	42,034	63,401
312	3,040	2,148	3,162	5,143	17,306	8,105	25,100	20,900	28,415	405	19,930	39,266	59,196
422	42,096	39,022	35,498	78,797	248,042	86,596	352,264	253,250	300,893	4,315	291,403	612,443	903,846
79	2,432	2,353	2,422	5,749	10,948	3,482	7,040	5,443	6,446	136	19,766	38,334	58,100
52	827	716	912	1,286	3,362	1,375	4,755	3,200	4,300	98	4,090	5,180	9,270
307	5,297	5,250	2,628	7,490	25,500	7,155	47,661	27,340	57,100	595	32,600	65,200	97,800
221	3,390	4,401	4,550	7,565	29,580	6,720	24,120	16,328	19,386	418	34,100	64,900	99,000
381	2,009	3,161	3,872	5,408	11,836	4,995	24,233	20,100	35,400	395	10,180	19,940	30,120
422	3,398	2,941	4,960	4,720	12,448	6,501	27,434	22,335	39,300	431	25,166	51,334	76,500
,762	17,353	18,822	19,344	32,218	93,674	30,228	135,243	94,746	161,932	2,073	125,902	244,878	370,780
8	323	427	943	1,076	3,442	3,220	5,232	3,000	608	67	3,258	3,400	6,658
4	610	962	596	600	1,154	785	2,766	1,010	302	32	1,629	1,700	3,329
12	933	1,389	1,539	1,676	4,596	4,005	7,998	4,010	910	99	4,887	5,100	9,987
,729	145,964	140,432	145,012	260,015	829,122	241,735	1,153,673	808,240	1,058,696	13,243	1,002,198	1,944,387	2,946,565

By the column of land under culture we find that there are nearly 3,000,000 of acres of improved lands in the province, and that of this quantum about 1-3rd is actually under crop, and the remaining 2-3rds are partly left fallow, and partly cultivated as meadow land. We have, therefore, rather upwards of 1,000,000, viz. 1,002,198 acres, that yield the grain of the country, besides roots and vegetables, which may be considered as absorbing about 250,000 acres of that quantum. Hence it appears that the whole aggregate amount in bushels of wheat, oats, barley, pease, &c., raised in the county, i. e. 7,295,963, is the produce of 752,198 acres of tillage lands, yielding an average of $9\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre; and this average, although higher than an estimate given by a very intelligent citizen * of Quebec, in his evidence before a committee of the assembly, is probably low, when it is considered that instances are not rare of one acre producing 20 bushels of wheat, and considerably more oats, maize, &c. But the apparent discrepancy can be easily conciliated by a very judicious remark of the gentleman alluded to, who considers the population of the province as having increased in a much more rapid ratio than the cultivation, which not only diminished the amount of the export of bread stuffs, but, owing to the advanced demand for them by the native population of the country, has rendered additional diligence necessary in the process of tillage, and, in some measure, forced the inhabitants, though almost imperceptibly, into agricultural improvements.

As a proof of the fact above stated, the following statements, taken from the printed reports of the crown lands committee of the house of assembly, will show that, with few exceptions, the export amount of bread stuffs from the province has considerably diminished since the year 1793.

* William Meiklejohn, Esq.

Export of Bread Stuffs from the Port of Quebec from 1793 *to* 1802 *inclusive**.

	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Wheat . . .	487,000	414,000	395,000	3,106	31,000	92,000	129,000	217,000	473,000	1010,033
Flour (bbls.)	10,900	13,700	18,000	4,300	14,000	9,500	14,400	20,000	38,000	28,300
Biscuit (cwt.)	9,800	15,000	20,000	3,800	8,000	12,000	21,500	25,000	32,300	22,051
		Bush. Wheat,				Bbls. Flour,			Cwt Biscuit,	
Amounting to		3,251,139				171,100			169,451	
Annual average		325,114				17,100			16,945	
Do. of Flax seed		7,500 bushels, and of Pease, Oats, and Barley							4,000	

The Exports of Bread Stuffs from the Port of Quebec for seven years, 1816 *to* 1822 *inclusive, in something near round numbers, is as follows*:*

	1816.	1817 & 1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
Wheat (bush.)		546,500	37,800	320,000	318,400	145,000
Flour (bbls.)	1,137	69,100	12,100	45,000	22,600	47,700
Biscuit (cwt.)	456	22,700	11,200	8,800	11,200	13,500
	Bush. Wheat,		Bbls Flour,		Cwt. Biscuit,	
Amounting to	1,367,700		197,637		67,856	
Annual average	195,386		28,233		9,694	

Wheat is the chief article cultivated by the Canadian farmer; yet it is not raised in much greater quantities than would be requisite for the consumption of the inhabitants, were not the import of Upper Canada flour into the lower province so extensive as to make up the deficiency that would arise by the export of corn from the port of Quebec to the British markets. The great and increasing tide of emigration to the country augments the demand for bread stuffs in a much larger ratio than their production, and it cannot therefore be expected that a dense population, under the Canadian system of husbandry, can both supply their own wants and have at the same time the means of exportation. However, as the township lands will progressively be thrown open, and

* Evidence of William Meiklejohn, Esq.

new farms are brought under cultivation, the produce will gradually assume a greater proportion to the population. And should the distillation of whiskey and beer be eventually introduced into the country, there is no doubt that the increased demand for barley and wheat, consequent upon this event, would give a new impulse to the culture of those species of grain, and render the province, in a measure, independent of foreign markets, for the disposition of its surplus corn. The cheapness of whiskey and beer, that would naturally follow the general introduction of distilleries of this description, must be considered by moralists as leading to excesses in drinking, but admitting its tendency, we cannot forget that the adulterated and deleterious beverage the people now universally drink, in the shape of rum, is not only cheap but far more pernicious than would be either whiskey or beer, and it is also without the redeeming advantage possessed by the latter, that of affording a market to the wheat of the country, and thus encouraging its cultivation.

The extent of the domestic manufactures of the province, exhibited by the table, will probably excite some surprise, but it serves to demonstrate, in a forcible manner, the resources of the country, and the independent condition of its inhabitants, as regards all the necessaries of life. Some counties are rather more manufacturing than others, and not only weave woollens and linens for their own use but also for sale; generally speaking, however, the peasantry of the different parishes are satisfied with clothing themselves from the produce of their own looms, the operation of weaving universally devolving upon the female branches of the family, who are thus employed during the late autumnal and the winter months. Few farmers cultivate more than half an acre in flax-seed, the growth of which supplies them with ample materials to manufacture their house linen, and only a few articles of wearing apparel, most of these being made of flannel. Flax grows with great luxuriance in Canada, and hemp has, in all cases in which it was fairly tried, succeeded equally well. It is particularly adapted as a first crop after the clearing of new lands, the soil being generally too rich in the outset for the production of grain, and there is no doubt, that in a country where the forests are daily making way for cultivation, a considerable portion of the new lands would be appropriated to the growth of hemp, if a

market were offered to the cultivator. That the encouragement of that article in the colony is a matter of vast importance to the mother country cannot be denied, since with Canada, as the source of the naval supplies of Great Britain, not only those of timber but of hemp, England might consider herself far more independent than she now is in this particular of European commerce, and remain unhurt by prohibitory treaties that may, sooner or later, supervene to check her trade with the Baltic. The subject is one which we have always esteemed of great moment to the interests both of Great Britain and of the British provinces, and having given much time to its serious consideration, we would call the attention of the reader, who is desirous of more particular information upon this head, to the Appendix at the end of this volume, in which is printed a plan submitted to the society of arts and sciences in Canada, for encouraging the cultivation of hemp in the province, with a *vidimus* of the probable advantages to be derived by a company that might be formed for the promotion of that object.

An article in the productions of Lower Canada, which deserves to be particularized, is *maple sugar*, not only from the extent to which it is now manufactured in most parts of the province, but from the conspicuous place it holds in the estimation of the peasantry of the country. The process of obtaining it is extremely simple, and is so far, generally speaking, from being considered laborious, that the sugar season, which usually commences and ends with April, is rather deemed one of festivity than toil. The rapidity of vegetation, or more properly its cause, the almost sudden transition from cold to heat, appears essential to the production of the article, at least in any quantities, inasmuch as the copious exudation of sap from the maple-tree is the consequence of its being rapidly dissolved from a congealed state, and converted into a thin saccharine serum, which exudes through a puncture or incision made in the rind of the tree, about three or four feet from the root: in this incision a slender spigot is inserted to convey the liquid into troughs placed beneath for its collection, and thus is obtained the fluid whence the sugar is manufactured. The process of converting the sap into sugar is equally simple, and merely consists in boiling it until a sufficient degree of evaporation has taken place, to convert the liquid into a thick syrup which,

if it be intended to preserve the sugar in solid loaves, as is the most prevalent practice, is transferred to wooden or birch-bark vessels of various sizes, that become the moulds of the sugar when it has hardened. If it be meant that the sugar assume the appearance of muscovado, the sap is constantly stirred while boiling, until the moisture appears to have quite evaporated, when the residuum becomes friable, and perfectly resembling the West India sugar.

The average weight of sugar yielded by one tree is stated to be about $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., and in a country where, as in Canada, maple abounds, some estimation may be made of the possible quantity of that article which could be produced. Whether, however, it would be sound policy to encourage a systematic production of maple sugar in the province, is perhaps questionable, not only from its tendency to affect the consumption of West Indian commodities of that description, but also from its being a premium upon leaving large tracts of country in forest land, instead of being converted into corn and hemp fields, which appear to us the most valuable of the two purposes to which the soil could be devoted. Maple sugar will nevertheless ever continue a favourite luxury, if not a necessary, with the Canadian peasant, who has not unaptly been considered * as having for it the same sort of natural predilection that an Englishman has for his beer, a Scotchman for his scones, and a Mexican for his pulque.

Of late years agriculture has become a subject of particular solicitude in the province, and there have in consequence been formed, in the various districts, very intelligent societies, under the patronage of government, for its promotion, whose endeavours have in general been attended with considerable success. The premiums offered by these societies extend to most articles of produce, and particularly to the amelioration of stock-farming, an important branch of rural economy, which had hitherto been greatly neglected, but which is now become a subject of almost paramount interest in the estimation of the agriculturist. The exhibitions of cattle that take place every spring, under the auspices of the agricultural societies in the three districts, show an obvious improvement

* Political and Historical Account of Lower Canada by "A Native Canadian."

in the breed of horses, horned cattle, sheep, &c. The exhibition of produce is equally indicative of the progressive advancement of agriculture to higher perfection. Nor are the manufactures of the country left without some encouragement, premiums being offered for the best manufactured straw-hats, woollens, linens, &c. that usually bring out excellent specimens of the manufacturing abilities of the Canadian peasantry.

The annual and monthly reports of these societies usually contain hints and suggestions to the farmer, well calculated to aid him in his labours, if attended to. There are likewise in both cities, Quebec and Montreal, associations for the encouragement of horticulture, which have led to considerable ameliorations in the culture of garden fruits and vegetables. In fact, great pains are taken, as well by the legislature as by public associations and individuals, to promote the agriculture of the province in all its branches ; and there is no doubt, that the monies liberally voted by the house of assembly, to be laid out in premiums, under the judicious control of the agricultural societies, added to the influence of individual zeal and example, will ere long eradicate some of the older prejudices, to which the Canadian agriculturist remains still attached, and introduce the more enlightened system of cultivation now applied so successfully in Europe.

CHAPTER XIV.

Tenures in Lower Canada.

When Canada was first established as a colony of France, the feudal system still prevailed in Europe, with much of its original gothic vigour, and, as might naturally be expected, its spirit as well as its practice were at once transferred to those distant possessions, and the lands therein universally granted under the feudal tenure. However, as the settlements of the country progressively acquired strength and consequence, and its government became a subject of more immediate solicitude to the French crown, a variety of modifications were, from time to time, introduced in the feudal code, that tended on the one hand to abridge the exorbitant privileges of the seigneur, and on the other to add to the independence of the vassal. These modifications, combined with the tacit relinquishment of several rights that formerly attached to feudality, but which have since become obsolete, have given to the feudal tenure in Lower Canada peculiarities that belong to itself, and which seem singularly well adapted to the local circumstances of the country.

It was not until 30 years after the conquest, in 1759, that the tenure in free and common soccage was effectually introduced, although the most strenuous endeavours appear to have been used long before by the loyalists, who had emigrated from the revolted colonies to the province of Quebec, to obtain from the mother country an abandonment of the seignorial tenures, and the adoption of those to which they had hitherto been accustomed.

The remarkable delicacy manifested by the imperial government on this subject is an instance of the magnanimity of a conqueror that cannot fail to add lustre to the British name, whilst its recollection must tend to draw the link still closer between the mother country and the colony. That it was intended to leave the inhabitants in the ample enjoyment of

their ancient usages, religiously to respect and protect their laws and institutions, and in furtherance of this intention, to propagate the original tenures of the province, is evident from the 38th article of his late most gracious majesty George the Third's instructions to Guy Carleton, Esq., the governor of the country, in 1775 *.

Nor was this the only manifestation of his late majesty's most gracious pleasure on this subject, for we find that, in the 40th article of the royal instructions, given to Lord Dorchester in 1786, after directing that the loyalists and disbanded troops should receive, as a reward for their services, grants of the waste lands of the crown, his majesty distinctly prescribes that the lands so to be granted should be held *en seigneurie* †.

By the 31st George III. chap. 31, commonly called in Canada the Constitutional Act, the province of Quebec was divided into the provinces

* "By our commission to you, under our great seal of Great Britain, you are authorized and empowered, with the advice and consent of our council, to settle and agree with the inhabitants of our said province of Quebec, for such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as now are or shall hereafter be in our power to dispose of; it is therefore our will and pleasure, that all lands which now are or hereafter may be subject to our disposal, be granted in fief or seigneurie, in like manner as was practised antecedent to the conquest of the said province, omitting however, in any grant that shall be passed of such lands, the reservation of any judicial powers or privileges whatever:—and it is our further will and pleasure, that all grants in fief or seigneurie, so to be passed by you as aforesaid, be made subject to our royal ratification or disallowance, and a due registry thereof within a limited time, in like manner as was practised in regard to grants and concessions held in fief and seigneurie under the French government."

† "Such lands to be divided into distinct seigneuries or fiefs, to extend from two to four leagues in front, and from three to five leagues in depth, if situated upon a navigable river, otherwise to be run square, or in such shape and in such quantities as shall be convenient and practicable, and in each seigneurie a glebe to be reserved and laid out in the most convenient spot, to contain not less than three hundred acres, nor more than five hundred acres; the property of which seigneuries or fiefs shall be and remain vested in us, our heirs and successors; and you shall allot such parts of the same as shall be applied for by any of our said loyal subjects, non-commissioned officers, and private men of our forces, reduced as aforesaid, in the following proportions, that is to say," &c.

"The said lands to be held under us, our heirs, and successors, seigneurs of the seigneurie or fief in which the same shall be situated, upon the same terms, acknowledgments, and services, as lands are held in our said province, under the respective seigneurs holding and possessing seigneuries or fiefs therein, and reserving to us, our heirs and successors, from and after the expiration of ten years from the admission of the respective tenants, a quit rent of one halfpenny per acre."

of Lower and Upper Canada, evidently with a view of dividing the feudal from the soccage lands of the country, in order to obviate as much as possible the confusion attendant upon a mixture of repugnant tenures. It is true that it is left *optional* with the grantee, by the 43d section of the act, to obtain his lands under the free and common soccage tenure, in the lower as well as in the upper province, but these grants were to be "subject nevertheless to such alterations with respect to the nature and consequences of such tenure of free and common soccage, as might be established by any law or laws by his majesty, his heirs and successors, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council and assembly of the province."

Notwithstanding these repeated and powerful manifestations of the desire of the crown, to perpetuate the tenure of fief and seigniory in Lower Canada, as most consonant not only with the habits and feelings of the people, but consistent with a more uniform and systematic order of things, no fresh grants in fief were made after the conquest, if we except those of Shoolbred and Murray Bay, and the whole of the lands of the colony, not previously granted under the feudal system, are now considered as soccage lands, and are almost wholly laid out in townships.

By the ancient custom of Canada, lands were held immediately from the king *en fief*, or *en roture*, on condition of rendering fealty and homage on accession to the seignorial property; and, in the event of a transfer thereof, by sale or otherwise, except in hereditary succession, it was subject to the payment of a *quint*, or the fifth part of the whole purchase money, and which, if paid by the purchaser immediately, entitled him to the *rabat*, or a reduction of two-thirds of the *quint*. This custom still prevails.

The tenanciers, censitaires, or holders of lands *en roture*, are subject to some particular conditions, but they are not at all burthensome; for instance, they pay a small annual rent, usually between 2*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. for each arpent the farms have in front (though in many seigniories the rents of new concessions have been considerably increased); to this is added some article of provision, such as a couple of fowls, or a goose, or a bushel of wheat, or something else of domestic consumption. They

are also bound to grind their corn at the *moulin banal*, or the lord's mill, where one-fourteenth * part of it is taken for his use as *mouture*, or payment for grinding; to repair the highways and by-roads passing through their lands, and to make new ones, which, when opened, must be surveyed and approved by the grand voyer of the district, and established by process verbal †. Lands are sometimes held by *bail emphitéotique*, or long lease of 20, 30, 50, or any number of years, subject to a very small rent only. *Franc aleu* is a freehold, under which lands are exempt from all rights or duties to seigneurs, acknowledging no lord but the king ‡. *Censive* is a feudal tenure, subject to an annual rent, paid either in money or produce.

The seigneurs, by the old laws that have now become obsolete, were entitled to constitute courts, and preside as judges therein, in what is denominated *haute, moyenne, et basse justice*, which take cognizance of all crimes committed within their jurisdiction, except murder and treason. This privilege has lain dormant ever since the conquest, nor is it probable that it will ever be attempted to revive it, as such ample provision is made for the regular administration of the laws. The *lods et ventes* constitute part of the seigneur's revenue. It is a right to a twelfth part of the purchase money of every estate within his seigniory that changes its owner by sale, or other means equivalent to a sale. This twelfth is to be paid by the purchaser, and is exclusive of the sum agreed upon between him and the seller: for prompt payment of it a reduction of a fourth part is usually made. In cases of a sale of this nature the lord possesses the *droit de retrait*, which is the privilege of pre-emption at the highest bidden price, within forty days after the sale has taken place; it is, however, a privilege but seldom exercised. All the fisheries within a seigniory contribute to increase the proprietor's revenue, as he receives a tithe of all the fish caught, or an equivalent sum.

* It appears that the rate of *mouture* is higher in the United States, where the greatest competition obtains, and that it stands at one-twelfth.—*Land Reports, H. A. L. C.*

† In the Appendix will be found a formula of the *censitaire*'s title, or *bail à cens*, which is best calculated to convey a knowledge of the precise conditions of the grant.

‡ The only two fiefs in franc aleu in the province were those of Charlesbourg, near Quebec, and 600 arpents near Three Rivers, granted to the late order of jesuits, and now reverted to the crown.—*Cugnet.*

Besides these rights, he is privileged to fell timber anywhere within his seigniory for erecting mills, repairing roads, or constructing new ones, or other works of public and general utility. Lands held by Roman catholics, under any of the afore-mentioned tenures, are further subject to the payment to their curates of one twenty-sixth part of all grain produced upon them, and to occasional assessments for building and repairing churches, parsonage-houses, or other works belonging to the church.

It may be thought, from the foregoing enumeration of the obligations of the feudal tenant or *censitaire*, that his condition is by no means so happy as to render a propagation of the seignorial tenure very desirable; but, however these obligations may in theory appear numerous or oppressive, they are not at all considered so in practice, and the *habitant* of the country would not willingly forego his present modified vassalage, if indeed the independent condition of the Canadian *censitaire* can be so called, for the most absolute freehold. In looking a little farther into the comparative advantages of both systems of tenure, at least as regards the early settlements of a country, it will perhaps be found that the feudal system is the best calculated to aid and promote the first steps of colonization, from the circumstance of its requiring less capital, and of its concentrating the energies of a new settlement, in such a way as to enable the settlers mutually to assist one another, whilst, superadded to these advantages, they collectively enjoy the countenance, aid, and protection of the seigneur, who is himself interested in the prosperity of a rising colony, that is to give value to his property. The seigneur is, in some instances, bound to open roads to remote parts of his fief, and is expected to provide the settlers with the means of grinding their corn, by the erection, within the seigniory, of a competent mill for that purpose.

The conditions of the title are also such as to forward the settlement of the country, from their being imperative upon the censitaire to cultivate and reside on the land, *tenir feu et lieu*, within a year and day from the date of the concession *. The seigneur cannot dispose, by sale, of

* "Sont tenus tous censitaires en la province de défricher, mettre en culture et tenir feu et lieu sur les terres à eux concedées par les seigneurs, dans l'an et jour, datée de leurs titres; sous peine de réunion de leurs terres aux domaines des seigneurs."—*Cugnet, art.* 43.

forest lands, but is bound to concede them, and, upon his refusal to do so, the applicant may obtain from the crown the concession he requires, under the usual seignorial stipulations, in which case the rents and dues appertain to the king*. We are not aware, however, of any recorded instances of this having taken place in the colony.

It has been observed, in speaking of the agriculture of the country, that a very minute subdivision of the feudal lands in Lower Canada has taken place, arising out of the equal division of property by inheritance. But the tendency of the law which prescribes such a mode of succession, *i. e.* that of reducing farms to mere shreds, was provided against by an ordinance of the French king, dated the 28th April, 1745, registered in the province†, the provisions of which were strictly enforced up to the period of the conquest. It formally prohibited all censitaires in the seigniories from building their houses and stables upon lands that were less than one arpent and a half in front, by a depth of 30 or 40, under a penalty of, 1st, 100 livres *tournois*, to be applied to the relief of the poorer families of the place, and, 2ndly, to the demolition of such houses and stabling. They were, however, allowed to erect barns upon lots of inferior extent for the reception of produce, and even these barns, it appears‡, were to be built of wood only.

The effect of this salutary ordinance was to oblige the junior branches of the family to repair to the new lands, to bring the seigneur's estate more rapidly under cultivation, to leave the immediate ancestor, or the co-heir, in a greater degree of ease and independence; in fact, its operation was attended with consequences beneficial to all parties. It was, however, imperceptibly departed from, and the condition of the *habitant* has in most seigniories become evidently deteriorated, the increase of tillage not having kept pace with the increase of population. It is proper, nevertheless, to observe that, of later years, less reluctance has been manifested by the younger members of the Canadian peasantry to leave the paternal roof for the establishment of new farms, and the opening settlements in the remote concessions of the seigniories are evidence of the

* Cugnet, art. 44.

† Edits and Ordonnances, vol. i. p. 551.

‡ Cugnet, art. 45.

fact. Yet it cannot be said, that they have overcome all their scruples relative to the occupation of township lands, with the tenure of which they are unacquainted; but the strong aversion they have always betrayed to removing beyond the sight of the parish spire, or the sound of the parish bell, is gradually wearing away; more, however, from having become familiar with the subject and circumstances of new settlement, than a diminution of those neighbourly and social habits that characterize the honest and virtuous peasantry of the country.

The total quantity of land granted *en seigneurie* in the province exceeds 12,000,000 superficial French arpents, or about 15,390 square miles: that laid out in townships, under free and common soccage, amounts to 6,300,000 acres, but of this quantum not more than one-half is actually granted, and the residue of the province remains unsurveyed, and is generally known under the denomination of *waste lands of the crown*, and liable as such to be granted *en fief* and *seigneurie*, or in soccage at his majesty's pleasure,

The soccage tenure, which is in fact the *franc aleu roturier* of the feudal system *, is probably more in accordance with the spirit of the age than the *censive*, and it cannot be denied that in some respects it is well fitted eminently to promote individual industry and enterprise, the landholder being wholly unshackled by any condition whatsoever, neither rents, *corvées*, mutation fines, *banalité* or the obligation of grinding his corn at the seignorial mill; in fact, the soccage freeholder is bound to no other obligations than those of allegiance to the king and obedience to the laws. The township settlements of the province, although the date of their commencement is comparatively recent (1798), now compose a very flourishing and interesting section of the country, and although their population at present bears but a small proportion to the population of the whole province, the rapidity of its increase, both natural and contingent, as arising from emigration, must ere many years throw considerable weight into the scale of their importance. The inhabitants of the townships have, however, been hitherto exposed to much embarrass-

* "Franc aleu roturier est terre sans justice ou seigneurie, pour laquelle le detenteur ne doit cens, rentes, lots, et ventes, ni autres redevances." *Coutume de Paris, art.* 68, *Cugnet thereon, art.* 32.

ment, from the particular mode in which soccage lands were originally distributed, every second and third lot, alternately, in each range being reserved for the crown and the protestant clergy, whereby one-seventh of the whole township remained, appropriated by law, for the future disposition of his majesty's government, and one-seventh for the maintenance and support of the church of England in the province. We have already, in another part of this work, noticed the tendency of these reservations to interfere with the contiguity and prosperity of the settlements of the townships, and remarked the judicious change, in this respect, that took place under the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie: the chequered system having, in numerous cases, been superseded by the plan of *blocking* the reserves, that is, the appropriation of two distinct tracts within each township, one of which contains the seventh reserved for the crown, and the other the seventh reserved for the clergy, and these tracts are generally so situated as to prevent their interference with the settlements at a time when, from their infancy, great injury is sustained by the interloping of unimproved lands.

Another drawback upon the inhabitants of the townships, which has hitherto operated against the advancement of the settlements, is to be found in the extensive tracts originally granted by government to leaders and their associates *, under conditions that were never fulfilled by the grantees, who have, nevertheless, by themselves, or their representatives, continued the proprietors of the soil, which is left uncultivated, and an almost insuperable check to the progress of agricultural improvement. The indulgent forbearance of his majesty's government towards the holders of these lands originated in the knowledge of the difficulties that formerly attended the clearing and cultivating of forest land, but a due regard to the interests of actual settlers and to the progressive im-

* The term leader applies to the person who made the necessary applications, and incurred all the expenses previous to obtaining the patent, and also paid all fees that became due on the issuing of the patent for a grant of land. By the royal instructions which were made known in the year 1796, each leader had a right to make an application and obtain for himself and thirty-nine associates twelve hundred acres of land each; but, in consideration of the heavy expenses which the leader was obliged to incur, previous to his obtaining the grant, a bond was generally entered into between the leader and the associate, by which the latter bound himself to convey to the former one thousand acres out of his twelve hundred.

provement of the province, has induced his majesty's government to resort to measures calculated to compel the proprietors of the soil forthwith to settle their lands, under penalty of cancelling their letters-patent, and re-annexing the grants to the territory of the crown. For this purpose the creation of a court of escheats is provided for by 10th section of an act of the imperial parliament, 6th Geo. IV. chap. 59, which authorises the governor, lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government of the province, to constitute and appoint one or more commissioners of escheats and forfeitures of land within the said province. These commissioners are empowered to inquire from time to time, on information being made and filed by the attorney or solicitor-general of the province, into the liability of lands to escheat, by reason of the non-performance of the conditions of settlement, and the verdict of a jury of twelve men, to be summoned in the usual way, is to be obtained of the fact, whereupon the forfeited lands become revested in his majesty; but it is provided, that the lands so forfeited shall not be regranted till after the expiration of one year from the date of their escheat, excepting "to the person or persons holding or claiming the same under the former letters patent thereof, or by a lawful title derived under the same." The clerk of the court is enjoined to give notice of the filing of any information within fourteen days, through the medium of the gazette, and moreover to have such notice posted in some public place, as near as possible to the lands described in such information, notifying all persons interested of the nature of the application, and the time of its investigation by the court, which time is not to exceed four months, or be less than two from the date of publishing such notice.

Under this act a commissioner of escheats has been appointed, and the court otherwise organized, but we are not aware that any case of forfeiture has yet been brought under its cognizance; but, situated as are large sections of the townships, there is no doubt that the functions of this court will not long remain inactive.

The British statute, by which the tribunal of escheats is created *,

* 6th Geo. IV. cap. lix. An Act to provide for the extinction of feudal and seignorial rights and burthens on lands, held à titre de fief and à titre de cens, in the province of Lower

is not confined to that object alone, but extends to matters far more general and important, as respects the tenures of the country. Its principal enactment has in contemplation the conversion of the feudal into the free and common soccage tenure, for which purpose the proprietors of fiefs and seigniories are authorised to apply to his majesty for a commutation of the burthens that attach to the tenure, and to receive a regrant of the same under free and common soccage. This commutation the seigneur is himself bound to grant to his censitaires, should any application be made to that effect, in consideration of an indemnity to be amicably agreed upon or fixed by experts or appraisers.

Canada, and for the gradual conversion of those tenures into the tenure of free and common soccage, and for other purposes relating to the said province. 22d June, 1825.

§ I. 3 Geo. IV. c. 119. Recited, Persons holding fiefs or seigniories may, on application to his majesty, and, on surrender of the ungranted parts thereof, obtain a commutation and release of feudal burthens due to his majesty thereon. Such fief or seigniory may be regranted to the proprietor in free and common soccage.

§ II. Feudal and seignorial rights on the granted parts of such seigniory not to be affected, until a commutation thereof shall be obtained as hereinafter provided.

§ III. Persons holding lands in fief, and obtaining a commutation as aforesaid, shall be bound to grant the like commutation to those holding under them, if required; for such price or indemnity as shall be fixed by experts.

§ IV. Seigniors or others refusing to grant such commutation may be impleaded in a court of law, and such commutation may be awarded by such court to the party requiring the same, on payment of the price of indemnity.

§ V. Such commutation having been voluntarily agreed upon, or awarded by a court of law, all feudal rights and burthens shall cease upon the lands for which the same shall be granted, and the tenure be converted into free and common soccage.

§ VI. Nothing herein contained to extend to discharge arrears.

§ VII. Persons applying for such commutation to give public notice to mortgagees and others having claims on such lands.

§ VIII. Lands holden in free and common soccage in Lower Canada to be subject to the laws of England.

§ IX. Certain parts of the coast of Labrador and adjacent islands reannexed to Lower Canada, 49 Geo. III. c. 27, 5 Geo. IV. c. 67.

§ X. Court of escheats may be constituted in the said province, to try forfeitures of uncultivated lands, liable to escheat to the crown. Court how to proceed. Inquests to be returned. No new grant of escheated lands to be made for one year.

§ XI. Notice to be given. Parties interested may traverse inquests.

§ XII. Certain parts of the clergy reserves in the said province may be surrendered, exchanged, and regranted for certain public uses and other purposes.

The substance of the act will be sufficiently collected from the note at the foot of the preceding page, and its title must appear abundantly explanatory of its object. It is obviously intended to effect one way, what the constitutional act was meant to accomplish another, that is, the extinction of repugnant tenures; with this difference, however, that the 31st Geo. III., chap. 31, tended to leave to Lower Canada its ancient tenures, whilst the Canada tenures bill aims at the conversion of the seigniories into soccage lands. That it is extremely desirable to do away with the existing distinction of tenures in the province, no one can doubt, who is aware of the perplexity it produces, from the total disparity of the laws by which the different tenures are respectively governed; but strongly attached as it is well known the Canadians are to the feudal system, it is not probable that the seignorial will yield to the soccage tenure, nor have the seigneurs of the country hitherto manifested the least desire of surrendering their present privileges, to avail themselves of the latitude given them by the act in question, of commuting the burthens which they themselves bear as the direct grantees of the crown. Since the promulgation of the law in 1825, two instances only of applications having been made, under the sanction of that act, are recorded, viz. one by the seigneur of St. Anne la Pocadiere, for the conversion, into free and common soccage, of one of the unsettled augmentations of his seigniory, and another by the seigneur of Grondines for a part of his fief. Indeed we have reason to think that applications of that description will be of rare occurrence hereafter, and that the end for which the statute was passed will in consequence be frustrated. When we reflect that a conversion of tenure carries with it a conversion of law, that the effect of a man's holding a farm in soccage instead of *en roture* is to alter the rule of descent by inheritance, to change the whole body of the law applicable to real property, and thus to introduce objects totally strange and novel to the censitaire; it is not surprising that insuperable obstacles should bar the success of any effort to prevail on the Canadian agriculturist to forsake his old tenure, and relinquish those laws and usages to which he is from long familiarity so inveterately attached.

CHAPTER XV.

Militia of Lower Canada.

The plan of converting the mass of the male inhabitants of a country into an organized military force, is obviously one of the vestiges of feudal government, which has been retained, divested of its feudal tyranny, as the most effectual means of combining the numerical strength and physical energies of the people to repel invasion on an emergency. By making every man a soldier, a competent degree of military spirit is kept up, which prepares the people for the defence of their country; whilst the circumstance of indiscriminately throwing into the ranks, the higher as well as the lower classes of society, seems to give a patriotic effect to the service, which adds more dignity to its character, and inspires the inferior orders, which constitute the chief body of the militia, with a greater degree of confidence and zeal.

The militia forces of Lower Canada, exclusive of volunteers, consist of 85 battalions, whose average strength ranges from 900 to 1,500 men each; their aggregate effective strength exceeding 90,000 rank and file, and the total number of officers being about 2,200. The volunteer corps consists of six troops of light cavalry, three artillery and three rifle companies, whose united numbers, including officers, do not perhaps amount to 800 men, but the martial ardour, and the spirit of discipline that characterize these corps are such as to render them very efficient, should any event occur to call their services into action. Viewed in the light of a school for military discipline, these corps are extremely useful; and as they are generally composed of young gentlemen of respectability, they may be considered as a means of supplying the militia of the province with effective and well-trained officers, capable of heading their troops and companies with honour to themselves and advantage to the service, should it ever be expedient to call out and incorporate any part of the sedentary militia of the province.

The following tabular statements will show the precise strength of the militia at four different periods, and the aggregate number in the actual possession of arms.

Recapitulation of the Strength of the Militia of Lower Canada in the years 1807, 1811, 1815, *and* 1827, *from the Adjutant-General of Militia's Returns.*

Year.	No. of Companies.	Staff, or Etat-Major.							Officers.					Militiamen.						Militiamen from 18 to 25 years.	Do. from 18 to 40 years.	Muskets.
		Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Aide-majors & Adj	Quarter-masters.	Surgeons.	Chaplains.	Orderly-serjeants.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Aide-majors & Adj	Serjeants.	Bearing arms. Married.	Bearing arms. Unmarried.	Absent.	Infirm.	Exempt.	Total.			
1807	460	23	24	31	41	3	3	2	10	447	495	408	37	1,435	30,535	14,176	528	2,409	3,441	54,072	12,610	18,313	10,044
1811	478	20	25	30	34	3	4	2		436	507	412	42	1,441	31,835	14,723	517	2,213	3,582	55,844	13,531	18,352	10,633
1815	510	23	63	63	44	18	7	8	5	483	506	454	117	1,691	27,008	14,554	794	5,306	3,250	53,929	11,010	26,039	7,413

Anno 1827.

Districts, &c.	No. of Battalions.	No. of Companies.	Staff, or Etat-Major.									Officers.			Serjeant-majors.	Quarter-master-serjeants.	Serjeants.	Militiamen from 18 to 59 years.		Total effective under arms.	Officers non-effective.	Serjeants non-effective.	Militiamen from 60 years and upwards.	Infirm.	Absent.	Exempt by law.	Total non-effective.	Grand Total en masse.
			Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Pay-masters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant ditto.	Chaplains.	Aide-majors & Adj.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.				Unmarried.	Married.								
Quebec . . .	20	222		25	37	6	12	7	10	1	3	52	211	234	199	9	5	682	9,890	14,781	26,164	29	7	2,680	1,830	402	396	5,344	31,508
Three Rivers & St. Francis	9	94	2	8	11	1	6	2	4		2	10	85	91	77	4	3	323	4,190	5,841	10,660	34	3	1,009	994	125	179	2,344	13,004
Gaspé . . .	2	15		2	3		2						13	11	13			58	634	677	1,413	4	2	31	49	9	28	123	1,536
Montreal . . .	35	382	2	35	62	5	22	13	20	2	3	59	359	397	350	15	8	1,164	14,426	24,363	41,305	82	20	3,038	2,198	517	466	6,492	47,797
	66	713	4	70	113	12	42	22	34	3	8	121	668	733	639	28	16	2,227	29,140	45,662	79,542	149	32	6,758	5,071	1,053	1,069	14,303	93,845

N. B.—3,262 Muskets in the possession of Militiamen of the District of Quebec.
1,567 ditto ditto ditto Three Rivers and St. Francis.
95 ditto ditto ditto Gaspé.
5,479 ditto ditto ditto Montreal.

10,403 Muskets being the property of Militiamen.

The provincial statute 10th and 11th Geo. IV. chap. 3, a temporary act which expires on the 1st of May, 1832, provides for the regulation of the militia, and under its authority a new organization of the battalions took place under the administration of His Excellency Sir James Kempt, calculated to correspond with the recent subdivision of the province into counties. The distribution of the militia effected by this re-organization will be found in page 390 *et seq.*, where the limits of the different battalions in each county and in the towns are particularly defined.

By this act every able-bodied male inhabitant of the province above 18 and under 60 years of age, having resided six months in the country, is liable to serve as a militiaman, unless exempted by law. These exemptions are numerous, and extend not only to the clergy and all civil and military officers of his majesty's government, but also to persons having served as officers of militia before the passing of the act, to physicians and surgeons, notaries, land-surveyors, ferrymen, millers, schoolmasters, stewards of religious communities, and students in seminaries, colleges, schools, and academies. The qualification of officers above the rank of captain, required by the 5th section, consists in being the *bonâ fide* proprietor of a real estate worth 50*l.*, Halifax currency, per annum, an estate valued at half that annual amount being sufficient to qualify any person to hold a captain's or subaltern's commission. There is but one annual muster enjoined, fixed by the act, for the same day throughout the province, (29th June), and this muster takes place by companies and not battalions. In case of war, invasion, or imminent danger, the governor is authorized to call out one-fifth of the unmarried militiamen of the province under the age of 30 years, to be drawn from the different battalions by ballot, and be liable to serve six months.

Of the efficiency of the militia forces of Lower Canada to protect the province against foreign aggression, we have already had abundant proof during the late war with the United States of America, which elicited at once the loyalty, zeal, and bravery of the inhabitants. The exploit of Chateauguay, which shed so much merited lustre upon the name of a Canadian hero, the late Honourable Colonel L. De Salaberry, C. B, the battle of Chrystler's Farm, and several other engagements, in which the militia forces gallantly participated during the campaigns of 1813 and

1814, are no equivocal testimony of their devotion and attachment to their king and their country. The alacrity with which the inhabitants thus flew to arms whenever their services were called into the field *, offers a fair estimate of the unqualified reliance to be placed upon their fidelity, should it ever be necessary again to appeal to them bravely to repel the attacks of an invader. The manifold blessings they enjoy, under the happy and free constitution and government extended to their country, are not viewed with indifference by the people, and they powerfully serve to generate and propagate the strongest attachment to the parent state; and whatever may be the legislative differences that have unfortunately prevailed from time to time in the province, there is perhaps not one heart but what glows with an honest and loyal affection towards his august sovereign, which it would require no ordinary injury to remove, and a very subtle political poison indeed to affect.

It is perhaps not forgotten that the Canadians, during the very heat of the provincial wars in 1775, before they could have had time to familiarize themselves with their new allegiance, stood nevertheless firm in the cause of loyalty; and that it was through the intrepidity of a party of Canadian boatmen, chosen and commanded by the late Commodore Bouchette, himself a French Canadian, that the then governor of the country, the late Lord Dorchester, was enabled, after escaping the most critical perils, to reach the capital of the province, where his arrival is well known to have alone prevented the capitulation of Quebec, and the consequent surrender of the country †. Such was the devoted feeling

* As a conspicuous instance of the zeal with which the inhabitants entered the ranks for the defence of the province, it may be stated that in less than seven weeks 157 rank and file were recruited by beat of drum in Quebec and its environs, whilst a still superior number was simultaneously raised in the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers, to form a corps of which I had the honour of being appointed major-commandant. The Canadian voltigeurs, so distinguished for services during the war, were levied with equal celerity.

† This exploit, which historians have related without nevertheless mentioning my late father's name, is circumstantially described in an History of Canada at the eve of publication in Montreal, by Dr. Labrie, a member of the house of assembly; and the substance of the description was communicated in London to the United Service Journal, from which the following extract is taken. The adventure, independently of its historical worth, is not void of interest, and it is therefore inserted at length :—

"In reverting to the history of the American revolutionary contest, no event will be found

of the people in Canada so soon after its conquest, and such is the loyal feeling that has been confirmed and propagated under the mild and beneficent government of Great Britain.

more strikingly illustrative of the extraordinary chances of war, than the perilous though fortunate adventure of the late General Sir Guy Carlton (then governor and commander-in-chief of the army in Canada), whose descent by water from Montreal to Quebec was effected with safety in the very teeth of danger, Montreal being already in the occupation of the American forces, under General Montgomery, and the shores of the St. Lawrence, for upwards of fifty miles below that city, possessed by the enemy, who had constructed armed rafts and floating batteries at the junction of the Sorel with the River St. Lawrence, to cut off the communication with the capital. Upon the successful issue of so hazardous an attempt is well known to have depended the preservation of Canada; and 'the taking of General Carlton, which appeared nearly certain, would have rendered its fate inevitable*.' But the happy arrival of the governor at Quebec at so critical a juncture, and the well-advised and active steps he immediately adopted, rescued, as it were, the country from the grasp of an enemy, and secured to Great Britain a footing on that beautiful portion of the continent of America, which circumstances threatened for ever to deny her. For this signal service Sir Guy Carlton was promoted to the peerage, with the title of Lord Dorchester."

"Foiled in several attempts to open their way to Quebec, General Carlton's armament were pursued, attacked, and driven from their anchors up the river by the provincials; 'so that as General Montgomery approached Montreal, immediately on the surrender of St. John's, the governor's situation, whether in the town or aboard the vessels, became equally critical †.' In this alarming dilemma, a clandestine escape from the surrounding enemy appeared the only alternative left; and an experienced officer, distinguished for his intrepidity and courage, was immediately sent for to concert measures for the general's precipitate departure. Captain Bouchette, the officer selected for this service, then in the command of an armed vessel in the harbour of Montreal, zealously assumed the responsible duty assigned to him, suggesting at the same time the absolute necessity of the general's disguise in the costume of a Canadian peasant ‡, to increase the chances of escape, should they, as appeared probable, fall in with the enemy, whose gun-boats (chiefly captures) were cruising in various parts of the river.

"It was a dark and damp night in November. A light skiff, with muffled paddles, manned by a few chosen men, provisioned with three biscuits each, lay alongside Captain Bouchette's vessel; and under cover of the night the disguised governor embarked, accompanied by the Honourable Charles De La Naudière, his aide-de-camp, and an orderly serjeant whose name was Bouthellier. The skiff silently pushed off, the captain frequently communicating his orders in a preconcerted manner by a touch on the shoulder or the head of the man nearest him, who communicated the signal to the next, and so on. Their perplexity increased as they approached the Berthier Islands, from the knowledge that the enemy had taken up strong positions at this

* Canadian Magazine, Vol. i. No. IV. p. 294. † Ibidem.

‡ Adolphus's History of George the Third's Reign, in relating this fact, gives the general the costume of a fisherman.

Number of Battalions of Militia in each County in the Province of Lower Canada, distinguishing the Volunteer Corps of Artillery, Cavalry, and Light Infantry, 1830.

ACADIE—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniory of De Léry. The *second* of the militia

point, especially on the islands south-west of Lake St. Peter, which commanded the channel on that side, and compelled their adoption of the other to the northward, though the alternative seemed almost equally fraught with peril, as American troops were encamped on its banks.

"The most imminent danger they experienced was passing through the narrows of Berthier, the shores of which were lined by American bivouacs, whose blazing fires, reflecting far on the surface of the waters, obliged them often to stoop, cease paddling, and allow themselves to drift down with the current, exhibiting the appearance of drifting timber, frequently seen on the St. Lawrence. So near did they approach, that the sentinel's exulting shout, 'All 's well!' occasionally broke upon the awful stillness of the night, indicating their perilous situation, increased by the constant barking of dogs, that seemed to threaten them with discovery. It obviously required the greatest prudence and good fortune to escape the vigilance of an enemy thus stationed. The descent, however, was happily effected by impelling the skiff smoothly along the waters with their hands for a distance of nearly *nine miles*.

"After ascertaining that the enemy had not yet occupied Three Rivers, they repaired thither from Point du Lac, nine miles from the town; and remaining there for a short space of time to recruit from their fatigues, Lord Dorchester and the whole party narrowly escaped being made prisoners by a detachment of the American army, who were now entering the town. Overcome by exhaustion, the general, leaning over a table in an inner room at Mr. De Tonnanceur's, fell asleep. The clang of arms was presently heard in the outward passage, and soon afterwards American soldiers filled the apartment adjoining that in which was the general himself. The governor's disguise proved his preservation; and Captain Bouchette, with peculiar self-possession and affected listlessness, walked into the governor's apartment, tapped him gently on the shoulder, and beckoned him away with the greatest apparent familiarity, to elude suspicion, at the same time apprising him cautiously of the threatening danger. Captain B. led the way through the midst of the heedless guards, followed closely by the general; and, hastening to the beach, they moved off precipitately in the skiff, and reached unmolested the foot of the Richelieu Rapid, where an armed brig (the Fell) was fortunately found lying at anchor, which, on the arrival of the governor on board, set sail for Quebec with a favouring breeze *."

"Arrived at the capital, the governor desired to land in Captain Bouchette's boat, and was accompanied by him to the Château St. Louis, where the important service he had just rendered his country was generously and magnanimously acknowledged in the presence of the assembled counsellors and notables.

"The successful defeat of the invasion of Canada, with the slender forces at the disposal

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* Quebec Mercury, April, 1814.

residing within the seigniory of La Colle. The *third* of the militia residing within the township of Sherrington.

Beauce—The militia residing within the above county form one battalion of infantry and one troop of volunteer cavalry.

Beauharnois—Forms two battalions. The *first* consists of the militia residing within the St. Regis Indian Lands, and the townships of Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke, and Hemmingford. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniory of Beauharnois.

Bellechasse—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of St. Michel, Beaumont, and their augmentation, Vincennes, Livaudière, and the parish of St. Charles. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Berthier, Bellechasse, St. Vallier and augmentation, and the township of Armagh. The *third* of the militia residing within the seigniory of St. Gervais and townships of Buckland and Standon.

Berthier—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniory of Berthier and augmentation, Du Sable or York, fief Petit Bruno or part of Maskinonge, fief Chicot, part of Lanaudière, township of Brandon, the islands of St. Ignace and Du Pads, and all the other islands in the River St. Lawrence nearest to the said battalion, in whole or in part fronting the same. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniory of La Valtrie and augmentation, and the townships of Kildare, D'Aillebout, and De Ramsay. The *third* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Lanoraye, Dautray, and their augmentation.

Bonaventure—Forms one battalion.

Chambly—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniory of Boucherville, fief Tremblay, that part of the parish of Longueuil which is within the county, and the two

of the commander-in-chief, and at so early a period after its conquest, when the country had comparatively but a few years before been transferred from the subjection of one sovereign to the allegiance of another, is an event that has immortalized the services of the late Lord Dorchester—one of the most popular governors Lower Canada ever had, and one whose successive administrations of the government of that province are still recollected with pride and pleasure by the people."—*United Service Journal, No.* XXVI. *January,* 1831.

first ranges of the seigniory of Montarville. The *second* of the militia residing within the third range of the seigniory of Montarville, and of that part of the barony of Longueuil which forms the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, known as Chambly West. The *third* of the militia residing within those parts of the parishes of St. Luke, Blairfindie, and St. John which are in the barony of Longueuil.

Champlain—Forms one battalion.

Dorchester—Forms one battalion.

Drummond—Forms one battalion of infantry and one troop of volunteer cavalry.

Gaspe—Forms one battalion.

Kamouraska—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Terrebois, Granville, and La Chenaye; L'Islet du Portage, Granville, and Kamouraska; and the townships of Bungay and Woodbridge. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of St. Denis, Rivière Ouelle and its augmentation, and Ste. Anne, and the township of Ixworth.

La Chenaye—Forms one battalion.

La Prairie—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of La Prairie de la Magdeleine and Sault St. Louis, with the islands fronting the same. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Chateauguay and La Salle.

L'Assomption—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the parishes of St. Sulpice, Isle Bouchard, Repentigny, and L'Assomption. The *second* of the militia residing within the parishes of St. Jacques and the townships of Rawdon and Chertsey.

L'Islet—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of St. Roch des Aulnets, Reaume, St. Jean Port Joli, the township of Ashford and augmentation, the seigniories of L'Islet, Lessard, and Bonsecours. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Vincelot and its augmentation, Cape St. Ignace, Gagnier, St. Claire, Rivière du Sud, and Lepinay, with all the islands in the St. Lawrence nearest to the said county, and in whole or in part fronting the same.

Lotbiniere—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the

militia residing within the seigniories of Lotbinière and augmentation, and St. Jean des Chaillons and augmentation. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Tilly or St. Antoine, Gaspé, St. Giles, Des Plaines, Bonsecours, and St. Croix.

MEGANTIC—Forms one battalion.

MISSISQUI—Forms one battalion of infantry and one troop of volunteer cavalry.

MONTMORENCI—Forms one battalion.

MONTREAL AND CITY—Forms eight battalions of infantry, two troops of volunteer cavalry, two companies of artillery, and two companies of rifles. The *first* battalion of infantry is composed of the militia residing within the Fauxbourg Ste. Marie, the division of Ste. Marie and St. Martin, and the division of La Visitation, country district. The *second* of the militia residing within that part of the town which is between the centre of St. Joseph-street to the south-west, Dalhousie-square, and the prolongation of Lacroix-street to the north-east; the River or Commissioner-street to the south-east; and Craig-street as far as Sanguinet-street, and from thence to the centre of St. Louis-street, Fauxbourg St. Louis, as far as Lacroix-street to the north-west; the Fauxbourg St. Louis and the division of St. Michel, country district. The *third* of the militia residing within that part of the town which is between the centre of St. Joseph-street to the north-east; to the centre of M'Gill-street and its prolongation to the south-east as well as the north-west; to the south-west of the small river, or the centre of Craig-street, to the north-west; the small river, commonly called River des Sœurs Grises, to the south-east; La Pointe à Callières and the division of the Tanneries, country district. The *fourth* of the militia residing within all that part of the suburb St. Lawrence, which is to the north-east of the centre of St. Lawrence-street, commonly called Grande Rue of the suburb of St. Laurent, as far as Sanguinet-street; 2d. the division of Ste. Catherine; 3d. the division of Côte de Notre Dames des Neiges, of the country district. The *fifth* of the militia residing within the west part of the suburb St. Lawrence, that is, all that part which is to the south-west of the centre of St. Lawrence-street, to St. Radegonde-street, and its prolongation; 2d. the suburb St. Antoine; 3d. the divisions of St. Antoine

and St. Luc, of the country district. The *sixth* of the militia residing within the suburbs St. Joseph and Ste. Anne, the divisions St. Pierre, St. Paul, and Island St. Paul, of the country district. The *seventh* of the militia residing within the parishes of Lachine, Point Claire, Ste. Anne, and Ste. Geneviève. The *eighth* of the militia residing within the parishes of Longue Pointe, Pointe aux Trembles, La Rivière des Prairies, Sault au Récollet, and St. Laurent.

The troops of cavalry and companies of artillery and rifles are composed of such militia residing within the county as may volunteer to serve in the same.

Nicolet—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Nicolet and augmentation, Godfroy, Roquetaillade, and Bécancour. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of St. Pierre les Becquets, Gentilly, Cournoyer, Dutord, and townships of Maddington and Blanford.

Orleans—Forms one battalion.

Ottawa—Forms three independent divisions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the townships of Lochaber and its augmentation, or Gore, Buckingham, and Templeton. The *second* of the militia residing within the townships of Hull, Eardley, Onslow, Bristol, and Clarendon. The *third* of the militia residing within the seigniory of La Petite Nation.

Portneuf—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Deschambault, Lachevrotière, La Tesserie, Francheville, Grondines, reste des Grondines, and their augmentations. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Gaudarville, Fossambault, Desmaures or St. Augustin, Guillaume Bonhomme, the seigniories Neuville or Pointe aux Trembles, Bourg Louis, Bélair and its augmentation, Dauteuil, Jacques Cartier, barony of Portneuf and Perthuis.

Quebec—City and Banlieue—Forms five corps, consisting of one battalion of artillery and four battalions of infantry. The battalion of artillery composed of the militia residing within the walls of the city of Quebec. The *first* of infantry of the militia residing in the lower town, within St. Nicholas-street, the easterly side of the same inclusively, and the

line of the Banlieue, bounded on the south by the River St. Lawrence, and on the north by the height of the cape, prolonged to the said Banlieue. The *second* of the militia residing within St. Valier and St. Roch suburbs, from St. Nicholas-street, the westerly side of the same inclusively, to the Banlieue of Quebec, except on the north side, where the River St. Charles shall form its limits. The *third* of the militia residing within St. John suburbs, from Côte St. Géneviève to St. Joachim-street, the north side of the same inclusively, and from the walls of the city to the line of the Banlieue. The *fourth* of the militia residing within St. Louis suburbs and that part of St. John suburbs, from Artillery-street inclusively, to St. Joachim-street, the south side of the same inclusively, and from the walls of the city to the line of the Banlieue.

The first, second, third, and fourth battalions, extending to the Banlieue, are understood to extend to the utmost limits of the Banlieue of Quebec, and to include the same, saving the exception made with respect to the second battalion.

The militia residing within that part of the county of Quebec out of the city and suburbs, on the north of the River St. Charles, form two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Beauport, Notre Dame des Anges, Dorsainville, and Lepinay, until intercepted by the Little River St. Charles, and the townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury. The *second* of the militia residing within fief Hubert, the seigniories of Sillery, St. Gabriel, and fief St. Ignace.

Richelieu—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia of the seigniory of St. Ours. The *second* of the militia of the seigniories of St. Charles and St. Denis. The *third* of the militia of the seigniories of Sorel and islands Bonsecour, Bourgmarie, West Bourgchemin, and St. Charles de Yamaska.

Rimouski—Forms one battalion.

Rouville—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniory of Rouville and Chambly East. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniory of Monnoir and augmentation. The *third* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Bleury, Sabrevois, Noyan, and Foucault.

Saguenay—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the

militia residing within that part of the seigniory of Beaupré within the county, the seigniories of Du Gouffre, St. Croix, and Isle aux Coudres. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Eboulements, Murray Bay, Mount Murray, and the township of Settrington.

SHEFFORD—Forms one battalion.

SHERBROOKE—Forms one battalion of infantry and two troops of volunteer cavalry.

STANSTEAD—Forms one battalion of infantry and one troop of volunteer cavalry.

ST. HYACINTHE—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the limits of the parishes of St. Hyacinthe, La Présentation, and St. Damase. The *second* of the remaining three parishes of the seigniory of St. Hyacinthe, St. Pie, St. Césaire, and Abbottsford. The *third* of the militia residing within the seigniories of De Ramsay and of Bourgchemin East.

ST. MAURICE—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within Ste. Marguerite, Three Rivers, and Banlieue, St. Maurice, Pointe du Lac, fief Gatineau, and the township of Caxton. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of River du Loup, Maskinongé, fief St. Jean and its augmentation, Carufel, and part of Lanaudière, and all the islands in the River St. Lawrence nearest to the said county, and in whole or in part fronting the same. The *third* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Grosbois or Machiche, fief Dumontier and Grandpré, and the townships of New Glasgow and Hunterstown.

TERREBONNE—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Terrebonne, Des Plaines, augmentation of Terrebonne, Blainville, formerly part of Mille Isles, its augmentation, and the township of Abercrombie. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniory of Isle Jésus.

TWO MOUNTAINS—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniory of Mille Isles, or Rivière du Chêne, and Isle Bizarre. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniory of Argenteuil, the townships of Chatham, Grenville and its augmentation, Wentworth, Harrington, Arundel, and Howard. The

third of the militia residing within the seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains and augmentation thereto.

VAUDREUIL.—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Vaudreuil, New Longueuil, Soulanges, Isle Perrot, and all the islands in the River St. Lawrence nearest to that part of the said battalion, and in whole or in part fronting the same. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniory of Rigaud, the township of Newton, and all the islands in the Grand or Ottawa River, and on the River St. Lawrence, nearest that part of the battalion, and in whole or in part fronting the same.

VERCHERES—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia of the seigniories of Vercheres, Bellevue, and the parish of Contrecœur, with the islands in front of the same. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Varennes, St. Michel, and La Trinité, Guillaudière, St. Blain, Belœil, and its augmentation. The *third* of the militia residing within the parishes of St. Marc and St. Antoine.

YAMASKA—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Yamaska, Bourgmarie East, St. François, Pierreville, Deguire, and Lussaudière. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Baye St. Antoine and Courval.

CHAPTER XVI.

Outline of the Constitution, Government, and Laws of Lower Canada.

In forming the plan of government for Canada, the broad principles of the English constitution were introduced wherever it was practicable. In the upper province no impediments to this course of proceeding were met with, but in Lower Canada some small deviations were found necessary, in order to reconcile it to the genius of a people so long accustomed to a different regime.

Here, as in the sister province, the civil department is administered by a governor, who is generally a military officer and commander of the forces, a lieutenant-governor, an executive council, a legislative council, and a house of assembly, or the representatives of the people. The governor and lieutenant-governor naturally exercise their authority under the royal commission. The members of the executive council, amounting to eleven in number, derive their appointments from the king, and this body exercises a direction over the concerns of the province nearly similar to that of the privy council in the affairs of England. The legislative council, which, by the act of the constitution, was made to consist of fifteen members, is at present increased to nearly double that number, all of whom are appointed by mandamus from the king, and constitute what may be termed the second estate of the province, which, with the governor and the house of assembly or third branch, forms the provincial parliament.

The house of assembly is composed of eighty-three members, and is a copy, on a small scale, of the house of commons of the imperial parliament. The representatives are chiefly extensive proprietors of land, who are elected for the counties by the votes of persons being actual possessors of landed property of at least forty shillings clear annual

value: for the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the boroughs of William Henry and Three Rivers, they are chosen by voters who must be possessed of a dwelling-house and piece of ground of not less annual value than five pounds sterling, or else have been domiciliated in the place for one year previous to the writs issuing, and have paid one year's rent, not under ten pounds sterling, for a house or lodging. There exists no disqualification either for the electors or the elected on account of religious tenets; for in this country, where toleration reigns in its plenitude, every one, whatever may be his faith, is eligible to fill any office or employ, provided the other qualifications required by law are not wanting.

The sittings of the legislature usually begin in January, and all the public and private business is in general gone through by the latter end of March, about which time it is prorogued, so that the session seldom exceeds the term of three months between January and April. Should parliament not be sooner dissolved, its duration is limited, by the act of the constitution, to the period of four years, when its functions expire, and writs are immediately issued for the election of another. At such a crisis, the independence and energy of the various voters, the professions and humility of the candidates, are as strikingly portrayed as in the more turbulent contests that take place on similar occasions in the mother country.

The governor is invested with power to prorogue, and in the exercise of his own discretion to dissolve, the parliament, to give or withhold the royal assent to bills passed by it, or to reserve them in cases of doubt or difficulty until his majesty's pleasure be made known thereon. Such acts as receive the governor's assent are usually put into immediate force, but his majesty may disallow any act so passed by the provincial parliament, within two years from the date of its arrival in England.

The acts that emanate from the provincial parliament are all of a local nature—such, for instance, as providing for the internal regulations of the country through the various departments; for its defence, as far as relates to enrolling and embodying the militia; and imposing taxes for raising the necessary supplies to defray the expenses of government,

over which supplies the legislature exercises a direct control. But any acts tending to alter or affect the constitution granted in 1791, the tithes, grants of land for the maintenance of the protestant clergy, the rights of presentation to rectories or the endowments of parsonages, whatever relates to the exercise of religious worship, or disqualification on account of religious tenets, the rights of the clergy, to changes or modifications of the discipline of the church of England, or of the royal prerogative on the subject of waste crown lands, must, after having passed the provincial legislature, be submitted to the British parliament, and receive the royal assent before they can pass into laws.

There exists in Lower Canada no regular code in which the laws of the land are systematically incorporated, nor would it, indeed, be a task of ordinary difficulty to collect and condense them, so divers are their elements, and so complex their character. The jurisprudence of the country may be said to embrace the French, the English, and the Roman or civil laws, and these are all so blended in practice, that it is often doubtful whence the rule of decision will be drawn, although the line of distinction is better defined in theory. The statute law of the province may be stated under five heads:—1st, The articles of capitulation, that form part of the guaranteed rights of the inhabitants; 2d, The 31st Geo. III. cap. 31, or the constitutional act, and all other British statutes expressly extending to the colonies; 3rd, The edicts, declarations, and ordinances of the Kings of France officially registered in the province; 4th, The ordinances of the governor and council anterior to 1792; and 5th, The acts of the provincial legislature subsequent to 1792. The text-book or common law, is the custom of Paris as modified by the customs of the country, and this law was co-extensive with the whole province until the passing of the Canada tenures' bill in 1825, which restricted the application of the French law to the feudal section of the colony, and introduced bodily the English laws to the remainder of the province. The criminal law of the province is the English code as it stood in 1774, and the statutes of a declaratory or modifying nature that have since passed the local legislature.

The judiciary consists of a court of appeals, a court of king's bench for the district of Quebec, one for the district of Three Rivers, and

another for the district of Montreal, three provincial courts, a court of vice-admiralty, escheats, quarter-sessions, and other minor tribunals for civil matters. The court of appeals is the highest legal tribunal of the province: it is composed of the governor, who is *ex officio* the president, the lieutenant-governor, the chief-justice of the province, the chief-justice of Montreal, and the members of the executive council, five of whom, including the president of the court, compose a competent quorum to hear and determine appeals. These appeals are instituted from judgments pronounced in the superior courts of king's bench, and when adjudicated upon are liable, if the subject-matter in contestation exceed 500*l.*, to be carried before the king in his privy council, which is the *dernier résort.*

The court of king's bench combines the jurisdiction of the king's bench and common pleas at Westminster. It has a civil and a criminal side, and an appellate as well as an original jurisdiction, inasmuch as appeals to it lie, in certain cases, from the decision of the provincial judges. At Quebec the court is composed of the chief-justice of the province and three puisne judges; at Montreal, of the chief-justice of the district and also three puisne justices; at Three Rivers the judges of the districts of Quebec and Montreal sit by turns, conjointly with the resident provincial judge. A puisne judge presides in each of the provincial courts, the jurisdiction of which is limited in the district of Three Rivers to 10*l.* sterling, and in that of St. Francis to 20*l.*, but in the district of Gaspé, by reason of its distance from superior tribunals, it is extended to 100*l.*

The governor, by virtue of his commission, is vice-admiral of the province; but the high and responsible duties of the vice-admiralty court, which sits at Quebec, are intrusted by commission to a judge-surrogate, who is also, though not necessarily, a judge of the court of king's bench. Of the court of escheats, as created by the 6th Geo. IV. chap. 59, a sufficient account has already been given in page 382. The quarter-sessions are courts holden in the different districts for the trial of misdemeanors, and crimes not involving capital punishment, for the regulation of the municipal policy, &c. They are governed in their jurisdiction, the form of proceeding, and the rule of decision, by the laws of England, and in fact are in almost every respect constituted as are the English courts of a similar nature.

As a consequence of the introduction of the British criminal code, the trial by jury is of course universal in all pleas of the crown; but in civil matters the appeal to the verdict of a jury is confined by statute to certain cases, viz. the demand must exceed 10*l.* sterling, the parties to the suit must be merchants or traders, and the subject-matter be grounded on debts, promises, contracts, and agreements of a mercantile nature only; or else the cause of action must arise from personal wrongs to be compensated in damages*. In all other cases, the judgment of the court is obtained both upon the fact and the law, and these cases compose about 3-4ths of the suits in the superior courts of king's bench.

The proceedings of the courts of justice, as well as those of the legislature, the printing of the laws, the publication of advertisements connected with legal process, are all, necessarily, in both languages, and it is not unusual to have party juries, one-half of whom understand English, and the other half French, only; which in general leads to the necessity of translating the address, the evidence, and the charge, and tends consequently to protract a cause to considerable length.

The judicature of the province, although not inefficient in its present state, is far from perfect; and measures are now pending in both houses of the legislature, calculated to amend it in its various branches. The distance of the seat of justice from very populous parts of the different districts, is a serious inconvenience to the inhabitants; not only by rendering suits enormously expensive, but from the loss of time consequent upon attendances in court under such circumstances. It is true that the circuit courts, which are holden every year in certain parishes of each district, meet in some degree this objection; but the jurisdiction of these courts is limited to 10*l.*, the circuits are only annual, and are in fact confined to but few places. The application of the English system of *nisi prius* would be a material improvement in the judicature of Lower Canada. It would extend the benefits of the trial by jury, give the parties an opportunity of being heard as it were on the spot, save costs, and otherwise facilitate the administration of justice.

* Provincial Order, 25th Geo. III. chap. 2.

CHAPTER XVII.

Sketch of Manners, Customs, and Character.

In a work professing to describe topography and statistics, a description of manners and customs will not probably be expected, nor indeed had we contemplated the consideration of a subject more strictly within the province of a different class of writers. It happens, however, that we have been recently anticipated in this task in a book under the title of "A Political and Historical Account of Lower Canada, by A Canadian;" and although we are far from coinciding in the politics of the author, and concurring in the views which he sometimes takes of his subject, we cannot withhold the cordial expression of our testimony to the graphical truth with which he has so admirably depicted the habits, usages, and character of the Canadian peasant. An attempt to improve upon so lucid and faithful a description would, perhaps, be worse than idle, and we shall therefore take the liberty of extracting largely from the 4th chapter of the work in question, and confine ourselves to occasional remarks as we proceed.

"Of the various circumstances connected with the habits and manners of a people, the most important are, *first*, the degree of difficulty experienced by them in obtaining the means of subsistence; *secondly*, the proportions in which these means of subsistence are spread over the whole mass of the population; and, *thirdly*, the quantum of the means of comfort which the people at large deem requisite to their happiness. Where the obtaining of subsistence is not a matter of overwhelming or exceeding difficulty, where the wealth of the country is spread in nearly even portions over the whole of the inhabitants, and where the standard of enjoyment is a high one, happiness must of necessity be the lot of that people. Such is the situation of my countrymen; and, from the

experience which my travels in various parts of the globe have given me, I well know that their comfort and happiness, excepting, perhaps, in the United States of America, can find no equal; and that the unfortunate peasant of Europe, apparently degraded in mind and worn out in body, exhibits a picture of wretchedness, which to the poorest *habitant* on the banks of the St. Lawrence would appear almost utterly inconceivable, and upon which his imagination could not dwell without surprise and disgust.

"The people, with hardly an exception, are proprietors of land, and live by the produce of their own labour from their own property. By the law of the country the property is equally divided among all the children; and from the small quantity of capital yet accumulated in individual hands, the divisions of land have become somewhat minute. Among the people of the United States there exists a roving disposition, that leads them in multitudes to make new settlements in the wild lands, and thus rapidly to spread civilization over the immense unreclaimed territories which they possess. This feeling exists not in Canada: the inhabitants, generally, are far from adventurous; they cling with pertinacity to the spot which gave them birth, and cultivate with contentedness the little piece of land which, in the division of the family property, has fallen to their share. One great reason for this sedentary disposition is their peculiar situation as regards religion. In Canada, as in all catholic countries, many of the people's enjoyments are connected with their religious ceremonies; the Sunday is to them their day of gaiety; there is then an assemblage of friends and relations; the parish church collects together all whom they know, with whom they have relations of business or pleasure; the young and old, men and women, clad in their best garments, riding their best horses, driving in their gayest *calèches*, meet there for purposes of business, love, and pleasure. The young *habitant*, decked out in his most splendid finery, makes his court to the maiden whom he has singled out as the object of his affections; the maiden, exhibiting in her adornment every colour of the rainbow, there hopes to meet *son chevalier:* the bold rider descants upon, and gives evidence of, the merits of his unrivalled pacer*; and in winter the powers of the

* The Canadians are peculiarly fond of *ambling* or *pacing* horses.

various horses are tried in sleigh or cariole racing: in short, Sunday is the grand fête—it forms the most pleasurable part of the *habitant*'s life; rob them of their Sunday, you rob them of what, in their eyes, renders life most worthy of possession. Moreover, the people are a pious people, and set an extraordinary value upon the *rites* of their religion. Take them where they may be unable to participate in these observances, and you render them fearful and unhappy. The consequence of all these circumstances is, that the Canadian will never go out singly to settle in a wild territory, neither will he go where his own religious brethren are not.

"The first occupation of the spring, or rather the end of the winter, with the Canadian farmer, is the making of his sugar *.

"The remaining operations of the farmer are nearly the same as in England; inasmuch as, with the exception of maize or Indian corn, the produce of the country is the same. The chief peculiarity of the situation of the Canadian is, that what he grows is rather for his own consumption than for the purposes of sale. Hitherto, for example, he has grown flax, for the purpose of making the greater portion of his linen; his corn is for himself; his cattle are fatted to be, for the most part, eaten in his own family; in short he nearly produces, at one time perhaps entirely produced, whatever he consumed. The introduction of English luxuries, however, has in some degree altered this: tea, English broadcloths and calicoes, cutlery, &c., now form part of the Canadian's necessaries, though the degree in which he is dependent solely on himself is far greater than that of an English farmer. In his own household are made the soap and candles he consumes: his shoes, or mocasins, are chiefly of his own or his wife's manufacture; so also with the greater portion of his clothing. This peculiarity, by multiplying the variety of his employments, serves in some measure to increase his sagacity, though the benefit is more than overbalanced by the loss of time necessarily attendant on this want of division of labour. Upon the whole, however, it may be safely asserted, that the means of subsistence are by the Canadian easily

* In speaking of the agriculture of the province, we have given some account of the mode of its production and manufacture.

obtained: his labour extends but through a part of the year, and during that period it is neither painful nor excessive.

" The comforts of the people, if compared with any other nation, are wonderfully great: their food, from their French habits, consists not of animal food to the same extent as that of the richer English, but is, nevertheless, nourishing and abundant. No griping penury here stints the meal of the labourer, no wan and haggard countenances bear testimony to the want and wretchedness of the people. I may say, I believe, without exaggeration, that throughout the whole Canadian population no instance can be found of a family unprovided with the complete and comfortable means of subsistence: the food, indeed, is oftentimes coarse, but always wholesome. From the length of the winter it is found necessary to kill in the autumn such stock as is intended for the winter's food: a great portion is immediately salted; some part is frozen; and thus though during the early part of the winter and the latter part of the summer the population live on fresh food, still for a great portion of the year their chief animal food is salted. With a little care, however, this might in a great measure be obviated.

" While the Canadians are thus universally well supplied with food, they are equally fortunate as to their clothing and their habitations. Till lately, the chief clothing of the population was wholly of their own manufacture, but the cheapness of English goods has in some degree induced a partial use thereof. Canadian cloth is, however, still almost universally used; and the gray *capot* of the *habitant* is the characteristic costume of the country. This *capot* is a large coat reaching to the knee, and is bound round the waist by a sash, which sash is usually the gayest part of the Canadian's dress, exhibiting usually every possible bright colour within the power of the dyer. This, with a straw-hat in summer, a *bonnet rouge* or a fur cap in winter, and a pair of mocasins made out of sole leather, complete the dress of the peasant. The women are clothed nearly after the fashion of a French peasant: a cap in place of a bonnet, with a dark cloth or stuff petticoat, a jacket (*mantelet*) sometimes of a different colour, and mocasins, the same as those of the men, form their every-day dress. On the Sunday they are gaily attired, chiefly after the English fashion, with only this difference—where the English wears one

the Canadian girl wears half a dozen colours. Here, as in the case of their food, no penury is manifest: an exceeding neatness in their persons, and cleanliness, that first requisite to comfort, mark the people to be above the influence of want, and to be in that state of ease which permits them to pay due attention to decency of external appearance.

"Of the habitations of the people I have already spoken. It is impossible, perhaps it would also be unnecessary, to give a minute description of the sort of houses which the farming population generally inhabit; suffice it to say, that they are generally constructed of wood, though, as the farmer becomes rich, he almost invariably changes his wooden for a stone house. For the number of the inhabitants, they are usually large and commodious. In the summer, from being low, they are generally uncomfortably warm, and in winter, by the aid of a stove, they are rendered completely uninhabitable by an European. The excessive heat in which the Canadian lives within doors is sufficient to kill any one, not from his infancy accustomed to that temperature. Without doors, however, the *habitant* bears with ease the piercing cold of the winter blasts,—

'Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes;'

when any one, not a Canadian, would be compelled to take every possible precaution against its painful influence, and he passes with impunity and without pain from his house, in which the temperature is above ninety degrees of Fahrenheit, into the open air, oftentimes twenty-five or thirty degrees below zero.

"During my residence in France I failed not to visit a large number of the peasants' houses, and to investigate somewhat narrowly into their various customs and peculiarities. The resemblance between the interior of a peasant's dwelling in Normandy and on the banks of the St. Lawrence was, to a practised eye, close and remarkable: with the exception of the flooring, which in Canada is always of wood, in France of bricks or flat stones, every thing is nearly precisely the same; the chimney always in the centre of the building, the partition between the kitchen and the large room in which the inhabitants dwell, at each end of which are the small sleeping-apartments. 'Le lit principal, entourré de serge verte qui est suspendue au plancher du haut de la grande salle, par une

targette en fer, le bénitier et petit crucifix à la tête; la grande table à manger, la couchette des enfans sur des roulettes en bois au-dessous du grand lit, les différents coffres pour y déposer l'habillement du dimanche; l'ornement des poutres, la longue pipe, le tulle Français ou fusil à long calibre, la corne à poudre, le sac à plomb, etc. etc., m'ont fait penser plus d'une fois à la résidence de mon ami Jean Gilbeau de St. Joachim.'

"The houses are seldom of more than the ground floor; they are constructed sometimes of planks, sometimes of solid trees, and are universally white-washed. They are generally surrounded by a scrambling sort of garden, in which there are quantities of fruit, vegetables, and flowers, but in which the beautiful neatness of an English garden will be sought for in vain. The fence is formed of coarse pieces of split wood; the walks are but tracks traced of necessity, and without much reference to order; and the whole, though it yields abundance and comfort, yet adds little to the beauty of the scene. It is almost entirely under the management of the women, who, using in place of a spade a species of heavy hoe, called a *pioche*, may be seen labouring with laudable industry during the parching days of summer, each in the little plot of ground she designates her garden, careless of the burning influence of the sun, and ignorant that in other countries the toil she undergoes is deemed beyond the reach of female strength. In the United States of America, at least in the northern and eastern states, such a sight is never seen: there the women take little or no part in the out-door work of the farm, and seldom appear abroad without a sun-bonnet, to shade their beauty from the scorching rays of the sun.

"Although neatness, at least English neatness, is not to be found in the habitations of the Canadian peasantry, perfect cleanliness is every where apparent, and, added to this comfortable quality, an unstinted sufficiency of the various articles of furniture required for a comfortable *ménage*. Beds in abundance, linen, and all the requisite culinary utensils, all that are really wanted are there. Again here, as in the circumstance of food, a high degree of comfort and enjoyment exists, and though the means may, to a delicate European, appear somewhat rude, the grand end of happiness is completely obtained.

"Few of the amusements of the people are peculiarly characteristic,

except those of the winter. I have already said that the winter is chiefly spent in pleasure, and that the greater part of the population, at that period, cease from serious labour. The chief pleasures of the inhabitants consist at this time of *carioling* and visiting each other. As the people live, for the most part, each on his own farm, the distance between neighbours becomes oftentimes too great for a pedestrian to go over with comfort; the snow lying on the ground for at least five months in the year, would also render walking unpleasant: a cariole, or light sleigh, is therefore universally used. Church-going, visiting, purchasing, in short every journey, whether of pleasure or business, is performed in the cariole. Every farmer possesses one, sometimes two or three; and the farm-horses, being exceedingly active and light, draw his winter carriage. The whole of this is evidence of great plenty and comfort;—the horses must be fed for many months, at no small cost, and might, if their masters desired, be profitably employed. The cessation from labour also, during the greater part of the period, is another proof of the easy circumstances of the people: not only is there a cessation from labour, but a constant round of parties, and dancing, of which the whole people are passionately fond. At these parties abundance of good things is always manifest. The people assemble not merely to see one another, but with a serious intention of enjoying themselves; and to this enjoyment they wisely deem eating to be an absolutely necessary adjunct. Healthy and robust as they are, it may easily be presumed, that the *quantity* of the viands is an essential particular. Their eating, like their dancing, is no mock proceeding; they dance with spirit, and they eat with vigour. Again, this is evidence of plenty.

"At their weddings the same custom is prevalent; a dance and a feasting always succeed this happy event; and not only one dance and one feasting but, most probably, a dozen. The whole bridal *cortège* in a long string of *calèches* if in summer, of *carioles* in winter, passing from house to house, and each night, for perhaps a fortnight, renewing, with unabated vigour, both the eating and the dancing *.

* Instances have, indeed, occurred of nuptial festivities having been thus protracted, but the practice is by no means universal.

"Thus passes the winter; and with the summer labour returns. The out-door sports of the English have no parallel in Canada; cricket, foot-ball, and the various gymnastic sports are there unknown; and the summer is almost entirely passed in labour. There is one exception, however, I am unwilling to pass over—this amusement has indeed immediate reference to gain, as it consists in *fishing*. The methods practised in the various parts of the country being somewhat peculiar, may perhaps be worth describing. In the spring the fish usually run up into the thousand small creeks (in England they would be called rivers) which fall into the St. Lawrence; these being oftentimes shallow, permit a man to wade across and along them; one carries a bundle of dry pine or cedar bark splinters lighted, and used as a torch, another follows with a barbed spear, having a handle eight or ten feet long, and, by the aid of the torch-light, he is enabled to see the fish as they lie along the bottom of the stream; which fish he cautiously approaches, and transfixes with his spear: when the water is too deep for him to wade, a canoe is procured; a light iron grate is placed in the bow, and filled with dry pitchy pine splinters, which blaze vehemently, and cast a bright and ruddy glow through the water to many yards distance. The fish, as before, are by this means discovered lying at the bottom of the stream, and are caught in the same manner. Great dexterity is often evinced in the management of the spear; and I have often seen fish of four or five feet in length caught in this manner. In the calm evenings of summer, as the night comes gradually on, canoe after canoe, with its bright and waving light, may be seen putting silently from shore, and gliding rapidly and noiselessly along the still and glossy river; with one touch of the paddle the canoe is impelled to the spot pointed out by the gestures of the spearsman, who, waiting till the fish be within his range, darts his weapon with admirable precision upon the devoted prey, lifts it as quietly as possible into the canoe, and proceeds onward in search of further sport. The water of the St. Lawrence, clear beyond that of almost all the rivers I have seen, is admirably fitted for this purpose; and will allow a dexterous sportsman to seize his prey, if it be tolerably large, even when the water is ten or twelve feet in depth. There are few scenes in Canada more peculiar and striking than this night fishing. Often have I stood

upon the banks of the broad and beautiful St. Lawrence, and contemplated with rapture the almost fairy picture it afforded. The still and mighty expanse of waters, spread out in glassy calmness before me, with its edges fringed by a dark mass of huge forests sweeping to the very brink of the river; and the deep *purple* shade of night closing over all, have together conjured up a scene that has held me for hours in contemplation. The song of the *voyageur* floating over the smooth and silent water, and mellowed by distance, has, in my imagination, equalled the long-lost strains of the Venetian gondolier; the glancing multitudes of waving lights, belying the homely purpose to which they were applied, have seemed a nocturnal festival; and, by the aid of a little romance in my own feelings, have not seldom cheated me into half poetical musings. The 'garish eye of day,' luckily, invariably dispelled the hallucination by robbing the scene of its enchanting but temporary beauty. I would, however, recommend the traveller, in those distant regions, to view the scene in a calm night of June; and I doubt not but that in a short time he will discover himself more romantic than he deemed."

However highly coloured this burst of the romanesque may appear, there is, indeed, no fiction in it, and the beautiful portraiture it contains of the delightful scenery of the St. Lawrence would be equally applicable to the enchanting scenery of the magnificent Ottawa, and of other parts of the province, viewed under similar circumstances.

"From what I have already stated, it is almost needless for me to say, that the situation of the people, such as I have described it, is not merely the situation of a part but of the whole. Wealth and comfort are not confined to a few individuals, but the whole mass of the population have almost an equal share in the good things of this world. The division of property, by law, has, of itself, rendered this almost necessary; the ease with which the means of subsistence are obtained has also contributed to the same desirable state. Whatever may be believed to be the cause, the fact of the great approximation to equality in property is indisputable*.

* "Ce fut le partage égal des terres qui rendit Rome capable de sortir d'abord de son abaissement; et cela se sentit bien, quand elle fut corrompue."—MONTESQUIEU, *Grandeur et Décadence des Romains.*

"From the various circumstances I have mentioned, it will not be difficult to form something like a correct conception of the character of the people.

"Free from the pressure of want, and unexposed to the temptations created by surrounding affluence, they are free from the vices which poverty and temptation engender; property is perfectly safe, both from petty pilfering and open attacks. In the country, the doors of the houses are never fastened, and all sorts of property are openly and carelessly exposed. In the social relations also, the same circumstance of ease induces, to a great degree, honesty in dealing. It is to be remarked, however, that, in a country like England, where great transactions are daily carried on, great faith is often absolutely required; this faith becomes extended to less important dealings, and a general feeling of honesty is introduced into the intercourse of the people.

"In the kindlier affections, they, like all happy people, are eminently conspicuous; though, from being less rich, they are perhaps less remarkable in this particular than the people of the United States. Except in those portions overrun by the Irish and Scotch settlers, the traveller never meets with a refusal to give him assistance; and, in all parts, the distress of a neighbour is promptly and, I may say, generously relieved. No party feelings, no feelings of religion, no religious or political watch-words or signs, here break in upon the gentle tendencies of the people. The same intolerance of opposite sects is not to be found here as in Europe; I have myself known the most perfect cordiality to exist between the priest of the parish and his jewish neighbour; and have heard a sentimental deist openly avow his unbelief before the same clergyman, discuss the propriety of his opinion, and be on the most perfect terms of intimacy and good feeling. This tolerance has hitherto led to no evil results, the people being one of the most pious and decorous to be found on the face of the globe; their piety at the same time being free from austerity and bigotry, and their decorum from hypocrisy.

"A bold spirit of independence, moreover, reigns throughout the conduct of the whole population; happily they are yet undebased by the dominion of a rich oligarchy; they live not in fear of any man's power or influence; upon themselves only—on their own industry, do they

depend for subsistence; and thus they have not, hitherto, learned to make distinctions between the welfare of the poor and the rich; to bow down with abject servility before the powerful, and in their turn to exact a wretched prostration from those still weaker than themselves: courteous in their manners, polite in their address, they offend not by rude and rough familiarity, or indifference to the comfort of others; neither do they forget their own dignity, even though they be poor; they cringe not, they fawn not, nor are they, like slaves, cruel and oppressive; they preserve an even simplicity and honest straightforwardness of manner; alike free from servility on the one hand and bluntness on the other. In this circumstance again they differ widely from the people of the United States. The Americans, from a desire to mark their independence, their freedom from all the pernicious restraints of European despotisms, too often forget the common courtesies of life. To insult a man they sometimes consider an effective method of informing him that they are free from his control; just as by cheating him, they believe that they save themselves from being over-reached. The Canadian, on the contrary, while acting with independence, is polite; while guarding himself from becoming a dupe, is honest.

"It may be said, and perhaps with truth, that the Canadian population are, for the most part, superstitious; but this is a failing common to all uneducated persons; and we can hardly consider it a vice, unless it lead to cruel conduct towards one another. We, however, have no ducking of poor old women, no desire to burn witches, &c.; superstition, with us, merely multiplies the prayers of the fearful peasant, and occasions a somewhat lavish use of holy water and candles. It may, in England, be asked, how, in a catholic country, wherein a perfect freedom is allowed to the catholic priesthood to inculcate every doctrine which they are able to inculcate, a complete subjection of the people has not taken place, and a grovelling superstition and furious bigotry introduced? The answer is easy: the catholic religion is not a state religion; its priesthood are armed with no temporal power; they use only the influence of the understanding; are merely the advisers, not the rulers of their flocks. The existence of many religions, moreover, all equally under the protection of the law; the multiplication of doctrines consequent on this state of

things, and the mutual watchfulness over each other's conduct also resulting from it; all introduce a general toleration and mildness among the various priesthoods of the various religions. The catholic religion is, in Canada, no more the instrument of the people's degradation, than is the quaker religion in Pennsylvania: but change the situation of each, erect them into state religions, and both would be equally noxious. In the present situation of the nation, however, the catholic priesthood of Canada exhibit a spectacle that others would do well to imitate; they are laborious in their duties, frugal in their living, decorous in their manners; possessed of much intelligence, and some learning, they are gentle, modest, and benevolent.

"Crimes of the more atrocious description are almost unknown among us; murder, arson, as well as attacks generally on the person, are seldom heard of. The people are, for the most part, of a mild disposition; a broil or fight at their meetings of pleasure seldom occurs: and the more fierce and deadly passions of our nature are never roused by the pressure of famine. The habit of settling differences by personal collision does not exist among them: the law affords the only remedy which they willingly adopt; and they consequently seem, and are in fact litigious *. The petty mischiefs arising from this spirit, however, are more than compensated by the absence of all those dreadful scenes which are exhibited in countries where the law is a luxury only for the rich; and where the poor man, if he wishes redress for an injury or insult, must seek it by an attack upon the person of the offender. In France, since the revolution, the practice of duelling seems to have spread through the whole population. The military spirit generated by the wars attendant on that mighty regeneration, however, was never breathed into the French Canadians;

* "The Canadians being principally of Norman origin, what William the Conqueror said of the Normans may, perhaps, be applicable to them:—

'Foler et plaisir lors convient.'
Ils aiment à faire des folies et à plaider.

But it appears to me that the modern description of the Norman character is still more applicable to the Canadians:—'Il y a dans toute cette race Normande, un grand aplomb, une faculté de compréhension très-étendu, et ce qui est fort remarquable, à la fois beaucoup de chaleur dans la discussion des intérêts privés, et de calme dans celle des intérêts publics.'"

and the English practice of *boxing* has not, hitherto, become a favourite diversion. The comparative cheapness of law, moreover, gives an immediate outlet to the angry passions: the slow and deadly revenge of the Indian was therefore never adopted; and thus, in spite of being derived from the French, governed by the English, and living with the Indians, the people are free from the private pugnacity of all of them: this, added to the absence of want, accounts for the almost perfect absence of all the more dreadful crimes known in other lands.

"When speaking of the education of the people, I shall have to estimate the degree of knowledge possessed by them; I may here, nevertheless, allude to their intellectual character generally. To those persons who know the English character, who understand the spirit of *fun* which reigns throughout the whole land, the sedateness, and almost mock gravity of the American native must be a matter of surprise. The American has not a particle of *fun* in his whole composition; if he jokes, it is the saddest thing in nature; if he attempts to be witty, it is by the aid of Joe Miller: he labours in a vocation to which he is unaccustomed, and for which he is by no means fitted. There is something of this sort of discrepancy between the character of the French and the Canadians *. A more good-humoured people than the latter can hardly be found; but the sparkling vivacity, the vehemence of temper, the tiger-like passion, and brilliant fiery wit of a Frenchman are not to be found among them. They are sedate, nay almost grave; have their temper under control; and still, without the gay vivacity of the French, are free also from the fierceness of their passions. They are, by this means, a happier people, though, perhaps, less attractive. Though shrewd, perhaps I might say cunning, they exhibit not the same quickness of intellect which the French peasant is possessed of; they seize not with rapidity a new idea; have little *tact* in the management of men to their purposes, not perceiving the means of winning their way by the aid of other men's weaknesses, and moulding to their will the peculiar character and temper of each. Few nations possess this sort of power in the same extent as the Irish, and in this point

* "I speak here merely of the people: the educated classes of all nations of necessity approximate to each other. There is a greater difference between an English peasant and an English gentleman than between the latter and an educated Parisian."

the Irish and French assimilate; but the Canadian is as incapable in this particular as an Englishman or a Scotchman. It would be a curious point of investigation, to search after the circumstances which, in the cases both of English and French colonists, have led to these differences of character."

The people of the townships form a distinct class of themselves, and are strikingly contrasted with the French-Canadian peasantry of the province. The tenure of their lands, their language, and their habits, are essentially, their laws partially, different from those of the seigneurial population, and assimilate in many respects with those of the neighbouring settlements of the United States. The origin of this similitude may be traced to the early stages of the colonization of the eastern townships, when the settlers were almost exclusively, if not altogether, natives of the adjacent country, and emigrants from the New York, Vermont, and New England States. The numerous class of British and Irish emigrants that subsequently took up crown lands in the townships, strangers in general to the mode of clearing and cultivating new lands, were naturally prone to imitate those who had preceded them in these important operations, and the American settler, proverbially dexterous and active in removing forests with the axe, thus became the model of the European emigrant. This imitation was not long confined to the mode of converting a wilderness into corn fields, but soon extended to the plan of building their houses, dividing and tilling their farms, &c. The domestic economy of the establishment and the usages of the new settlers thus gradually approximated to those of the old, and although there are now some exceptions, the manners and customs of the people of the townships, generally, bear a close analogy to the manners and customs of the Americans *.

The composition of the township population is multifarious, and the inhabitants of each class might rank, according to their numbers, in the following order: first Americans, then Irish, Scotch, English, Dutch, and Germans. We have already taken an opportunity of speaking of the industry which characterizes the people of that part of the province,

* See ante, pp. 309—311.

and it may here be observed, that the description given in the preceding pages of the ease and comforts of the Canadian peasantry is not inapplicable to the townships, though, perhaps, to a more limited extent, from the comparative infancy of the settlements. Neither do the township inhabitants yield to the French Canadians in point of loyalty; all feel equally attached to their king, their government, and their institutions.

The different elements of the population being, as we have remarked, very numerous, the same unity of feeling, customs, and character can scarcely be expected to prevail to the same degree as in the French settlements; but it is gratifying, however, to observe that there exists in the townships but little, if any, of that party-spirit, religious or political, which links one set of men against another, and destroys the harmony of society, whilst it tends to paralyse the progress of new, and affect the prosperity of old settlements.

The population of the towns is distinguished by few peculiarities that are not common to the inhabitants of populous places. Here we find the same gradations of rank, the same assumptions on the one hand, and denials of superiority on the other, that are incident to similar communities. The circumstance of the two chief places of the province being garrison towns, serves also to give a certain complexion to society, which is peculiar to the *art militaire*, whilst it, at the same time, contributes to the outward gayety, at least, of the place. However remote from the vortex of the *haut ton* on this side the Atlantic, the higher circles are by no means strangers to the delicacies, etiquette, and refinements of European society; and by the agreeable union of French and English manners, that forms so peculiar a feature of the society in Canada, a degree of vivacity prevails, which holds a medium course between the austerity of English reserve and the ebullitions of French rhapsody.

During summer, an ephemeral, and oftentimes delightful, acquisition is made to the society of the cities of Quebec and Montreal by the arrival of American fashionables, attracted thither by the celebrity of Canadian scenery. The tour they perform generally embraces the Falls of Niagara, in Upper Canada, and the Falls of Montmorenci, near Quebec, whence they return through Montreal to the United States; such, at least, has hitherto been the course pursued in their travels, but it is probable

that the recent construction of a steam-packet, which has large and elegant accommodations for passengers, and is now plying regularly between Quebec and Halifax, will induce them to continue their route down the St. Lawrence, and through the Gulf, to the capital of Nova Scotia, whence they may return home without the necessity of retracing their steps, and thus give additional novelty and interest to their travels. It is possible in this way very agreeably to circumnavigate the best part of the North American continent, by ascending the Mississipi and the Illinois, which communicates by canal with Lake Erie, thence passing through the Welland Canal into Lake Ontario, and descending the St. Lawrence to Quebec, thence to Halifax, and lastly, coasting the continent, to New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississipi again. By starting from New York, a similar, though less extensive, circumnavigation might be performed through the Hudson River, the Grand Canal, and down the St. Lawrence as in the former case.

SUPPLEMENT TO CHAPTER I.

Boundaries—Award of the King of the Netherlands.

In the Appendix will be found the award, at length, of his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, as the umpire to whom the difficulties, arising under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, were amicably referred by Great Britain and the United States: it is an important document, which, together with the protest of the American plenipotentiary, we have copied from the public press.

The question is considered by his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, under three distinct heads: 1st. The high lands; 2nd. The Connecticut River; 3rd. The 45° parallel of north latitude. Upon the first point enough has been said in the first chapter, and subsequently in pp. 312 and 313, to render unnecessary any further remarks here *. The second point appears to have been judiciously determined, and comports with the hydrography of the country. Upon the third point we do not see the necessity of fresh astronomical observations to establish the geographical position of the 45° parallel of north latitude, the astronomers of both governments having agreed in 1818, in ascertaining, with every scientific precision, various points on that circle of latitude, which it remains merely to connect by field surveys to mark, in an ostensible manner, the whole length of the boundary. The singular reservation made, relative to Rouses' point, is too important not to command particular attention, and too gratuitous to be ever carried into effect; and the Americans, judging from the dismantled and ruinous condition of the fort, appear to have considered a secession of their dominion over

* It is proper to observe, that, when writing the remarks in pp. 312 and 313, we had not seen the document referred to in the Appendix, a circumstance which will explain a trifling discrepancy between the awarded boundary, as there stated, and that described in the award itself. It may be equally fit to disclaim, for my remarks upon this subject, any official weight or import that might be presumed to attach thereto, from the office I have the honour of holding under his majesty's government.

that Point, as unavoidable. The *reputed* coincidence of the existing, with the true line, could scarcely be deemed, in such grave matters, an adequate ground to justify the construction of a fort, which should afterwards furnish an argument in favour of the surrender, by the British government, of the spot whereon it stands, especially when due weight is attached to the importance of the position, which commands the navigation, the ingress to and egress from Lake Champlain. The fact, moreover, of the *reputed coincidence* is far from standing evident; but, on the contrary, doubts are well known to have always existed, as to the correctness of the actual line; and, in 1806, Dr. Williams reported to the local government of the state of Vermont, that the boundary was grossly inaccurate, and it is unnecessary now to inquire on which side the inaccuracy lay *. The vague argument, drawn from report, must, therefore, appear very weak and inconclusive; and it is not a little surprising that, notwithstanding such obvious and important advantages to the American interests, as result from this particular point, and others in the award, the United States' plenipotentiary should not have deemed himself authorised to acquiece in the decision of the umpire.

It must be a theme of extreme regret, that such points should still be at issue between both powers, and, from the nature of the case, we feel satisfied that the boundary question can only be settled by a conciliatory and friendly compromise, in which the mutual convenience and interests of both parties will be duly, fairly, and impartially considered. And should negotiations be hereafter opened between the governments, upon those amicable terms, we look upon the St. John's river, from the point of its intersection, by the due north line, to its source, as being an ultimatum, by which the relinquishment of the United States' claim, north of that stream, would be compensated by the sacrifice of British territory to the southward of it; it would be the legitimate *do ut des* of the civil law, at least as far as naked claims can be opposed to title and possession, and offer a means of adjusting a knotty point without interrupting the harmony and good understanding that prevail between both countries, and which it is so desirable happily to perpetuate.

* In pages 278 and 279 of my Topography of Lower Canada, 1815, will be found the further particulars of this fact.

APPENDIX.

I.

Report of the Commissioners under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Ghent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, July 3, 1822.

The following is a copy of the report and decision of the commissioners of the United States and of Great Britain, appointed by virtue of the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent:

"The undersigned commissioners, appointed, sworn, and authorized, in virtue of the 6th article of the treaty of peace and amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, impartially to examine, and by the report or declaration, under their hands and seals, to designate 'that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the 45° of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataragui, along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water, between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication into Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior;' and to 'decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said rivers, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the treaty of 1783,' do decide and declare that the following described line, which is more clearly indicated in a series of maps accompanying this report, exhibiting correct surveys and delineations of all the rivers, lakes, water communications, and islands, embraced by the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, by a black line, shaded on the British side with red, and on the American with blue; each sheet of which series of maps is identified by a certificate, subscribed by the commissioners, and by two principal surveyors employed by them, is the true boundary intended by the two before mentioned treaties, that is to say:

"Beginning at a stone monument erected by Andrew Ellicott, Esq. in the year 1817, on the south bank or shore of the said river Iroquois or Cataragui [now called the St. Lawrence], which monument bears south 74° 45′ west, and is eighteen hundred and forty yards distant from the stone church in the Indian village of St. Regis, and indicates the point at which the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes the said river; thence running north 35° 00′ 45″ west into the river, on a line at right angles with the southern shore, to a point one hundred yards south of the opposite island, called Cornwall Island; thence turning westernly, and passing around the southern and western sides of said island, keeping one hundred yards distant therefrom, and following the curvatures of its shores, to a point opposite to the north-west corner or angle of

said island; thence to and along the middle of the main river, until it approaches the eastern extremity of Barnhart's Island; thence northernly along the channel which divides the last mentioned island from the Canada shore, keeping one hundred yards distant from the island, until it approaches Sheik's Island; thence along the middle of the strait which divides Barnhart's and Sheik's Islands, to the channel called the Long Sault, which separates the two last mentioned islands from the Lower Long Sault Island; thence westernly, crossing the centre of the last mentioned channel, until it approaches within one hundred yards of the north shore of the Lower Sault Island; thence up the north branch of the river, keeping to the north of, and near, the Lower Sault Island, and also north of, and near, the Upper Sault, sometimes called Baxter's Island, and south of the two small islands, marked on the map * A and B, to the western extremity of the Upper Sault, or Baxter's Island; thence passing between the two islands called the Cats, to the middle of the river above; thence along the middle of the river, keeping to the north of the small islands marked C and D, and north also of Chrystler's Island, and of the small island next above it, marked E, until it approaches the north-east angle of Goose Neck Island; thence along the passage which divides the last mentioned island from the Canada shore, keeping one hundred yards from the island to the upper end of the same; thence south of, and near, the two small islands called the Nut Islands; thence north of, and near, the island marked F, and also of the island called Dry or Smuggler's Island; thence passing between the islands marked G and H, to the north of the island called Isle au Rapid Platt; thence along the north side of the last mentioned island, keeping one hundred yards from the shore to the upper end thereof; thence along the middle of the river, keeping to the south of, and near, the islands called Cousson, or Tussin, and Presque Isle; thence up the river, keeping north of, and near, the several Gallop Isles, numbered on the map, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and also of Tick, Tibbet's, and Chimney Islands, and south of, and near, the Gallop Isles, numbered 11, 12, and 13, and also of Duck, Drummond, and Sheep Islands; thence along the middle of the river, passing north of island No. 14, south of 15 and 16, north of 17, south of 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 28, and north of 26 and 27; thence along the middle of the river, north of Gull Island, and of the islands No. 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, Bluff Island, and No. 39, 44, and 45, and to the south of No. 30, 31, 36, Grenadier Island, and No. 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, and 48, until it approaches the east end of Well's Island; thence to the north of Well's Island, and along the strait which divides it from Row's Island, keeping to the north of the small islands No. 51, 52, 54, 58, 59, and 61, and to the south of the small islands numbered and marked 49, 50, 53, 55, 57, 60, and X, until it approaches the north-east point of Grindstone Island; thence to the north of Grindstone Island, and keeping to the north also of the small islands No. 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78, and to the south of No. 62, 64, 66, 69, and 71, until it approaches the southern point of Hickory Island; thence passing to the south of Hickory Island, and of the two small islands lying near its southern extremity, numbered 79 and 80; thence to the south of Grand or Long Island, keeping near its southern shore, and passing the north Carlton Island, until it arrives opposite to the south-western point of said Grand Island in Lake Ontario; thence passing to the north of Grenadier, Fox, Stony, and the Gallop Islands in Lake Ontario, and to the south of, and near, the islands called the Ducks, to the middle of the said lake; thence, westernly, along the middle of said lake, to a point opposite

* Authenticated copies of the maps of this part of the boundary are deposites of record in the office of the secretary in Lower Canada, and it is believed in Upper Canada also.—AUTH.

the mouth of the Niagara river; thence to and up the middle of the said river to the Great Falls; thence up the falls, through the point of the Horse Shoe, keeping to the west of Tris or Goat Island, and of the group of small islands at its head, and following the bends of the river so as to enter the strait between Navy and Grand Islands; thence along the middle of said strait, to the head of Navy Island; thence to the west and south of, and near to, Grand and Beaver Islands, and to the west of Strawberry, Squaw, and Bird Islands, to Lake Erie; thence, southernly and westernly, along the middle of Lake Erie, in a direction to enter the passage immediately south of Middle Island, being one of the easternmost of the group of islands lying in the western part of said lake; thence along the said passage, proceeding to the north of Cunningham's Island, of the three Bass Islands, and of the Western Sister, and to the south of the islands called the Hen and Chickens, and of the Eastern and Middle Sisters; thence to the middle of the mouth of the Detroit river, in a direction to enter the channel which divides Bois-blanc and Sugar Islands; thence up the said channel to the west of Bois-blanc Island, and to the east of Sugar, Fox, and Stony Islands, until it approaches Fighting or Great Turkey Island; thence along the western side and near the shore of said last mentioned island, to the middle of the river above the same; thence along the middle of said river, keeping to the south-east of, and near Hog Island, and to the north-west of, and near the island called Isle à la Pêche, to Lake St. Clair; thence through the middle of said lake, in a direction to enter that mouth or channel of the river St. Clair, which is usually denominated the Old Ship Channel; thence along the middle of said channel, between Squirrel Island on the south-east, and Herson's Island on the north-west, to the upper end of the last mentioned island, which is nearly opposite to Point au Chênes, on the American shore; thence along the middle of the river St. Clair, keeping to the west of, and near the islands called Belle Rivière Isle and Isle aux Cerfs, to Lake Huron; thence through the middle of Lake Huron, in a direction to enter the strait or passage between Drummond's Island on the west, and the Little Manitou Island on the east; thence through the middle of the passage which divides the two last mentioned islands; thence turning northernly and westwardly, around the eastern and northern shores of Drummond's Island, and proceeding in a direction to enter the passage between the Island of St. Joseph's and the American shore, passing to the north of the intermediate islands, No. 61, 11, 10, 12, 9, 6, 4, and 2, and to the south of those numbered 15, 13, 5, and 1.

"Thence up the said last mentioned passage, keeping near to the island of St. Joseph's, and passing to the north and east of Isle à la Crosse, and of the small islands numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, and to the south and west of those numbered 21, 22, and 23, until it strikes a line, drawn on the map with black ink and shaded on one side of the point of intersection with blue and on the other side with red, passing across the river at the head of St. Joseph's Island, and at the foot of the Neebish Rapids, which line denotes the termination of the boundary directed to be run by the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent.

"And the said commissioners do further decide and declare, that all the islands lying in the rivers, lakes, and water-communications between the before described boundary line and the adjacent shores of Upper Canada do, and each of them does belong to his Britannic Majesty, and that all the islands lying in the rivers, lakes, and water-communications between the said boundary line and the adjacent shores of the United States, or their territories, do, and each of them does belong to the United States of America, in conformity with the true intent of the second article of the said treaty of Ghent.

"In faith whereof, we, the commissioners aforesaid, have signed this declaration, and thereunto affixed our seals.

"Done, in quadruplicate, at Utica, in the state of New York, in the United States of America, this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

"PETER B. PORTER, [L. S.]
ANTH. BARCLAY, [L. S.]"

II.

General Information for the Guidance and Benefit of Persons desirous to emigrate to Upper Canada, affixed to the Canada Company's Prospectus.

The two principal, and indeed the only usual routes are by the River St. Lawrence and by New York, both of which may be considered as inaccessible during the winter months. The navigation of the River St. Lawrence is generally closed by the ice for five months in each year, and although the harbour of New York is very seldom so closed, yet the Hudson River and the Erie Canal, which form the communication from thence to Upper Canada, are closed as regularly as the St. Lawrence, but for a shorter period of time.

The usual and the best season, however, for emigrants to proceed by either route, is in the spring, or early in the summer, when there are particular facilities in finding a passage to the St. Lawrence, because many vessels go out in ballast, in order to return with cargoes of timber and other bulky articles, the produce of Canada.

These vessels are generally of large dimensions, and, being in ballast, have extensive accommodations for steerage passengers. A steerage passage to Quebec may cost from £3 to £4 each for adults, and half that sum for children; and, where many are associated together, passages are frequently procured at a lower rate; for which, however, the vessel provides only ship-room, fuel, and water; and the passengers must lay in their own provisions, which, on the frugal scale to which many of them must be accustomed ashore, may be done for a sum not exceeding the cost of the passage.

From Quebec to Montreal steam-boats ply daily during the summer, and the passage on deck is 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, or 4*s*. 6*d*. to 6*s*. 9*d*. sterling. From Montreal to York, in Upper Canada, or to any place on the shore of Lake Ontario, through means of the arrangements already mentioned to have been made by the company, emigrants recommended to the agent in Montreal will be conveyed for five dollars, or 22*s*. 6*d*. sterling each, exclusive of provisions, which may cost from two to three dollars more; so that from the port of embarkation in the United Kingdom to the seat of government in Upper Canada, *the whole expense may be estimated at about ten pounds each for adults and six for children.*

No heavy or cumbrous baggage ought to be taken—household furniture, iron utensils, implements of husbandry,—in short, all articles of considerable bulk or weight will cost, in freight and carriage, more than the expense of replacing them in Upper Canada; besides the trouble

of their conveyance, the risk of damage, and the danger of articles carried from England or Ireland being found unsuited for use in America. The baggage of emigrants should consist only of their wearing apparel, with such bedding and utensils for cooking as may be required on the voyage; and any articles of clothing not intended to be used at sea ought to be packed in water-tight cases or trunks, not exceeding eighty or ninety pounds in weight.

The journey or inland voyage from New York to Lake Ontario, and especially to Lake Erie, is performed in less time than from Montreal, and emigrants recommended to the company's agent at New York will obtain passage-tickets at the same rate as from Montreal, being five dollars each; but the passage from the United Kingdom to New York is more costly than that to Quebec, besides that passengers are not permitted to land at New York until security be given, that, for a specified time, they shall not become burthensome on public charity; so that the route by the St. Lawrence, although more circuitous, and perhaps tedious, is certainly the most eligible for those emigrants who have large families, and who wish to proceed at the smallest possible expense.

The company's agents at the different ports of embarkation and elsewhere will furnish such further information as may be required by persons desirous to emigrate, and to deposit their funds with the company, or to become purchasers of the company's lands.

III.

Division of the Counties in the Province of Lower Canada.

Old County Division.	No. of new Counties in the old ones.	New County Division, by Act of the Provincial Parliament, March 1829.
Bedford	2	Rouville and Missisqui
Buckingham	6	Yamaska, Drummond, Nicolet, Lotbiniere, Sherbrooke, and Megantic
Cornwallis	2	Kamouraska and Rimouski
Devon	1	Islet
Dorchester	2	Beauce and Dorchester
Effingham	1	Terrebonne
Gaspé	2	Bonaventure and Gaspé
Hampshire	1	Portneuf
Hertford	1	Bellechasse
Huntingdon	3	Acadie, Beauharnois, and La Prairie
Kent	1	Chambly
Leinster	2	L'Assomption and La Chenay
Montreal	1	Idem
Northumberland	2	Montmorency and Saguenay
Orleans	1	Idem
Quebec	1	Idem
Richelieu	4	Richelieu, Saint Hyacinthe, Shefford and Stanstead
St. Maurice	2	St. Maurice and Champlain
Surrey	1	Vercheres
Warwick	1	Berthier
York	3	Two Mountains, Vaudreuil and Ottawa
Total	40	new counties into which the 21 old counties are divided

IV.

List of the Members of the Honourable the Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada, from the Commencement of the Constitution in 1792 *up to the Year* 1829 **.*

Took their seat in the Years	Names.
1792.	Chief Justice Smith.
——	J. G. Chaussegros De Léry.
——	Hugh Finlay.
——	Picotté De Bellestre.
——	Thomas Dunn.
——	Paul Roe de St. Ours.
——	Edward Harrison.
——	François Baby.
——	John Collins.
——	Joseph De Longueuil.
——	Charles De Lanaudière.
——	George Pownall.
——	R. A. De Boucherville.
——	John Fraser.
1793.	Henry Caldwell.
1795.	Right Reverend Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec.
——	Chief Justice Osgoode.
——	Chief Justice Monk.
1797.	Sir John Johnson, Bart.
——	Chartier De Lotbinière.
1799.	Gabriel Elzear Taschereau.
1803.	Chief Justice Elmsley.
——	Mr. Justice Williams.
1807.	Chief Justice Allcock.
1809.	* Chief Justice Sewell.
1810.	* Charles De St. Ours.
——	* John Hale.
——	Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay.
1812.	Aubert De Gaspé.
——	* James Cuthbert.
——	* Herman Witsius Ryland.
——	J. B. M. H. De Rouville.
——	* John Caldwell.
1814.	John Blackwood.
——	William de Gillivray.
1815.	* Pierre Dominique Debaltzch.
——	* Charles William Grant.

* Those marked * now compose the Council.

Took their seat in the Years	Names.
1816.	John Richardson.
——	Louis De Salaberry.
1818.	William Burns.
——	Reverend Joseph Octave Plessis, Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec.
——	Thomas J. P. Taschereau.
——	* Thomas Coffin.
——	William Scott.
——	Michael Henry Percival
——	Roderick M'Kenzie.
——	Olivier Perrault.
——	* Louis Réné Chaussegros De Léry.
——	James Irvine.
——	Louis Turgeon.
1819.	* Louis Gugy.
——	Charles de Salaberry.
1823.	* Matthew Bell.
——	* William Bowman Felton.
——	* James Kerr.
——	* Edward Bowen.
1827.	* Toussaint Pothier.
——	* John Stewart.
——	* John Forsyth.
1828.	* Jean Thomas Taschereau.
——	* Right Reverend Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec.
1830.	* Saveuse de Beaujeu.
——	* Denis B. Vigir.
——	* Samuel Hatt.
——	* George Moffatt.
——	* Ls. Guy.

V.

List of the Members of the House of Assembly, Province of Lower Canada, 1831.

FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

1 Amiot, P.
2 Archambault.
3 Beaudet.
4 Bedard.
5 Blanchard.
6 Blanchet, F.
7 Boissonnault, N.
8 Bourdages, Ls.
9 Bourdages, R. S.
10 Bourgia, Jos.
11 Brooks.
12 Bureau, P.
13 Caldwell, H.
14 Casgrain.
15 Carou, Ch.
16 Cazeau.
17 Christie, R.
18 Corneau.
19 Courteau.
20 Cuvillier, Aus.
21 Deligny, Jac.
22 Demers.
23 Deschamps.
24 Duval, F.
25 Dessaulles.
26 Dewit.

27 Dion.
28 Dorion, J.
29 Dumais, P.
30 Dumoulin, P. B.
31 Fisher.
32 Fortin, J. B.
33 Goodhue.
34 Gosset.
35 Henry, H.
36 Heriot, F. G.
37 Huot.
38 Jolliette.
39 Knowlton.
40 Labrie, J.
41 Lafontaine.
42 Lagueux, E. C.
43 Lagueux, L.
44 Languedoc, F.
45 Larue, F.
46 Laterriere, M. P. S.
47 Lee, Th.
48 Lefebre, J. B.
49 Leroux, L.
50 Leslie, J.
51 Letourneau, J. C.
52 Methot.
53 Montenac, De.
54 Morin.
55 Mousseau, A.
56 Neilson, J.
57 Nelson, R.
58 Nelson, W.
59 Noel.
60 Ogden, C. R.
61 Oil.
62 Panet.
63 Papineau, A.
64 Papineau, L. I. (Speaker).
65 Peck.
66 Perrault, J.
67 Poirier, J.
68 Proulx, J. Bape.
69 Quisnel, F. A.
70 Rochon.
71 Raymond, J. M.
72 Robitaille.
73 St. Ours, de R.
74 Scott, L.
75 Stuart, A.
76 Taschereau, E.
77 Taschereau, C.
78 Taylor.
79 Thibodeau.
80 Trudel.
81 Turgeon.
82 Valois, J.
83 Wright.
84 Young, Tho.—*Total.*

Table of Appropriations for Money made by the Legislature of Lower Canada, for Roads and other local objects, from 1814 *to* 1827, *both years inclusive.*

	District of Quebec.													District of Montreal.												District of Three Rivers.						District of Gaspe.				St. Francis.	
	Distribution.													Distribution.												Distribution.						Distribution.					
Years.	Insane persons and foundlings.	Vaccination.	Markets.	Roads.	Court of Justice.	Prison.	House of Correction.	Relief of distressed Loyalists and purchase of seed grain.	Agricultural Society.	Hospitals, quarantines and emigrants.	Education in the city.	Encouragement of steam boats.		Insane persons and foundlings.	Vaccination.	Roads and Canals.	House of Correction and Industry.	Agricultural Society.	Prison.	Hospital.	La Salle (the Cemetaires of).	Education in the city		Vaccination.	Roads.	Prisons.	House of Correction.	Agricultural Society.	Court of Justice.	Insane persons and foundlings.		Prisons.	Vaccination.	Roads.	Agricultural Society.	For securing their lands to the inhabitants.		Prison.	Total.		
1814	900	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,358	0	0
1815	1560	300	1500	4250	6700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	400	2550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1800	...	...	...	...	500	...	100	+...	...	...	...	20,700	0	0
1816	1500	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	50	1000	...	...	...	4,050	0	0
1817	1500	300	...	19650	...	1106	200	49216	...	...	...	...	...	1000	1000	24550	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	9800	8000	100	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	117,672	2	0
1818	1500	...	...	...	...	295	200	...	806	8500	...	...	...	1000	...	500	200	800	1200	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	400	...	500	...	...	...	...	2000	...	19,995	3	0
1819	1500	..	..	...	295	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	420	...	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	500	2100	50	...	100	...	...	...	8,265	3	9
1820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1821	2300	500	...	150	...	...	200	..	200	...	...	...	...	1500	600	125000	200	800	..	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	100	400	3401	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,068	2	3
1822	1500	...	...	..	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	...	+++	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	0	0
1823	3635	..	...	261	...	600	200	...	800	3139	200	...	...	1500	...	62000	1300	200	...	850	...	...	...	...	500	2343	100	400	...	450	...	...	...	100	...	...	73,629	17	7
1824	2000	...	...	...	...	...	200	..	...	600	200	*	...	1750	...	...	200	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	2000	7,620	0	0
1825	1500	...	...	1339	..	...	200	...	..	700	200	1500	...	1100	...	500	200	...	200	250	5000	200	...	...	1100	...	100	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,330	0	0
1826	2547	...	...	1500	...	1834	1025	...	505	..	650	...	...	1163	...	2400	200	810	...	250	...	900	...	...	...	135	100	...	150	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	14,370	7	8
1827	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	...	100	...	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,781	14	0
	22243	1600	1500	27154	6995	3835	2825	49216	2305	12939	1250	1500		13871	2000	242500	3320	2710	3400	3600	5000	1100	500	13481	10343	1000	1335	3401	4567	4200	200	1000	250	2000	2000	455,320	10	3

* For encouraging the establishment of a Steam Boat to Halifax—this money has not yet been demanded.

† For Roads in the District of Gaspé—not expended.

‡ These sums, although charged to Montreal, being for Canals, are, strictly speaking, for the general benefit of the Province, rather than of any particular District.

§ The same remark applies to this sum, which is for the Welland Canal in Upper Canada.

N. B. In the distribution for each District, fractions of pounds are omitted, though they are included in the general total.

N. B. Since 1827 upwards of 100,000*l.* more were voted for internal improvements.

RECAPITULATION.

District of Quebec	£133,541	11	2
Montreal ...	277,501	2	10
Three Rivers...	34,627	16	3
Gaspe	7,650	0	0
St. Francis...	2,000	0	0
Total...	£455,320	10	3

VII.

Number of Sessions in each Parliament and their Dura

PARLIAMENTS.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Counties.	17th December, 1792. 9th May, 1793. 11th November, 1793. 31st May, 1794. 5th January, } 1795. 7th May, 20th November, 1795. 7th May, 1796	24th January, } 1797. 2nd May, 20th February, } 1798. 11th May, 28th March, } 1799. 3rd June, 5th March, } 1800. 29th May,	8th January, } 1801. 8th April, 11th January, } 1802. 5th April, 6th February, } 1803. 18th April, 2nd to the 11th August, } 1803. 10th February, } 1804. 2nd May,	9th January, } 1805. 25th March, 20th February, } 1806. 19th April, 21st January, } 1807. 16th April, 29th January, } 1808. 14th April,	10th April, } 1809. 15th May,	29th January, } 1810. 26th February,
County of Gaspé	Ed. O'Hara	Ed. O'Hara	Wm. Vondenvelden	George Pyke	George Pyke	George Pyke
Cornwallis	P. S. Panet Jean Digé	Pascal Tirois Alex. Menut	Joseph Boucher Alex. Menut	J. N. Perrault Alex. Roi	Jos. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille	Jos. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille
Devon	Frs. Dambourges Jas. Tod	N. Dorion F. Bernier	Bernard Peltier, fils F. Bernier	J. B. Fortin F. Bernier	J. B. Fortin F. Bernier	J. B. Fortin F. Bernier
Hertford	P. Marcoux Louis Dunière	P. Marcoux F. Tetû	Michel Tellier Louis Blais	Louis Turgeon C. F. Roy	Louis Turgeon C. F. Roy	F. Blanchet C. F. Roy
Dorchester	Gab. Elz. Taschereau Louis de Salaberry	Charles Begin Alex. Dumas	John Caldwell Thos. Taschereau	John Caldwell Thos. Taschereau	John Caldwell Pierre Langlois	Thos. Taschereau Pierre Langlois
Buckinghamshire	A. Juc. Duchesnay J. M. Tonnancour Paine	John Craigie G. W. Allsopp	John Cragie Louis Gouin	Louis Proulx F. Legendre	J. B. Hebert Louis Legendre	J. B. Hebert F. Legendre
Borough of William Henry	John Barnes	Jonathan Sewell	Jonathan Sewell	Jonathan Sewell	Jonathan Sewell	Edward Bowen
County of Richelieu	Pierre Guerout Benj. Cherrier	Charles Millette Benj. Cherrier	Ls. E. Hubert C. B. Livernois	Louis Bourdages Louis Brodeur	Louis Bourdages Hy. M. Delorme	Louis Bourdages Hy. M. Delorme
Bedford	J. B. M. H. de Rouville	Nath. Coffin	John Steele	W. S. Moore	W. S. Moore	John Jones
Surrey	Philip de Rocheblave Fran. Malhiot	Philip de Rocheblave O. Durocher	Philip de Rocheblave F. Levesque	Noël de Rocheblave Jacques Cartier	Pascal Chagnon Jacques Cartier	Pierre Bedard Jos. Beauchamp
Kent	Réné Boileau Pierre Legras Pierreville	A. Menard Lafontaine J. Vigé	A. Menard Lafontaine Fran. Vigé	Pierre Wilbrenner Fran. Vigé	Joseph Planté L. J. Papineau, fils	P. D. Debartzch L. J. Papineau,
Huntingdon	Hyp. St. George Dupré G. C. Lorimier	J. Perinault Jos. Perrault	J. B. Raimond J. F. Perrault	J. B. Raimond Sir A. M'Kenzie	Louis de Salaberry J. A. Panet	Stephen Sewell J. A. Panet
York	M. E. G. Ch. de Lotbinière P. G. de Bonne	Hubert Lacroix J. Hétier	Jos. Bedard L. C. Foucher	John Mure E. L. Dumont, fils	John Mure Jean Jos. Trestler	John Mure Pierre St. Julien
Montreal	Jos. Papineau James Walker	J. M. Ducharme E. Guy	Jos. Papineau Thos. Walker	Benj. Frobisher L. Roi Portelance	J. B. Durocher L. Roi Portelance	J. B. Durocher L. Roi Portelanc
Westward of Montreal	James M'Gill J. B. Durocher	Joseph Papineau D. Viger	James M'Gill Joseph Perinault	Jas. M'Gill Louis Chaboillez	Wm. M'Gillivray D. B. Viger	Thos. M'Cord D. B. Viger
Eastward of Montreal	Joseph Frobisher John Richardson	A. Auldjo L. C. Foucher	P. L. Panet F. Badgely	John Richardson J. M. Mondelét	Jas. Stuart J. M. Mondelét	James Stuart Jos. Papineau
County of Effingham	Jacob Jordan Joseph La Croix	Jacob Jordan C. B. Bouc	André Nadon C. B. Bouc	André Nadon Thos. Porteous	Jos. Meunier Jos. Duclos	Jos. Meunier Jos. Duclos
Leinster	Frs. Ant. Larocque Bonav. Panet	Joseph Viger Bonav. Panet	Jos. Beaumont J. Archambault	C. G. de Lanaudiere J. Archambault	Jos. E. Faribault Jos. Turgeon	Bon. Panet T. Taschereau
Warwick	P. P. M. La Valtrie Louis Olivier	J. Cuthbert G. de Lanaudiere	J. Cuthbert Ross Cuthbert	J. Cuthbert Ross Cuthbert	J. Cuthbert Ross Cuthbert	J. Cuthbert Ross Cuthbert
Borough of Three Rivers	John Lees Nicolas S. Martin	John Lees P. A. de Bonne	John Lees P. A. de Bonne	John Lees Ls. Chs. Foucher	Jos. Badeaux Ezekiel Hart	Jos. Badeaux Matt. Bell
County of St. Maurice	Thomas Coffin Augustin Rivard	Thos. Coffin N. Montour	Thomas Coffin Matt. Bell	David Munro Michel Carron	Thos. Coffin Michel Carron	Louis Gugy Michel Carron
Hampshire	Matthew M'Nider Jean Boudreau	Joseph Planté François Huot	Joseph Planté François Huot	Joseph Planté L. A. J. Duchesnay	F. Huot L. A. J. Duchesnay	F. Huot L. A. J. Duchesn
Quebec	Louis de Salaberry David Lynd	John Black Louis Paquet	M. A. Berthelot Louis Paquet	M. A. Berthelot P. A. de Bonne	R. Gray P. A. de Bonne	R. Gray P. A. de Bonne
Upper Town Quebec	J. Ant. Panet William Grant	J. Ant. Panet William Grant	J. Ant. Panet A. J. Raby	J. Ant. Panet Wm. Grant	John Blackwood Claude Denechau	John Blackwood Claude Denechau
Lower Town Quebec	Robert Lester John Young	A. J. Raby John Young	Robert Lester John Young	Ls. de Salaberry John Young	Pierre Bedard John Jones	Pierre Bedard John Jones
County of Northumberland	Pierre Bedard Joseph Dufour	Pierre Bedard James Fisher	Pierre Bedard J. M. Poulin	Pierre Bedard J. M. Poulin	Augustin Carron J. M. Poulin	Jos. Drapeau Thos. Lee
Orleans	Nic. Gaspard Boisseau	Jerome Martineau	Jerome Martineau	Jerome Martineau	Jerome Martineau	Jerome Martinea

m the Commencement of the Constitution in 1792.

7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th
21st February, 1812. 19th May, 16th July, 1st August, 1812. 29th December, 1812. 15th February, 1813. 13th January, 17th March, 1814.	21st January, 1815. 25th March, 26th January, 26th February, 1816.	15th January, 1817. 22nd March, 7th January, 1st April, 1818. 12th January, 24th April, 1819.	11th to 24th April, 1820.	14th December, 1820. 17th March, 1821. 11th December, 1821. 18th February, 1822. 10th January, 1823. 22nd March, 25th November, 1823. 9th March, 1824.	9th January, 1825. 22nd March, 21st January, 1826. 29th March, 23rd January, 1827. 7th March,	20th to 22nd November, 1827. 21st November, 1828. 14th March, 1829.
e Pyke	George Browne	Jas. Cockburn	No return	J. T. Taschereau	J. T. Taschereau	Robert Christie
.. Borgia Robetaille	Jos. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille	Jos. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille	J. B. Taché Jos. Robetaille	J. B. Taché Jos. Robetaille	J. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille	J. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille
Fortin rnier	Frs. Fournier J. F. C. Després	Frs. Fournier J. F. C. Després	Frs. Fournier J. Ba. Fortin	Frs. Fournier J. Ba. Fortin	J. C. Després J. Ba. Fortin	J. C. Letourneau J. Ba. Fortin
anchet Roy	F. Blanchet C. F. Roy	Louis Turgeon C. F. Roy	F. Blanchet F. X. Paré	F. Blanchet F. X. Paré	F. Blanchet N. Boissonnault	F. Blanchet N. Boissonnault
Caldwell Langlois	J. T. Taschereau John Davidson	J. T. Taschereau John Davidson	Louis Lagueux John Davidson	Louis Lagueux John Davidson	Louis Lagueux John Davidson	Louis Lagueux Joseph Samson
Hebert gendre	Frs. Bellet James Stuart	Frs Bellet Jos. Badeaux	Frs. Bellet Ls. Bourdages	J. B. Proulx Ls. Bourdages	J. B. Proulx Ls. Bourdages	J. R. Prouix Ls. Bourdages
rd Bowen	Robt. Jones	Robt. Jones	Robt. Jones	Robt. Jones	N. F. Uniacke	Wolfred Nelson
Bourdages I. Delorme	S. Cherrier F. Malhiot	S. Cherrier Jean Dessaulles	Frs. St. Onge Jean Dessaulles	Frs. St. Onge Jean Dessaulles	Roch de St. Ours Jean Dessaulles	Roch de St Ours Jean Dessaulles
Desbleds	Henry Georgen	Thos. M'Cord	Jos Franchere	John Jones, jun.	J. R. R. H. de Rouville	J. R. R. H. de Rouville
Bedard ledard	Pierre Amiot Etienne Duchesnois	Pierre Amiot Etienne Duchesnois	Pierre Amiot Etienne Duchesnois	Pierre Amiot Etienne Duchesnois	Pierre Amiot Aimé Massue	Pierre Amiot François Malhiot
Debartzch Papineau, fils	Jos. Bresse Noel Breux	D. B. Viger Pierre Bruneau, sen.	D. B. Viger Pierre Bruneau, sen.	D. B. Viger F. A. Quesnel	D. B. Viger F. A. Quesnel	D. B. Viger F. A. Quesnel
Henry Panet	Austin Cuvillier Michael O'Sullivan	Austin Cuvillier Michael O'Sullivan	Austin Cuvillier Michael O'Sullivan	Austin Cuvillier Michael O'Sullivan	Austin Cuvillier J. M. Raymond	Austin Cuvillier J. M. Raymond
Bellet St. Julien	E. N. L. Dumont Wm. Forbes	E. N. L. Dumont J. B. Ferre	E. N. L. Dumont Aug. Perrault	E. N. L. Dumont Aug. Perrault	E. N. L. Dumont John Simpson	Jacques Labrie J. B. Lefebvre
Durocher i Portelance	Jas. Stuart Augn. Richer	Jas. Stuart Augn. Richer	Jos. Perrault Jos. Valois	Jos. Perrault Jos, Valois	Jos. Perrault Jos. Valois	Jos. Perrault Jos. Valois
St. Dezier M'Leod	L. J. Papineau James Fraser	L. J. Papineau F. Souligny	L. J. Papineau Geo. Garden	L. J. Papineau Geo. Garden	L. J. Papineau P. de Rocheblave	L. J. Papineau Robert Nelson
en Sewell 'apineau	Saveuse de Beaujeu George Platt	Louis Roi Portelance John Molson	Hugues Heney Thos. Busby	Hugues Heney Thos. Thain	Hugues Heney James Leslie	Hugues Heney James Leslie
Ieunier lbœuf	Samuel Sherwood J. Malbœuf	Samuel Sherwood J. Malbœuf	Jacob Oldham Frs. Tassé	Jacob Oldham Frs. Tassé	Casimir de Montigny Jos. Ovide Turgeon	Augustin Papineau Jos. Ovide Turgeon
rchambault Viger	Jacques Lacombe D. B. Viger	Jacques Lacombe Benjn. Beaupré	Jacques Lacombe Barth. Joliette	Jacques Lacombe Michl. Prevost	Charles Courteau Jean Marie Rochon	L. Leroux J. Poirier
thbert Olivier	Jacques Deligny Ross Cuthbert	Jacques Deligny J. D. Bondy	Alexis Mousseau Ross Cuthbert	Alexis Mousseau Jacq. Deligny	L. M. R. Barbier Jacq. Deligny	Alexis Mousseau Jacq. Deligny
Coffin Bell	C. R. Ogden Amable Berthelot	C. R. Ogden Pierre Vezina	C. R. Ogden J. T. de Tonnancour	C. R. Ogden Jos. Badeaux	Amab. Berthelot Etienne Ranvoyzé	C. R. Ogden Dumoulin
. Caron el Carron	Etienne Leblanc P. R. Vallieres de St. Real	Etienne Mayrand Ls. Gugy	Ls. Picotte Pierre Bureau	Ls. Picotte Pierre Bureau	Chas. Caron Pierre Bureau	Chas. Caron Pierre Burcau
ıot Larue	F. Huot G. W. Allsopp	F. Huot G. W. Allsopp	F. Huot Chs. Langerin	F. Huot Chs. Langerin	Frans. Drolet John Cannon	F. X. Larue John Cannon
Gauvreau . Bedard	Louis Gauvreau Peter Brehaut	Louis Gauvreau Peter Brehaut	Louis Gauvreau John Neilson	Louis Gauvreau John Neilson	Michl. Clouet John Neilson	Michl. Clouet John Neilson
Irvine e Denechau	J. A. Panet Claude Denechau	Geo. Vanfelson Claude Denechau	Vallieres de St. Real Claude Denechau	Vallieres de St. Real Andw. Stuart	Vallieres de St. Real Andw. Stuart	Vallieres de St. Real Andw. Stuart
Mure Bruneau	Andw. Stuart Pierre Bruneau	Andw. Stuart Frs. Languedoc	Peter Burnet Thos. Lee	Jean Belanger James M'Callam	Jean Belanger Thos. A. Young	Thos. Lee Thos. A. Young
Drapeau Lee	E. C. Lagueux Thos. Lee	C. L. Lagueux Philippe Panet	E. C. Lagueux Philippe Panet	E. C. Lagueux Philippe Panet	M.P.deSalesLaterrière John Fraser	M P.deSalesLaterriere E. C. Lagueux
Blouin	Chs. Blouin	Chs. Blouin	Frs. Quirouet	Frs. Quirouet	Frs. Quirouet	Frs. Quirouet

VIII.

Copy of Instructions transmitted from His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief the Earl of Dalhousie, to Lieut.-Col. Bouchette, in consequence of which he visited the old and new settlements of the province, and was enabled to collect authentic materials which greatly assisted him in the compilation of his Topographical and Statistical Work on Lower Canada.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 9th August, 1827.

Sir,

His Excellency the Governor in Chief having been called upon by his Majesty's government to furnish certain statistical information respecting this province, and having no means of procuring it except by employing a person to traverse the province for the express purpose of obtaining it, I am commanded by him to acquaint you, that relying on your local knowledge, intelligence, and activity, he has determined upon sending you on a tour, as well for the purpose of collecting materials to fill up the returns required to be transmitted to England, as to ascertain the general state of the new settlements in the townships of the province upon the plan adopted by you in 1824, when employed on a similar service.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a blank form of each of the returns called for by his majesty's government; number one relating to the agriculture of the province, and number two to its manufactures, mines, and fisheries.

It will be manifest to you, on an inspection of these forms, that it will be quite impossible this year, or for a long time to come, to obtain accurate information on all the points which they embrace; but his excellency trusts that, without attempting to fill up each column as its heading requires, you will be able to give a general idea, in the return of *agriculture*, as to the *average*, nature, and description of crops raised in each district, the average quantity of stock, the ordinary quantity of produce from each description of crop, and particularly wheat, and the average price of wheat (and of such other description of corn as can be ascertained) in different sections or districts of the country; or in counties or seigniories, if you shall find that mode of division more convenient; and it may, perhaps, be in your power to approximate, more or less, to a result as to the quantity of cultivated and uncultivated land in such different sections or divisions of the province, and the proportions in which the different seigniories are conceded or remain unconceded. In like manner, with respect to the return of manufactures, it cannot be expected that you should do more than obtain very general, and to a great degree vague, results, as to the manufactories and mills of the province and its mines and quarries; but, in passing through the different seigniories and townships which you may be able to reach, or by addressing circulars to intelligent persons in the remoter and more inaccessible parts, the general description, situation, and number of such manufactories may be sufficiently ascertained. The column relating to the working of minerals and the quantity produced will probably be found wholly inapplicable in every part of the province; and those relating to shipping and fisheries will remain to be filled up, if possible, by information obtained from other departments or sources. If, however, you should find that any shore fisheries are carried on to any considerable extent on the St. Lawrence, between St. Thomas and Mitis, or on the opposite north shore, any general information that you can procure may be inserted in the return.

With respect to the other objects of your tour, they may be confined to the following points:

You will endeavour to go through such of the townships now under agency, or which have been located or granted within the last seven years for actual settlement, as you were not able to reach in 1824; and ascertain, in a general way, the progress that has been made in the various points of actual settlement, specified as the conditions of the grants or locations; and you will adopt the same measures as you did in 1824, to ascertain and clear up any difficulties that may exist as to disputed locations, or claims by possession in such townships.

With respect to the other townships under agency already visited by you in 1824, it will only be necessary for you to ascertain the additions made to their population and cultivation since that period; and to inquire into and report upon, or if possible adjust on the spot, any new cases of disputed claims or locations that may have occurred since then.

* * * * * * * * * * *

In passing through the townships, or other places in which considerable new settlements have been formed and a population collected, you will please to inquire and report what measures you may consider proper to be adopted on the part of government for giving the inhabitants the means of obtaining a due execution of the laws, as far as practicable, by the appointment of justices of the peace and officers of militia: and it would be advisable that you should note the names of such persons in those townships or settlements as you may think qualified to act in those capacities.

I have only to add, that as the statistical return which his excellency is to send to his majesty's government is not to be made up until after the 1st January, 1828, it will not be necessary for you to do more on your journey than to collect materials and information to be arranged after your return to Quebec.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Joseph Bouchette, Esq. A. W. COCHRAN, Secretary.

Surveyor-General.

The manner in which the above service was performed is explained in the note at the foot of p. xv. of the Preface.

Extract of a printed Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn, to the Right Honourable R. W. Horton, dated 17th September, 1827.

"On the 17th (July) I returned to Quebec, and immediately put myself in communication with Mr. Bouchette, the surveyor-general of Lower Canada, respecting the vacant lands throughout the province, but more particularly concerning those which had been referred to by His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. The reports, plans, and other explanatory documents furnished by Mr. Bouchette are so clear and comprehensive, that a reference to them will at any time afford the fullest information; and I beg here to express my acknowledgments to Mr. Bouchette, for the pains and trouble he took to supply me, not only with all I required, but with every thing he thought might in any way prove of service; as also to offer my testimony to the extensive information, excellent arrangements, and ready assistance at all times to be met with in his office.—Having thus, as I hoped, obtained information on all the various points alluded to in my instructions, I embarked at Quebec on the 26th July, and landed in England on the 11th September."

Appendix G, No. 2, page 88.

IX.

Brief and interesting Account of Public Events in Canada, from the Discovery of America to the present Day.—Compiled by Robert Armour, Esq.

1492.—Christivallo Colon, or Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, under the patronage of Isabella of Spain, set sail from Palos, with three vessels and 90 men, on the 3d August. On the 11th October discovered St. Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands.

1497.—John and Sebastian Cabota, Italians in the service of Henry VII. of England, discovered Newfoundland and coasted along the continent to 67° 50′ N. latitude. They entered and explored some part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but did not take formal possession.

1506.—Jean Denys, of Harfleur, drew a map of the Gulf and adjacent coast.

1508.—Thomas Aubert made a voyage from Dieppe to Newfoundland and sailed up the St. Lawrence.

1517.—The banks of Newfoundland are visited by at least 50 Spanish, Portuguese, French and other European ships.

1522.—Verazani, an Italian, in the service of Francis I. of France, discovered a great portion of the American continent, took formal possession in the name of his sovereign, and gave it the name of *Nouvelle France.*

1535.—Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, discovered the river of Canada, now St. Lawrence. He sailed up the river for 300 leagues, formed alliances with the natives, took possession of the territory, built a fort, and wintered in the country. He visited Hochelaga, which he named *Mont Royal.* He returned to France in 1536 with Donnaconna, a chief of the natives, and was coolly received, as he brought no gold nor silver.

1540.—François de la Roque, Lord of Roberval, Viceroy of Canada, sent out Cartier to Canada with five ships and individuals to commence the colonization of some portion of the banks of the St. Lawrence. Cartier returned to France in the fall and died in 1543, broken-hearted.

1542.—Roberval came himself this year to Canada, built a fort, and wintered 4 leagues above the Isle of Orleans.

1549.—Roberval, his brothers, and a long train of adventurers, sailed from France for Canada, but were never heard of. This so discouraged the French government and people that 50 years elapsed without any measures being taken to settle Canada.

1581.—The trade with Canada began to be renewed, which had been interrupted by Cartier's conduct to the natives in 1535.

1583.—Three ships, one of which averaged 150 tons, were employed in the Canada trade.

1591.—The walrus common in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: a fleet of ships fitted out from St. Malo for Canada to engage in the killing of those animals, whose teeth sold dearer than ivory.

1598.—Marquis de la Roche was appointed by Henry IV. Viceroy of Canada. His commission authorized him to grant lands, en fief et seigneurie, as rewards for military service. He landed his settlers on Sable Island and proceeded on his voyage of discovery, but was unable to return and withdraw the individuals he had there left. Of these, 12 only survived when visited in 1605. La Roche died shortly afterwards of vexation and remorse.

1600.—The patent of the marquis was renewed in favour of M. de Chauvin, who visited Tadoussac and returned with a valuable cargo of furs. The next year he visited Three Rivers.

1603.—Pierre de Monts succeeded Chauvin on his death and received a patent of the territory included between 40° and 46°, whereby he was constituted lieutenant-general, with power to colonise and convert the natives to Christianity. Samuel de Champlain and M. de Chatte, Governor of Dieppe, were his principal associates. Champlain visited Tadoussac this year, De Monts devoting his attention to Nova Scotia.

1607.—The patent enjoyed by De Monts revoked and then renewed on condition of forming settlements. The patentees found it, however, more advantageous to carry on trade with the Indians, and in consequence the Acadian colony was neglected and the contemplated Canadian one delayed.

1608.—Champlain persevered in his efforts to found a settlement, and succeeded this year in commencing the city of Quebec.

1611.—Champlain visited France, having already been engaged in two successful expeditions against the Indians, and was there detained in great suspense as to his future situation or relation to the colony.

1613.—Champlain returned to Quebec under the patronage of the Prince de Condé, and visited the Ottawa.

1614.—The affairs of Canada were transferred to a company of merchants in Rouen, St. Malo and Rochelle, who had induced Champlain to consent to their participation in the supposed advantages of the Canada trade.

1615.—Champlain entered into an expedition against the Indians, and was detained a winter among them.

1620.—The Prince de Condé transferred his commission to the Marshal de Montmorenci.

1621.—The Iroquois began their system of extermination, and carried on the most sanguinary and destructive warfare in the history of the world. A mission was sent to France to represent the defenceless state of the colony. The patent was transferred to William and Emeric de Caen.

1622.—The population of Quebec, though established 14 years, amounted to only 50 souls.

1623.—This and the three succeeding years were consumed in preventing alliances among the Indians—the proselytizing of some tribes by the Jesuits—and the transferring of the viceroyalty of Canada from the Marshal de Montmorenci to his nephew the Duke de Ventadour.

1627.—At the instance of Champlain, the patent enjoyed by De Caen, who devoted himself solely to the fur-trade and personal advantage, was revoked, and the colony placed in the hands of a company of 100 associates, organized under the direction of the celebrated Cardinal Richelieu.

1628.—War being then existent between England and France, Charles I. of England granted authority to David Kirk and his kinsmen to conquer the French dominions in America. Kirk appeared before Quebec, after having captured the fleet destined for that place, and ordered it to surrender. Not having the means to enforce a surrender, he retired.

1629.—Louis and Thomas Kirk, brothers of David, appeared before Quebec, the inhabitants of which having been again deprived, by the capture of another fleet for Quebec by Kirk, of their supplies, and threatened with an invasion from the Indians and starvation within the garrison, gladly surrendered to the British arms, 130 years before the memorable conquest by Wolfe.—The capitulation was so honourably fulfilled that the majority of the inhabitants preferred remaining with the captors. Champlain and most of the Jesuits returned under free passes to France.

1632.—Charles I., by the treaty of St. Germain-en-laye, resigned to Louis XIII. of France all his title to Canada and Nova Scotia, then so little valuable as an appendage to the English crown. From this year is dated the commencement of a train of events which led to the loss of Canada to the French government, and of the American colonies to Great Britain. Champlain returned to Quebec as viceroy with extension of his powers and a large accession of settlers.

1635.—A college founded at Quebec by René Rohault, a Jesuit. Champlain died this year universally regretted, celebrated alike as a historian, traveller, author, mathematician, or seaman. He was succeeded by M. Montmagny.

1639.—The Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded by Madame de la Peltrie. The Hôtel Dieu at Sillery founded the preceding year.

1642.—The Island of Montreal, vested in Mr. Maisonneuve and 34 associates in 1640, and of which he was declared governor in 1641, was this year taken possession of by him and several families, with many religious ceremonies.

1644.—The island was transferred to the religious order of St. Sulpice in Paris.

1647.—Mr. Montmagny, under whose government the colony advanced languidly, was recalled and succeeded by Mr. D'Aillebout. The latter proposed to the English colonies an alliance against the Indians, which was by them rejected, as it required them to make enemies of their allies the Mohawks.

1648.—The colonies of New England proposed to the governor and council of Canada perpetual peace between the colonists, even when the parent states were at war. This proposal was unattended with success.

1649.—The Huron village of St. Ignatius, of 400 persons, was attacked by 1000 Iroquois and the inhabitants massacred.

1654.—The Iroquois this year exterminated the Erie Indians.

1658.—D'Aillebout was succeeded by Mr. Lauzon, in 1650 by the Marquis D'Argenson, and this year by the Baron D'Avengour, all of whom were severally censured for the unfavourable report of the state of the colony which they transmitted to the company.

1660.—Francis de Laval, Abbot of Monsigny, was appointed Bishop of Canada, came over and brought with him a body of clergy for the settlement.

1663.—The Baron D'Avengour had sufficient influence with the King of France to have his report relative to the state of Canada attended to. His majesty in consequence determined upon resuming his rights and erecting Canada into a royal government. The 100 associates, tired of maintaining the country at a great expense, had retired from the fur-trade, and now reduced to 45 members, willingly made a total resignation of their rights to the sovereign, who thereupon appointed Monsieur de Mesy the first Royal Governor of New France. A dreadful earthquake is mentioned by the Jesuit historians to have occurred in February of this year throughout all Canada, particularly below Quebec, but we are unaware whether geological

evidence or traditionary lore will bear out the reverend writers in their statements. During the course of the year Mr. de Mesy arrived at Quebec and put in execution a royal edict, which nominated a sovereign council for the government of Canada. This council consisted of seven members, of which were the governor, the bishop, and the intendant. The powers conferred on this body extended to the cognizance of all causes civil and criminal, to judge definitively according to the laws and ordinances of France, and the practice of the Parliament of Paris To this were added other powers of such a nature as to render the institution of the council an era in the history of Canada.

1664.—Canada was transferred to the West India Company, who by Louis the Fourteenth were put in possession of all the territory then owned abroad by the French king. The grant did not give much satisfaction to the inhabitants of Canada, who made complaints to the company.

1665.—Mr. de Mesy was succeeded by Mr. de Courcelles.

1666.—Mr. de Tracy, the governor-general of the territories of the West India Company, visited Canada, built three forts on the Chambly river, and made a successful incursion into the territory of the Mohawks. This year the complaints of the colonists against the monopoly enjoyed by the company were appeased by an edict, granting to the inhabitants the trade in furs, subject to the payment of one-fourth of all beaver. This did not however prevent a very extensive smuggling-trade.

1667.—The West India Company were confirmed this year by the governor-general in all the rights and privileges formerly held by the company of one hundred associates.

1668.—Mr. de Talon, to encourage colonization, induced the French government to disband within the country the Carignan regiment, and to ship from France about 300 women of loose character, who were, in less than 15 days, disposed of among the inhabitants, to whom, on marriage, considerable presents were made. Pensions were also granted to all individuals who had ten children lawfully begotten.

1671.—The see of Quebec was this year established, dependent on the see of Rome. Concessions of land were also reduced to one-half of their original extent.

1672.—M. de Courcelles built a fort near the modern Kingston for the purpose of bridling the Iroquois, pretending it to be only a place of trade. This gentleman was this year superseded by the Count Frontenac.

1673.—The count completed the fort on Lake Ontario, which hereafter was known by his name. The River Missisippi was this year explored by orders of the government of Canada.

1674.—The charter of the West India Company was revoked by an edict of the French king.

1675.—The sovereign council was this year increased to 9 members and its powers extended.

1679.—An edict in council prohibited the imprisonment of any French subject except by order of the governor-general or sovereign council.

1682.—The Count Frontenac was recalled and Mr. de la Barre appointed governor, with instructions to cultivate an intercourse with the French West Indies.

1684.—Mr. de la Barre made an unsuccessful inroad into the territories of the Five Nations, with the natives of whom he entered into a treaty, and De la Barre with his whole army returned to Montreal.

1685.—The population of Canada amounted to 10,000, of which 3000 were capable of bearing arms.

1687.—The dangerous rivalship which had arisen between the inhabitants of the British and French colonies, by the erection of numerous forts by the latter, and cherishing the hostility of the Five Nations to the French by the former, received the interference of James II. of England.

1688.—The Five Nations, excited by the Rat, one of their powerful leaders, attacked the French settlement at Montreal, killing 1000 of its inhabitants and committing horrid cruelties.

1690.—The Count Frontenac, who had returned from France last year with forces to carry the war into the English provinces, was unable to effect his purpose till this year, when he attacked Schenectady and massacred its inhabitants. The alarm which this last affair had on the minds of the inhabitants of the British colonies induced them to enter into co-operative measures and decide upon an expedition to Canada. Sir W. Phipps, who was sent from Boston for that purpose, did not arrive before Quebec till Count Frontenac had sufficiently prepared for defence, and his order to surrender was soon followed by his own departure from the St. Lawrence.

1693.—Frontenac entered the territory of the Iroquois and commenced a warfare which continued for several years, and so weakened that nation that they were never afterwards able to make any impression upon Canada.

1698.—The Count Frontenac died at Quebec and was succeeded by Mr. de Callières, who succeeded in effecting peace with the Five Nations, as a power independent of Great Britain.

1702.—War was again renewed between Britain and France, and Mr. de Callières represented to his court the necessity of reinforcements, and made preparations for the defence of the colony.

1703.—Mr. de Callières died and was succeeded by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, who devoted his attention to destroy the influence which the English possessed over their Indian allies.

1704.—The Bishop of Quebec, returning from France, was taken by an English frigate and kept prisoner in England to effect a release of French protestants. The negotiation was unsuccessful.

1705.—Mr. Reaudot, the intendant, introduced some improvement in the laws of the country, which had a tendency to repress the litigious spirit which prevailed within the province.

1708.—An attempt of the clergy to raise their tithe from a twenty-sixth to a thirteenth was foiled, as being too burdensome to a colony so limited in its resources.

1709.—The English colonists, incensed by the massacre of the inhabitants of Haverhill, again determined upon attacking Quebec by sea and land, and the New Englanders were only restrained from proceeding on learning that the forces intended for Canada had been required for service in Portugal.

1711.—The operations by sea which this year took place in pursuance of the original intention were unsuccessful from the inadequacy of the means, and the fleet was so damaged by tempestuous weather that the expedition was abandoned.

1713.—The treaty of Utrecht left the French in peaceable possession of Canada, and of extensive means of annoyance to the peace and commerce of the New England colonies.

1718.—This year was remarkable for the discovery in the forests of Canada of the plant ginseng, so highly valued by the Chinese.

1720.—The inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal paid taxes for improvements in the fortifications of their cities, then commenced under Mr. de Lery.

1722.—A definitive regulation of the distribution and limits of parishes took place and finally promulgated within the province.

1723.—Nineteen vessels cleared from Quebec—their cargoes limited to peltries, lumber and provisions.

1725.—The Marquis de Vaudreuil closed his long and meritorious career, who was succeeded the following year by Mr. de Beauharnois, a natural son of Louis XIV.

1731.—The administration of Mr. de Beauharnois was marked by the continual erection of new forts and displays of military force, for the purpose of keeping the English traders within proper limits. His recommendation to the French government to erect a line of military establishments were successful, and this year the important and well-situated fort at Crown Point was erected.

1743.—During the long peace which followed the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, several measures had been put in execution with a tendency to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country. The conduct of the nuns, so contrary to the vows they had undertaken, was repressed; several ecclesiastical decretals bearing heavily upon some portions of the people were repealed, and this year a royal edict issued, which prohibited the Jesuits and other ecclesiastics from acquiring mortmain acquisitions.

1744.—An important change was made in the law of Canada, by which only such of the laws of France as should be enregistered in the books of the superior council, by his majesty's direction, should have force in the colony. By this circumstance the French *Code Marchand* never was in force in Canada.

1745.—His majesty directed that no houses should be erected but on farms of one acre and a half in front by 40 in depth. The consequence has been that the population of Canada has been always kept confined and thickly settled, and the pernicious law of subdivision of property has had a tendency to weaken instead of strengthen families. Cape Breton was this year taken by Great Britain.

1747.—The Count de la Galissonnière, who had succeeded the Marquis de Beauharnois, having in vain sought assistance from the mother country, employed engineers to mark out and settle a line of demarcation, to restrict the English within the Alleghany mountains. He also succeeded in establishing forts beyond the limits of Nova Scotia. He was however superseded by Mr. de Jonquières.

1748.—The negotiations were finally terminated for a line of demarcation between the British and French territories in America in consequence of a clause of the treaty of peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1749.—Forts were erected in the Bay of Fundy by the Governor of Nova Scotia to counteract the views of the Governor of Canada, who endeavoured to seduce the Indians and Acadians from their allegiance to the British crown. A private expedition sent out by the governor and officers of the government for the purpose of exploring a route to the Pacific Ocean terminated, as it was really intended, in a rich return of furs, of which the governor's share amounted to £12,000.

1750.—Mr. Bigot, the intendant of Canada, displayed this year much of that licence and prodigality for which he became notorious, and resorted to the most profligate means for the support of his expenses, which were lavished upon a female favourite.

1752.—Mr. de Jonquières was succeeded in the administration of the government by the Baron de Longueuil. His appointment was but temporary, for the Marquis de Quesne arrived in August as governor-general, and prepared for active warfare against the English traders on the Ohio, and offensive hostilities soon commenced. The conduct of the intendant, who had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the government, was calculated to destroy the resources of the government and alienate the affections of the people, and probably by creating internal weakness and disunion effected as much of the conquest of Canada in 1759 as the valour of the invaders.

1755.—No offensive operations took place between England and France, except a small naval engagement on the banks of Newfoundland, till this year, when an expedition of regulars and colonial militia under General Braddock, for the purpose of giving a decided check to the encroachments of the French government on the Ohio, was defeated through his disregard of all precautionary measures. The troops which were brought off by the celebrated General Washington joined the provincial troops under Governor Shirley and General W. Johnson. The latter was attacked near Lake George by a large army under Baron Dieskau, whom he repulsed and forced back upon Crown Point. This success restored the spirit of the hitherto discomfited provincial troops, but circumstances did not permit their following up their success this season.

1756.—The Marquis de Montcalm arrived from France with a fine army, reduced Fort Oswego, and displayed his warlike trophies in Montreal. He also succeeded in destroying the outworks of Fort George, and the bateaux and sloops prepared for an attack on Crown Point.

1757.—Bigot continued to pursue his iniquitous career of fraud, oppression, and most nefarious conduct, while Montcalm was occupied with extensive plans of warfare. This year's campaign was signalized by the capture of Fort George and the massacre of 2000 of its inhabitants by the Indians under his command. This latter affair roused the indignation of the British government, and the determination of the English colonists to destroy French dominion in America was supported by the energy which the elder Pitt infused into the councils of his sovereign.

1758.—This year was principally spent in preparing for the blow intended at French dominion, and no means were spared to excite the people to meet the invaders, as the warfare in which France was engaged in Europe did not permit her to spare many troops to defend her colonial possessions. The clergy, who dreaded a conquest by a protestant government, lent their powerful aid towards encouraging the people to defend the country against the enemies of France and the Romish religion.

1759.—The military operations of this year form a glorious era in the history of our country, but our limits will not permit us to state them but very briefly. The British government, at the urgent request of the colonists, resolved on a decisive measure. The colonists themselves were to have an opportunity of co-operating with the regular troops, who were to attack Canada at three points. To General James Wolfe was assigned the task of attacking Quebec from sea; to Sir W. Johnson, the reduction of Fort Niagara; and General Amherst, that of Crown Point and Ticonderoga; and in case of success, a junction of the armies was to take place at Montreal. Wolfe landed in June on the Island of Orleans, with an army of 8000 men, to whom was opposed the Marquis de Montcalm with 9800 disposable forces and a reserve of 2200 men,

independent of the garrison of Quebec. The first attempt of General Wolfe on the French intrenchments at Montmorenci proved unsuccessful, and the tenour of his despatches to the British government led them to await a defeat, rather than a victory. By a council of war, a landing so as to obtain a position on the Plains of Abraham was determined, and on the 12th September the measure was fully executed with a surprising degree of secrecy, silence and address. Montcalm imprudently determined on meeting Wolfe on the Plains the next day, and after a battle remarkable for displays of courage more than scientific manœuvres, and in which the spirit of the invading army was well met by the vigour and energy of their opponents, victory declared in favour of the arms of England. Both nations had to regret their commanders. Montcalm expired ere the capitulation could be effected, and Wolfe expiring in the arms of victory received all the manifestations of public gratitude which the British government never fails to grant to the heroic character and warlike glory of her sons. The capitulation of Quebec succeeded the battle, and the effects of the termination of this portion of the expedition were, if possible, increased, by the successful reduction of Fort Niagara by Sir W. Johnson, and Crown Point and Ticonderoga by General Amherst.

1760.—The entire conquest of Canada became comparatively easy to the co-operating armies after the capitulation of Quebec and the successes which we have mentioned. Though some drawn battles and undecisive engagements took place between the French and English, the contemplated junction of the different divisions of the invading forces took place this year near Montreal in September. This event, combined with the continued misconduct of Bigot, led to the capitulation of Montreal on the 8th of that month and the complete subjection of Canada to Great Britain.

1761.—The preceding season it was announced to the people of Canada that Mr. Bigot's bills on the Treasury were dishonoured, and thereby a loss to the inhabitants of about £4,000,000, which was then in circulation. Upon an examination into the affairs of the intendant by commissioners, it was perfectly ascertained that the amount of his peculations was little less than £400,000. The only courts within the province, since the capitulation, were military tribunals within each district, and an appeal to the commanding officer.

1763.—A treaty of peace between England and France was signed at Paris on the 10th February, by which the French king renounced all pretensions which he might have had to Nova Scotia, Canada, &c. and France was by one blow deprived of every acre she possessed in North America. The king issued a proclamation on the 7th October, promising to the new settlers in Canada a variety of benefits, several of which have unfortunately never been fulfilled.

1764.—The Quebec Gazette, the first newspaper in Canada, established in Quebec by Messrs. Brown and Gilbert. New courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction were established by the ordinance of Governor Murray, by which also the laws of England were introduced in conformity to the provisions of the royal proclamation of 1763. An assembly of delegates from all the parishes except Quebec were called together; but the most being Roman Catholics could not conscientiously take the requisite oaths, and no proceedings were thereupon had.

1765.—The famous stamp-act passed the Imperial Parliament, so disastrous in its consequences to the peace of the New England colonies; to which, however, Canada and Nova Scotia submitted.

1766.—Several meetings of the cabinet took place in London for the purpose of imposing a

constitution upon Canada, and some of the reports made by the attorney and solicitor generals discussed. The dissolution of the Rockingham administration, and the changes that thereupon ensued, caused the affairs of Canada to be entirely forgotten.

1771.—Under the administration of Lord North, the affairs of Canada were again taken up, and the crown lawyers directed separately to report a plan of civil and criminal law for the province of Quebec.

1773.—The reports of the crown lawyers were given in; and whatever may be said of their consequences, they are highly creditable to the talents of those officers. Meetings of the French and English inhabitants took place in Canada for the purpose of obtaining a Legislative Assembly, and petitions to that effect severally transmitted to the Imperial Legislature.

1774.—The Quebec Act, 14 Geo. III. cap. 83, was passed this year in England, by which Canada was restored to a situation entirely different from that of every other British colony, in reference to its laws, language, religion, or manners—in short, it became again a French colony, although nominally British.

1775.—The difficulties attendant upon passing the Stamp Act in 1765 were daily increasing in the New England States, and the Quebec Act did not tend to allay the rising ferment. They regarded it as favouring the catholic to the exclusion of the protestant religion, and as oppressive of the subject. The colonies, then about to demand redress of their own grievances from the mother country, called upon the Canadians to send their delegates to the Philadelphia Congress. Not so violent in seeking for redress as the New Englanders, the Canadians remained tranquil; and the declaration of independence was scarcely made public, ere an invasion of Canada was talked of by the Provincialists. The first advance of the rebel troops was remarkably successful. Chambly, St. John's, Longueuil, then posts of some importance, after some siege fell into General Montgomery's possession; and the city of Montreal, whose inhabitants had defeated a former attempt of Colonel Allen, were obliged to capitulate in November. Montgomery followed up that success by taking possession of all the military stores and provisions, not only at Montreal, but also on board of the river craft, which surrendered about Lavaltrie. Another invasion of Canada under General Arnold had been decided upon, by the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers; and the army of the latter officer, after 34 days' march through woods, arrived before Quebec on the 9th of November, in a state to rival Falstaff's ragged regiment. On the 14th he encamped on the Plains of Abraham, and began his operations. Governor Carlton had made every preparation for a siege, and successfully opposed the progress of his adversary till the evening of the 31st December, when an assault was made by the Provincialists during the night. The attempt was unsuccessful, Montgomery was killed, and the year terminated without the surrender of Quebec.

1776.—The arrival of reinforcements in spring enabled the Canadians successfully to contend with the Provincialists, who were now in full retreat, and before the end of June the whole province was evacuated. The number of the besieging army consisted of 1500 men, which was augmented this season to 8000 men. The British at the siege numbered about 1500 recruits, marines, seamen and militiamen, raised within a few months, with scarcely any regulars.

1777.—The Quebec Act, which had passed the House of Commons in a very hasty manner, and in opposition to the feelings of a great portion of the people of Canada, had been the subject of complaint to the British Government in petitions from the people in 1775; and a proposal for

its repeal, made by Lord Camden and Sir George Saville, met with little success. The act continued to excite feelings of disgust within the province, and measures were taken to effect a remedy.

1780.—The 19th May was distinguished by the phenomenon of a remarkable darkness in the northern parts of America, and is still called "*the dark day.*" In most parts of the country where it prevailed, the darkness was so great that persons were unable to read common print, determine the time of day, dine, or manage their domestic business, without additional light. It commenced between 10 and 11 A. M. It appeared to grow by a succession of clouds from the northward and was most pitchy about 2 o'clock.

1783.—The province of Quebec contained by enumeration 113,000 inhabitants, English and French, exclusive of 10,000 loyalists who had preserved their allegiance to the British Crown and located themselves in the upper portions of the province.

1784.—A petition was this year presented to the Parliament by the English inhabitants, to which many Canadians united themselves, soliciting the entire repeal of the Quebec Act, and the establishment of a representative constitution, with a mixture of English and French laws, and distribution of elective suffrage to the old and new subjects.

1786.—Lord Dorchester arrived in Canada as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Quebec and the other British provinces.

1790.—The petition of 1784 was neglected till this year, when the British ministry brought before Parliament and obtained the passing of the act 31 Geo. III. cap. 31, commonly called the Constitutional Act, dividing the province of Quebec into two provinces, giving to each division a Legislature, consisting of a House of Assembly, Legislative Council, and a representative of His Majesty.

1792.—The first session of the first Parliament of Lower Canada opened by Lieutenant-Governor Clarke. Mr. J. A. Panet chosen Speaker. The House consisted of 39 knights, 8 citizens and 3 burgesses, in all 50 members. The session occupied principally in framing rules and regulations.

1793.—The second session opened by Lord Dorchester. The Judicature Bill, 34 Geo. III. cap. —, passed the Legislature. The assertion of the privileges of members in relation to freedom of arrest noticed in a case of Mr. Young of Quebec.

1795.—In consequence of the failure of the crops, the governor in council proclaimed an embargo, prohibiting the export of wheat, &c. A bill of indemnity for the act was passed in Parliament. Acts were passed for the making the Lachine turnpike, and the cutting the Lachine Canal.

1779.—The second Parliament met in January, and was opened by General Robert Prescott—Mr. Panet re-elected Speaker.—French emissaries employed by the French revolutionary government to disseminate orally its principles among the unlettered people of Canada were denounced by proclamation.

1798.—Great excitement in the country from the abuses attendant on the land-granting department, the members of the board of which had granted to themselves immense tracts of territory, to the injury and distress of thousands of settlers, and to the discouragement of emigration. Governor Prescott came to an open quarrel with Chief Justice Osgoode on this occasion.

1799.—The Legislature during the session pass bills for the erection of court-houses and houses of correction, and for other important measures.

1800.—The Legislature opened by Sir Robert S. Milnes, Lieutenant-Governor. C. B. Bouc, Esq. expelled the House by vote, having been found guilty and convicted of a conspiracy to defraud. Jean Casot, the last of the Jesuits, died this year.

1801.—A new Parliament meets, when Mr. Panet is a second time re-elected. C. B. Bouc again expelled the House by vote. Bills passed for the establishment of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, and for removing the fortifications of Montreal.

1802.—The annual annoyance of Mr. Bouc's re-election led to a bill disqualifying him from ever sitting or voting in the House of Assembly.

1803.—The Chief Justice of Montreal rendered a decision, that as the criminal law of England and the Habeas Corpus Act were in force in Canada, no right of property in slaves could exist in Lower Canada, and the few slaves still existing in Canada were thus manumitted. In consequence of the declaration of war between France and England, the Parliament were suddenly convoked and bills passed for the exigencies of the case.

1805.—The fourth House of Assembly was opened by Sir R S. Milnes. Mr. Panet was again elected Speaker.

1806.—The House voted Isaac Todd, Esq. the president of a public dinner at Montreal, who gave, and Edward Edwards, Esq. the proprietor of the Montreal Gazette, who published, certain toasts reflecting on the conduct of the House of Assembly in relation to the Montreal gaol, guilty of a breach of privileges, but no proceedings had thereon.

1807.—The trade of Canada was this year considerably increased in consequence of the Milan and Berlin decrees. In consequence of the appearance of approaching difficulties with the United States of America, for the affair of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, Sir James H. Craig, a distinguished officer, was appointed governor-general.

1808.—In consequence of the embargo laid on all American vessels by President Jefferson, an extensive contraband trade with the United States was carried on, and the exports from Canada this year were double their accustomed value. Ezekiel Hart, Esq. expelled the House for professing the Jewish religion.

1809.—Fifth Parliament met, and Mr. Panet again elected Speaker. Ezekiel Hart, Esq. again expelled by vote. Serious difficulties arose during the session between His Excellency and the Parliament, and the House was in consequence dissolved by proclamation.

1810.—The arrangement made with the American government by Mr. D. Erskine being disapproved of by the British ministry, the prospect of peace was considered exceedingly doubtful. The sixth Parliament met in the month of January, and Mr. Panet re-elected Speaker. The subjects which came under consideration were the exclusion of the judges from the House of Assembly, and other matters which had a tendency to excite angry feelings. On the 7th of February the House pledged itself to vote the necessary sums to defray the civil expenses of the Government—a pledge which Sir James H. Craig considered unprecedented, as the Legislative Council had never been consulted, and His Majesty had not made any formal demand for such an aid. The bill passed the House of Assembly for the exclusion of judges; and some amendments made by the Council thereon, in which the House could not concur; and the latter then proceeded to the expulsion of Judge Debonne by vote, which was carried. His Excellency not

wishing, as he stated, to make himself partaker in the violation of an act of the Imperial Parliament, dissolved this short and turbulent Parliament by proclamation. The *Canadian*, a newspaper, which directed its whole energies against the Executive, upon whose conduct it commented with unusual severity, was destroyed by the authority of the Executive, the press conveyed to the court-house, and the printer sent to prison. Six individuals were also taken into custody, who never were tried. These and other similar harsh proceedings on the part of the Executive caused this period to be familiarly designated as the "Reign of Terror."

1811.—The seventh Parliament, composed of nearly the old members, re-elected Mr. Panet for the seventh time their Speaker. The most of the old members were found to be component parts of the new Assembly, and the appeal to the sense of the people was any thing but favourable to the views of the Executive. The session, however, passed over in greater quiet than might otherwise have been expected from recent proceedings, and it presented all the appearances of a busy session. On the 21st March Sir James H. Craig delivered his farewell speech to the Legislature, and on the 19th June was succeeded by President Dunn. On the 14th September Sir George Prevost assumed the reins of government as governor-general.

1812.—The United States of America took the opportunity when Britain was engaged in a war in Europe to declare war against that power—at a time also, when, from various circumstances, Canada was supposed to be in such a state as to be unable to resist a powerful invading army. The whole force then in Canada scarcely exceeded 4000 men, and in consequence the Legislature was assembled to decide on the best measures to be pursued on the occasion. Government paper bearing interest was issued, battalions ordered home were detained, the militia drafted for active service, the garrisons placed in a state of defence, and in less than a month after the news of the declaration was made known, the lower province was prepared to meet the assailant. The first movement of the enemy was the army under General Hull crossing into Upper Canada in July, with his retreat to Detroit in August, after hearing of some reverses at Amherstburgh and Michilimackinac. General Brock, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, however, attacked Hull on the 16th August, and his whole force was marched captive into Montreal within two months after the breaking out of the war. The enemy by November collected a large additional force on the Niagara frontier.—They crossed into Upper Canada at Queenston, where they were again defeated by General Brock, whose death followed the wounds he received in the engagement. In November the Americans under General Smyth invaded the country near Fort Erie, the British naval force made an attack on Sacket's harbour, but neither were attended with any important result.

1813.—In January the American General Winchester was taken at Detroit by General Proctor, with 500 other prisoners. An attack on Ogdensburgh by the British forces failed of success. On the 27th April the Americans landed at York, and burnt and destroyed the whole town, and afterwards proceeded to Niagara. Towards the close of May the whole Niagara frontier was in their possession. General Proctor captured about this time an additional 500 Americans on the Miami river. At Burlington Heights the Americans were on the 6th June defeated by Lieut.-Col. Harvey, and driven back to Fort George, and the Niagara frontier again restored to the British troops. An attack upon Sacket's harbour by Sir George Prevost completely failed of success, and became one of the charges against the military conduct of that general. On the 3rd June two vessels were captured at Isle aux Noix by Lieut.-Col. Taylor, and in July Black Rock and the barracks at Plattsburgh were destroyed

by the British troops. On the 10th September Commodore Perry captured the whole British force on Lake Erie under Captain Barclay, which was followed by the partial defeat of General Proctor on the 5th October near Detroit. These disasters compelled the British commander to fall back on Burlington Heights. In October the people of Lower Canada were called out to repel the American army then threatening to invade Montreal in two directions.—General Hampton, with an army of 7000 men, entered the province by the Chateauguay, on the banks of which his advance was met by the Canadian militia, under Lieut.-Col. De Salaberry, and defeated, and Hampton obliged to retire to Plattsburgh.—General Wilkinson commenced his descent in November, on the 11th of which month Colonel Morrison, with about 800 men, attacked General Boyd at Chrystler's Farm, and drove them to their boats. The whole army retreated by the Salmon River to Plattsburgh and Sacket's harbour. Before the close of this season, the Americans had deserted the American frontier and burnt Newark, the British took Niagara, and General Riall destroyed Black Rock and Buffalo.

1814.—In March the American army under Wilkinson again entered Lower Canada, was defeated at Lacolle by Major Handcock, and retired to the States. General Brown crossed in July into Upper Canada, and captured Fort Erie. The Niagara frontier during the months of July and August was the scene of several engagements between the American troops under General Brown and the detachments under Generals Drummond and Riall, and success seemed rather to favour the American arms. Reinforcements were however added to the British army at the close of the latter month. Sir George Prevost in September, with an army of 11,000 men, entered the United States, attacked Plattsburgh, defended by 1500 regulars and some militia, on the 11th, and retreated with considerable loss on the 13th. At the same time the British flotilla on Lake Champlain was defeated by Commodore Macdonough. The conduct of Sir George Prevost was loudly censured and became one of the serious charges with which he stood accused. In November the Americans had evacuated every military post they possessed in Canada; and when several of their forts and stations had been captured, the command of the Lakes secured, and large reinforcements added to the strength of the inhabitants, a treaty of peace between the two powers was signed at Ghent on the 24th December, 1814—a termination inglorious to both nations, and particularly to Great Britain.

It has often been remarked with great truth, that history becomes deficient in interest during times of peace, and that the annalist finds ample materials for comment in the sanguinary details of war. Since the termination of the last American war, few circumstances have occurred that merit particular notice: it will suffice merely to mention the proclamation of peace, the commencement of hostilities between the rival fur-trading Hudson's Bay and North West Companies, and the impeachments of Chief Justice Sewell and Monk by the House of Assembly in 1815; the administration of the government by Sir Gordon Drummond, John Wilson and Sir John Coape Sherbrooke in 1816; the impeachment of Judge Foucher by the House of Assembly in 1817; the arrival of the Duke of Richmond as the governor-in-chief, the payment of the civil list by the province, and the commencement of those financial difficulties which have since unfortunately too much disturbed the tranquillity of the country in 1818; the unfortunate termination of the Duke of Richmond's career on the Ottawa in 1819; the assumption of the

reins of government by the Earl of Dalhousie in 1820; the discussion of the union of the provinces as proposed to the Imperial Parliament in 1822; the administration of the government by Sir Francis Burton in the absence of Lord Dalhousie, the launch of the mammoth vessel the Columbus, in 1824; the unsatisfactory nature of the financial arrangements by the Legislature, and the return of Lord Dalhousie to Canada, in 1825; the dissolution of the House of Assembly, the elections of the new members, and the prorogation of the Legislature in consequence of the difficulties which had arisen in relation to the appointment of Mr. Papineau as Speaker of the Lower House in 1827; the reference of the affairs of Canada to a Committee of the House of Commons, the departure of Lord Dalhousie from the province and the assumption of the government by Sir James Kempt as administrator in 1828.

GOVERNORS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Since the erection of the Royal Government in 1663.

Sieur de Mésy	May 1,	1663.
Sieur de Courcelles	Sept. 23,	1665.
Sieur de Frontenac	Sept. 12,	1672.
Sieur de Barre	Oct. 9,	1682.
Sieur Marquis de Nonville	Aug. 3,	1685.
Sieur de Frontenac	Nov. 28,	1689.
Sieur Chevalier de Callières	Sept. 14,	1699.
The Marquis de Vaudreuil	Sept. 17,	1703.
The Marquis de Beauharnois	Sept. 2,	1726.
Sieur Comte de la Galissionière	Sept. 25,	1749.
Sieur de la Jonquière	Aug. 16,	1749.
The Marquis du Quesne de Menneville	Aug. 7,	1752.
Sieur de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal	July 10,	1755.
James Murray	Nov. 21,	1765.
Paulus Emilius Irving, *President*	June 30,	1766.
Guy Carleton, *Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief*	Sept. 24,	1766.
Guy Carleton	Oct. 26,	1774.
Hector T. Cramahé, *President*	Aug. 9,	1770.
Guy Carleton	Oct. 11,	1774.
Frederick Haldimand	———	1778.
Henry Hamilton, *Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief*	———	1774.
Henry Hope, *Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief*	———	1775.
Lord Dorchester, *Governor-General*	———	1776.
Alured Clarke, *Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief*	———	1791.
Lord Dorchester	Sept. 24,	1793.
Robert Prescott	———	1796.

Sir Robert S. Milnes, Bart., *Lieutenant-Governor*	July 31,	1799.
Hon. Thomas Dunn, *President*	July 31,	1805.
Sir J. H. Craig, K. B., *Governor-General*	Oct. 24,	1807.
Hon. Thomas Dunn, *President*	June 19,	1811.
Sir George Prevost, Bart., *Governor-General*	Sept. 14,	1811.
Sir G. Drummond, G. C. B. *Administrator-in-Chief*	April 4,	1815.
John Wilson, *Administrator*	May 22,	1817.
Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, G. C. B., *Governor-General*	July 12,	1816.
Duke of Richmond, K. C. B., *Governor-General*	July 30,	1818.
Hon. James Monk, *President*	Sept. 20,	1819.
Sir Peregrine Maitland	———	1820.
Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B., *Governor-General*	June 18,	1820.
Sir Frs. Nath. Burton, *Lieutenant-Governor*	June 7,	1824.
Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B., *Governor-General*	Sept. 23,	1825.
Sir James Kempt, G. C. B., *Administrator*	Sept. 8,	1828.
Lord Aylmer, G. C. B., *Administrator*	Oct.	1830.

X.

Rates of Pilotage for the River St. Lawrence.

FROM BIC TO QUEBEC.

	Per Foot.
From the 2d to the 30th April, inclusive	£1 0 6
From the 1st May to the 10th November, inclusive	0 18 0
From the 11th to the 18th November, inclusive	1 3 0
From the 19th November to the 1st March, inclusive	1 8 0

FROM QUEBEC TO BIC.

From the 2d to the 30th April, inclusive	£0 18 3
From the 1st May to the 10th November, inclusive	0 15 9
From the 11th to the 18th November, inclusive	1 0 9
From the 19th November to the 1st March, inclusive	1 5 9

Rates of pilot water and poundage on pilot money are payable at the Naval Office, by masters and commanders of vessels, viz.:—

For every foot of water for which masters or commanders of vessels are bound to pay their pilots, from Bic to Quebec, and from Quebec to Bic, 2*s*. 6*d*. currency per foot.

For vessels going to Three Rivers or Montreal,

of 100 to 150 tons inclusive,	£2 currency.
of 151 to 200 tons inclusive,	£3 do.
of 201 to 250 tons inclusive,	£4 do.
of 251 tons and upwards,	£5 do.

On settling with pilots, masters or commanders of vessels, or the consignees of such vessels, are to deduct 1*s.* in the pound for the amount of the sums to be paid for pilotage, which will be exacted by the naval officer at clearing out, the same being funded by law, under the direction of the Trinity House, for the relief of decayed pilots, their widows and children.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF PILOTAGE ABOVE BIC TO QUEBEC.

At or above the anchorage of the Brandy Pots.	Two-thirds of the present rate for a full pilotage.
Above the Point of St. Roc	½d do.
Above the Point aux Pins, on the Isle aux Grues and below Patrick's Hole	¼th do.
At and above Patrick's Hole	£1 3 4
For shifting a vessel from one wharf to another, between Bréhaut's wharf and Pointe à Carcis, or from or to the stream from or to any of the above wharfs	£0 11 8
For shifting a vessel from the stream or from either of the above wharfs to St. Patrick's Hole or to the Basin of Montmorency, or to the ballast-ground, the basin of the Chaudière, Wolfe's Cove and as far as the river Cap Rouge	£1 3 4

RATES ABOVE THE HARBOUR OF QUEBEC.

From Quebec to Port Neuf, £4 currency	For vessels of register measurement not exceeding 200 tons	To Quebec from Port Neuf, £2 10*s.* currency.
£5	If above 200 and not exceeding 250 tons	£3 10*s.* do.
£6	If above 250 tons	£4 do.
To Three Rivers, or above Port Neuf, £6 currency	For vessels not exceeding 200 tons	From Three Rivers, and above Port Neuf, £4 currency.
£7	If above 200 and not exceeding 250 tons	£4 10*s.*
£8	If above 250 tons	£5 10*s.*
To Montreal and above Three Rivers, £11 currency	For vessels not exceeding 200 tons	From Montreal, and above Three Rivers, £7 10*s.* currency.
£13	If above 200 and not exceeding 250 tons	£8 15*s.* currency.
£16	If above 250 tons	£10 15*s.* currency.

Pilots are at liberty to leave vessels forty-eight hours after they arrive at the place of their destination.

LIGHTHOUSE ON GREEN ISLAND IN THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The lantern of the lighthouse on Green Island shows a light every evening, from sun-set to sunrise the next morning, from the fifteenth day of April to the tenth day of December inclusive; and the following are the bearings of it, by compass, from the respective places hereunder mentioned, viz.:—

Red Island . .	E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
White Island . .	E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
Brandy Pots . . .	N. E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.
Apple Island . .	W. S. W.
Basque Island . .	W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

The shoal at the N. E. end of Green Island, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

The shoal at the west end of Green Island, N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.

RATES OF TOWING VESSELS FROM QUEBEC TO MONTREAL,

by the Hercules and John Molson tow and passage boats.

Breadth of beam.	9 feet draft to pay each upwards.			For each additional foot over 9 feet.			Draft of water on each vessel.																	
							10 Feet.			11 Feet.			12 Feet.			13 Feet.			14 Feet.			15 Feet.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
20 Feet.	26	13	4	2	13	4	29	6	8	32	0	0	34	13	4	37	6	8	40	0	0	42	13	4
21 Ditto.	28	0	0	3	0	0	31	0	0	34	0	0	37	0	0	40	0	0	43	0	0	46	0	0
22 Ditto.	29	6	8	3	6	8	32	13	4	36	0	0	39	6	8	42	13	4	46	0	0	46	6	8
23 Ditto.	30	13	4	3	13	4	34	6	8	38	0	0	41	13	4	45	6	8	49	0	0	52	13	4
24 Ditto.	32	0	0	4	0	0	36	0	0	40	0	0	44	0	0	48	0	0	52	0	0	56	0	0
25 Ditto.	33	6	8	4	6	8	37	13	4	42	0	0	46	6	8	50	13	4	55	0	0	59	6	8
26 Ditto.	34	13	4	4	13	4	39	6	8	44	0	0	48	13	4	53	6	8	58	0	0	62	13	4
27 Ditto.	36	0	0	5	0	0	41	0	0	46	0	0	51	0	0	56	0	0	61	0	0	66	0	0
28 Ditto.	37	6	8	5	6	8	42	13	4	48	0	0	53	6	8	58	13	4	64	0	0	69	6	8

The downward towing is one-half of the upward rate.

Any vessel taking the boat at any intermediate distance between Quebec and the church at Batiscan pays the full towage, as if towed from Quebec. If taken in tow between Batiscan Church and the wharf at Three Rivers, pays three-fourths of the full towage. If taken in tow between the wharf at Three Rivers and Sorel, pays two-thirds of the full towage. If taken in tow between Sorel and the church at Pointe aux Trembles, pays one-half the full towage; and from the church at Pointe aux Trembles, or any intermediate place above said pointe, to Montreal, pays one-third the full towage.

All vessels under 9 feet draft pay at the rate of 80*s.* per foot.

Schooners are taken in tow on reasonable terms, according to their tonnage and the cargo they have on board, by applying to the masters.

The proprietors do not hold themselves liable for any damage that may be done to vessels while in tow of either of the boats.

XI.

Table of the principal Articles of Import and Export at Quebec and St. John's, from the year 1824 *to* 1827 *inclusive.*

Articles.		1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.
IMPORTS AT QUEBEC.					
Vessels		619	796	714	619
Tons		150000	193598	179949	152712
Men		6834	8973	8263	7086
Madeira wine	gallons	17750	27810	16269	10854
Port		23258	31740	41058	54987
Teneriffe		40996	43121	31342	35926
Spanish		89264	78118	116270	64679
Sherry		3982	4162	.	6253
Fayal		43132	22158	.	16292
Sicilian		18216	39447	65839	20076
Cape		.	6298	.	.
French		5319	6985	8476	25387
Italian		624	.	8580	119
Whiskey		36	160	241	1662
Brandy		54335	115558	37356	69026
Geneva		62453	69000	25330	60204
Rum		987555	1025081	1144234	953263
Molasses		79689	39906	100975	48779
Sugar, refined	lbs.	624021	289269	229542	455655
—— Muscovado		2286957	2857628	2371308	2891748
Coffee		239236	55963	75636	159111
Tobacco, leaf		20390	24016	77601	88289
—— manufactured		75	775	11219	26418
Snuff		625	8003	.	.
Playing-cards	packs	21012	33576	19952	17604
Salt	minots	150801	231570	209783	190824
Hyson tea	lbs.	7258	38744	32704	57749
Other teas		157632	1117919	1042318	965374
Merchandize paying 2½ per cent.	£.	787820	990225	715836	724302
Free goods		8813	20616	15086	19026
IMPORTS AT ST. JOHN'S.					
Ashes	barrels	6117	6018	1621	1167
Pork		6069	14462	12285	325
Beef		464	2311	4446	.
Pork, fresh	lbs.	426415	373585	247723	.
Butter		288085	329151	302902	147000
Cheese		256821	219855	191907	163930
Beef		84696	66870	9720	.

TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

Articles.		1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.
IMPORTS AT ST. JOHN'S.					
Codfish	lbs.	96900	86240	67735	78700
Deer	skins	3344	533	3299	.
Racoon		1261	2550	22577	1515
Otter		62	22	486	.
Musk rat		442	.	.	.
Martin		668	8891	137	100
Merchandize	£.	1520	2139	.	unknown
Specie		150744	141775	96182	unknown
Tobacco, leaf	lbs.	227114	127862	172312	139109
——— manufactured		473060	255410	257000	356339
Snuff		3788	2050	1548	1422
Leather, sole		285399	289695	274433	121600
——— harness		29500	20566	21727	5626
Head of cattle	No.	2319	2497	2473	4528
Live hogs		1802	1240	3438	6582
Pine, plank and timber	feet	112574	404067	19862	.
Oak do.		1317	3200	6528	.
Total imports in value	£.	168569	200966	159702	unknown
EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC.					
Vessels	No.	680	883	801	678
Tons		159662	227707	198848	162094
Men		7157	9684	9057	7523
Masts		1132	988	751	983
Spars		1289	1799	2892	1999
Oak timber	planks	19994	33152	*22822	*21763
Pine do.		96026	128078	*129151	*86090
Staves		3657188	3934410	4164688	5476548
Stave ends		30416	19295	61191	68612
Deals and boards		1052147	1479565	823922	1621658
Hoops		147800	125536	98888	34
Ashes	barrels	55108	65502	39589	27303
Wheat	minots	5396	718019	228635	391420
Oats		3968	11100	3907	19385
Flour	barrels	41001	40003	33671	53839
Pork		8843	14446	9496	7589
Martin	skins	7685	21959	39619	9484
Otter		2053	2054	1698	808
Beaver		20799	13962	7510	7355
Racoon		3522	2061	6433	.
Musk rat		5405	61357	15128	4511
Deer		1838	798	5459	5427
EXPORTS AT ST. JOHN'S.					
Salt	bushels	18625	5524	2118	Unknown to the compiler.
Rum	gallons	1718	525	2	
Dry codfish	lbs.	10586	12064	4402	
Beaver	skins	20099	15822	16154	
Musk rat		138238	119441	34230	
Martin		3555	8317	1385	
Racoon		103	62	513	
Otter		669	386	789	
Merchandize	£.	4832	3200	2572	
Specie		26953	97174	32766	
Total value of exports		38234	41352	24677	

* Tons.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT QUEBEC IN 1829.

[*As published by the Customs' Officers of Quebec.*]

IMPORTS AT QUEBEC IN 1829.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Vessels with cargoes	219	Tons 63286	Men 2882
Do. in ballast	320	100153	4252
	539	163439	7134

Wines.—Madeira	gall. 14796	Malaga	gall. 296	Brandy	gall. 80869
Port	33657	Mountain	460	Gin	13028
Spanish	4311	Rhenish	316	Whiskey	48
Teneriffe	20694	Hock	15	Refin. sugar	lbs. 626299
Sicilian	1221	Hungarian	20	Mus. do.	261605
Sherry	8881	Greek	94	Coffee	37119
Fayal	1971	French	9619	Snuff	22
Pico	7637	Rum.—Jamaica	13671	Playing-cards	packs 20442
Lisbon	347	Leeward Island	60883	Salt	minots 264010

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent.	£775147	1	7
Value of goods duty free	16177	18	9
	£791325	0	4

IRELAND.

Vessels with cargoes	54	Tons 14838	Men 669
Do. in ballast	111	29588	1330
	165	44426	1999

Wines.—Port	gall. 677	Whiskey	gall. 668	Sugar, musc.	lbs. 14394
French	902	Brandy	436	Tobacco, leaf	11676
Rum.—Jamaica	3423	Gin	729	Salt	minots 38088
Leeward Island	33				

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent.	£39439	2	0
Value of free goods	819	3	8
	£40258	5	8

JERSEY.

Vessel 1 Tons 88 Men 5.

Wines.—Port	gall. 794	Spanish	gall. 32	Liqueurs	gall. 475
Teneriffe	3896	French	1360		

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. £1095 13 5

GIBRALTAR.

Vessel 1 Tons 105 Men 8

Wines.—Spanish	gall. 7928	Brandy	gall. 636	Tobacco	lbs. 18950
French	211	Segars	boxes 35		

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. £1935 2 1

FRANCE.

Vessels in ballast 2 Tons 471 Men 18

NETHERLANDS.

Vessels in ballast 4 Tons 1358 Men 61.

SPAIN.

Vessels 2 Tons 572 Men 25

Wines.—Madeira	gall. 757	Brandy	gall. 3494	Salt	minots 12022
Spanish	3591	Liqueurs	24		

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. £1300 4 5

PORTUGAL.

Vessels 8 Tons 1290 Men 61

Wines . gall. 880 | Salt . minots 43078

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £219 18 3

SICILY.

Vessels 2 Tons 231 Men 18

Salt . minots 2417

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £141 3 10

SWEDEN.

Vessels 1 Tons 316 Men 16

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £5632 12 10

TENERIFFE.

Vessels 1 Tons 104 Men 8

Wine . gall. 23789

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Vessels with cargoes	72	Tons 6706	Men 329
Do. in ballast	32	6192	277
	104	12898	606

Rum.—Jamaica	gall. 26421	Spanish	gall. 788	Tea	.	lbs.	11671
Leeward Island	210129	French	. 253	Segars	.	in box	24000
Molasses .	11324	Coffee .	lbs. 11745	Salt	.	minots	8037
Wines.—Port .	4266	Sugar, refined	. 2198	Pimento	.	lbs.	561
Sherry .	29	Do. musc.	. 935468	Flour	.	bbls.	355

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £10144 8 3

Value of free goods . . . 20188 17 3

£30333 5 6

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Vessels with cargoes	57	Tons 8169	Men 457
Do. in ballast	4	827	38
	61	8996	495

Rum.—Jamaica	gall. 246093	Gin .	galls. 100	Pimento	.	lbs.	14080
Leeward Island	569630	Brandy .	142	Rice	.		14000
Molasses .	73121	Coffee .	lbs. 20688	Salt	.	minots	5265
Shrub .	gall. 240	Sugar, musc.	. 3515182				

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £687 6 4

Value of free goods . . . 3 15 0

£691 1 4

UNITED STATES.

Foreign vessels with cargoes	5	Tons 769	Men 53
British do. in ballast	4	1502	60
	9	2271	113

Tobacco.—Leaf	lbs. 54919	Flour, wheat	bls. 928	Biscuit	.	lbs.	6610
Do., manuf. .	13800	Meal, rye .	. 750	Cotton wool	.	bales	7
Segars . .	100	Meal, corn	. 999	Butter	.	kegs	306
Rice . .	52218	Corn, Indian	bsh. 3978	Pork	.	bls.	100

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £1463 2 11

AT GASPE.

Vessels 34 Tons 4616 Men 257

Rum	gall.	2514	Muscovado	lbs.	5282	Meal	bbls.	41
Brandy		701	Coffee		495	Flour		148
Gin		15	Tea		541	Pork		11
Wine.—Spanish		120	Rice		495	Tar		20
French		13	Tobacco		1400	Pitch		15
Molasses		3124	Snuff		20	Salt	minots	10000
Sugar, ref.	lbs.	82						

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £4197 8 7

AT NEW CARLISLE, TO THE 10TH OCTOBER, 1829.

Vessels 33 Tons 13701 Men 352

Rum	gall.	361	Tobacco	lbs.	1523	Pitch	bbls.	30
Molasses		2590	Snuff		54	Tar		10
Brandy		329	Cotton wool		300	Turpentine		12
Sugar, ref.	lbs.	734	Flour	bbls.	44	Wheat	bush.	10
Muscovado		7073	Meal		9	Oats		4
Coffee		420	Pork		6	Mackerel	bls.	600
Tea		102	Beef		4	Salt	minots	50690
Rice		1580						

Value of merchandise paying 2½ per cent. . £8502 16 1

EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC IN 1829.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Cleared 537 vessels, burden 162883 tons, 7089 men; 1 of which built this year, burden 3638 tons.

Masts and bowsprits, ps.		973	Wheat	minots	40462	Minerals		2
Spars		1679	Oats		100	Honey	lbs.	910
Oak timber	tons	24411	Peas		11993	Trees and plants	pack.	27
Pine		123510	Indian corn		60	Leaf tobac.	lbs.	128094
Ash		2579	Flaxseed		4183	Nuts	bls.	6
Elm		7683	Flour	bbls.	2859	Stoves		2
Birch and maple		1068	.....	half bbls.	4	Cranberries	bbls.	4
Standard staves and heading	pieces	1315471	Indian meal	bbls.	2	.....	kegs	19
Pipe and pun. st.		3111728	Apples		293	Hops	lbs.	7000
Bbl. st. and headg.		60921	Pork		3	Castings	packages	10
Stave ends		49512	Hams	box	1	Black lead	casks	15
Deals, 3 inch		896365	Tongues	kegs	2	Codfish	cwts.	70
Boards and planks		57280	Butter	lbs.	145	Salmon	tierces	247
Deal ends		32775	Essence spruce	bls.	10	.....	puns.	2
Battens		50530	.....	boxes	2	.....	bbls.	69
Batten ends		47	Canada balsam	kegs	43	.....	half-bbls.	2
Oars		22940	.....	carboys	3	Salmon, smoked	case	1
Handspikes		20218	Oil cake	tons	37	Trout	bbls.	6
Lathwood	cords	794	Hides	bales	1	Mackerel		10
Oak billets		43	.....	loose	100	Herrings		30
Firewood		7½	Horns and tips	casks	11	Fish oil	gall.	1280
Shooks	packs	217	.....	loose	26250	Seal skins	puns.	3
Pearlashes	bls.	9371	Bees-wax	casks	45	.....	bbls.	2
weighing 31185 cwt. 1 2			.....	lbs.	4934	.....	bales	1
Potashes	bls.	21054	Ind. curiosities	boxes	15	.....	loose	1265
weighing 94832 cwt. 0 18			Birds and insects		2			

Furs and Peltries.

Martin skins	13542	Deer	1324	Martin tails	1994
Fox	1772	Bear and cub	377	Fisher	280
Lynx	384	Racoon	110	Minx	320
Minx	3100	Otter	1223	Racoon	29
Fisher	202	Wolverines skins	4	Beaver coating	lbs. 51
Beaver	8858	Cat	97	Musk rat stuff	30
Musk rat	43716	Moose deer	2	Castorum	293

Imported Goods exported.

Lancewood	spars 60	Whiskey	puns. 1	Merchandise	packages 221
Sponge	bales 3	Anchors	2		

IRELAND.

34 Vessels, 63053 Tons, 2794 Men; 4 built this year, 1128 Tons.

Masts and bowsprits	ps. 5	Stave ends	33871	Pearlashes	bbls. 172
Spars	920	Deals, 3 inch	pieces 65803	weighing 581 cwt. 30	
Oak timber	tons 1943	Boards and planks	90973	Potashes	bls. 2438
Pine	43629	Deal ends	10783	weighing 10774 cwt. 3 qr.	
Ash	1754	Battens	12444	Apples	bbls. 9
Elm	969	Oars	pieces 2542	Ess. spruce	kegs 5
Birch and maple	693	Handspikes	1580	Hides	loose 100
Standard staves and heading	pieces 534980	Treenails	1650	Trees and plants	cases 4
		Lathwood, cords	273	Cranberries	kegs 3
Pipe and pun. stv.	880764	Shooks	packs 20	Salmon	half bbls. 3
Bbl. stv. and hdg.	230632	Canoe	1		

Imported goods exported.

Bees-wax	lbs. 5880	Merchandise	packages 9

PORTUGAL.

Vessel, 209 Tons, 6 Men.

Staves and heading	pieces 21020

FAYAL.

1 Vessel, 105 Tons, 10 Men.

Oak timber	tons 60	Oars	pieces 36	Butter	lbs. 20143
Ash	6	Handspikes	45	Can. balsam	bbls. 1
Elm	10	Pipe and pun. staves and heading	1940	White Lead	kegs 208
Birch	26			Crown glass	crates 50

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1 Vessel, 170 Tons, 10 Men.

Pipe and pun. staves and heading	pieces 4800	Flour	bbls. 360	Codfish	cwts. 303
		Lard	lbs. 7400	Salmon	tierces 25
Barrel	1191	Sperm. candles	820	Herring	bbls. 450
Biscuit	lbs. 476	Rosin	bbls. 5	Mackerel	130

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

96 Vessels, 7132 Tons, 408 Men.

Masts and bowsprits	10	Pipe and pun. staves and heading	9600	Hoops	15700
Spars	85			Shooks	packs 4900
Oak timber	tons 13½	Barrel	266305	Empty casks	pieces 175
Pine	16	Heading	bbls. 10	Shingles	pieces 50000
Elm	3	Oars	pieces 134	Treenails	1500
Boards	pieces 2479	Handspikes	60	Beef	bbls. 2926

Beef	half-bls.	534
Hams, rounds	lbs.	4918
Bacon	.	1828
Sausages	.	20
Lard	.	18623
Butter	.	44399
Cheese	. .	4104
Soap	. .	43168
Candles	.	25513
Tallow	. .	1656
Oil cake	tons	13
Honey	. lbs.	25
Plug tobacco	.	16726
Leaf	. .	5934
Snuff	.	911
Boot and shoes	cases	21
.....	pairs	11
Shoe	packs	256
Calf	skins	28
Kip do.	.	24
Leather	boxes	2
. ....	sides	2
.....	bale	1
.....	bundles	6
.....	rolls	5
Buffalo robes	.	45
Fur caps	boxes	4
.....	loose	148
Muffs and tippets	boxes	2
Hats .	box	1
Pearlashes	bls.	5
wg. 15 cwts. 2 0		
Potashes kegs 28	lbs.	1
Barley minots	.	3384
Oats	.	820
Pease	.	778
Indian corn	.	45
Potatoes	.	1149
Malt	. .	850
Flour	bbls.	7621
Indian meal	.	1109
Biscuit .	cwt.	775
Apples	bbls.	161
.. ...	half-bbls.	1
Onions	bbls.	170
Pork .	.	3354
.....	half-bbls.	352
Segars	boxes	29
Ale and beer	gals.	3090
.....	doz.	32
Cider .	galls.	60
.....	doz.	4
Peppermint	galls.	63
Vinegar	.	4
Linseed oil	. .	359
Can. balsam	bottles	5
Castorum	lbs.	2
Trees and plants	boxes	1
.....	loose	56
Moccasins	hhds.	1
.....	loose pairs	1029
Stoves	.	125
Chairs	.	162
Tables	.	1
Gigs	. .	1
Sleigh	.	1
Harness	sets	6
Horns	hhds.	6
.....	bbls.	1
Axes	.	20
Iron hoops	bundles	603
Ginger nuts	lbs.	236
Hay .	tons	16
Salmon	tierces	34
.....	bbls.	6

Imported goods exported.

Chocolate	boxes	6
Rum .	galls.	1010
Molasses	.	4563
Sugar (Muscovado)	lbs.	252
.....	refined	112
Tea .	lbs.	6108
Tamarinds	keg	1
Lime juice	.	1
Lignum vitæ	cwt.	14
Indigo .	lbs.	310
Citron	boxes	5
Rugs .	bale	1
Groceries	bags	4
.....	boxes	14
Wine	galls.	60
Raisins	casks	2
.....	boxes	47
Currants	bbls.	2
Gin .	galls.	1270
Brandy	.	623
Olive oil	kegs	2
Palm oil	galls.	120
Marble .	cases	22
Wax .	lbs.	38
Hardware	bbls.	2
Hardware	boxes	8
Guns .	cases	2
Gunpowder	h.-bbls.	2
.....	lbs.	350
Shot .	lbs.	470
Glass .	boxes	65
.....	half-boxes	23
Salt	minots	1120
Earthenware	pieces	2000
Paint .	hhd.	1
.....	kegs	20
Saltpetre	kegs	1
Vinegar .	hhds.	1
.....	bbls.	2
Brooms	bundles	21
Porter .	galls.	300
.....	dozens	115
Soap .	lbs.	3428
Furs .	cases	2
Nails .	kegs	11
Iron .	tons	10
.....	cwts.	13
.....	bars	1265
Anchors	.	2
Church bell	.	1
Cordage .	coils	2
Sprm. candles	lbs.	35
Coals .	chal.	29
Tobacco pipes	box	1
Cotton wool	lbs.	300
Oars .	pieces	20
Flour	bbls.	7017
.....	half-do.	30
Ind. meal	bbls.	96
.....	puns.	2
Rye flour	bbls.	155
Pork	.	2264
.....	half do.	1
Beef .	bbls.	20
Lard .	lbs.	3491
Butter	.	41239
Plug tobacco	lbs.	1212
Segars .	cases	5
Pitch .	bbls.	35
Tar .	.	97
Rosin .	.	23
Honey	kegs	5
Merchandise	packs	139

TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

58 Vessels, 8043 Tons, 457 Men; 6 built this year, 699 Tons.

Spars .	pieces	92
Oak timber	tons	3
Pine .	do.	1½
Maple .	feet	36
Pipe and pun. stvs.		
heading	pieces	1,483,652
Oars .	.	1805
Handspikes	.	254
Boards .	.	11808
Planks .	.	299
Shooks .	packs	2624
Hoops .	pieces	83850

Shingles		110865	Tongues		15074	Blacking	casks	6
Boats		1	Sausages		416	Axes		4
Knees		150	Mutton		1876	Nuts	bbls.	9
Oats	minots	7622	Tripe		192	Junpr. berries	kegs	40
Pease		200	Lard		6891	Cranberries	bbls.	5
Barley		224	Butter		32647	.....	kegs	8
Indian corn		100	Cheese		2164	Lavender water	cases	3
Potatoes		2789	Soap		12464	Carriage		1
Turnips		108	Candles		5868	Chairs	doz.	2
Beets		10	Oil cake	tons	72	Horses		171
Carrots		52	Tallow	lbs.	60	Codfish	cwts.	11082
Flour	bbls.	844	Plug tobacco		244	Salmon	tierces	172
.....	half-b.	195	Leaf ditto		2528	.....	bls.	104
Indian meal	bbls.	577	Snuff		36	.....	half-do.	74
.....	puns.	145	Gingernuts		688	.....	kitts	5
Biscuit	cwts.	579	Ale and beer	galls.	11083	Do. smoked	boxes	35
Apples	bbls.	171	Cider		1400	Mackerel	bbls.	146
Onions		520	.....	dozens	452	Herrings		508
Pork		5320	Linseed oil	galls.	337	.....	half-do.	35
.....	half-do.	1008	Ess. spruce	box	1	Alewives	bbls.	88
Beef	bbls.	2995	Raspberry vin.	dozens	44	Caplin		6
.....	half-do.	1973	Liqueurs		34	Lobsters	kitts	20
.....	quarter-do.	15	Pickles	cases	2	Cod sounds	lbs.	515
Hams, rounds, &c.	lbs.	44201	Preserves		10	Fish oil	galls.	1416

Imported goods exported.

Madeira wine	cases	2	Earthenware	pieces	720	Flour	half-bls.	80
French do.		12	White lead	kegs	12	Indian meal	bbls.	786
Raisins	boxes	24	Linens	cases	2	Lard	lbs.	1350
Refined sugar	lbs.	23	Snuff-boxes		1	Butter		4115
Salad oil	cases	12	Walking-sticks		1	Cheese		139
Tea	lbs.	1411	Fans		1	Pitch	bbls.	129
Soap		2500	Indian corn	minots	200	Tar		104
Candles		7236	Rice	lbs.	17715	Rosin		70
Coals	tons	17	Flour	bbls.	6343	Horses		30

UNITED STATES.

4 Vessels in ballast	670 Tons	47 Men.	
1 with cargo	99	5	
5	769	52	
Old rags	bags 136	Old iron	tons 65

EXPORTS FROM GASPE.

33 Vessels, 4587 Tons, 253 Men.

Pine timber	tons	136	Deals and battens		49610	Codfish	firkins	48
.....	pieces	446	Staves and heading		33343	Salmon	bbls.	1
Oak		22	Knees		30	Fish oil	galls.	3288
Birch		8	Lathwood cords		21½	Rabbit skins		350
Ash		11	Codfish	cwt.	33731	Old copper	lbs.	308
Spars		99	.....	bbls.	120	Salt	tons	78

EXPORTS FROM NEW CARLISLE, up to 10th Oct.

31 Vessels, 5925 Tons, 303 Men.

Pine timber	tons	6209	Birch planks	bbls.	14	Codfish	bbls.	1
Birch		373	Lathwood cords		161	Salmon		351
Handspikes	pieces	146	Spars		56	Herrings		471
Oars		215	Wooden shovels		25	Fish oil	galls.	200
Treenails		415	Codfish	cwts.	16377	Hay	tons	7
Deals		255						

XII.

Table of Duties payable at the Port of Quebec.

	Sterling. £.	*s.*	*d.*		Currency. £.	*s.*	*d.*
Wine.—In wood, from the United Kingdom							
Madeira, per tun	0	10	0	p. g.	0	0	9
French, do.					0	0	6
All other wines, do.	0	10	0		0	0	6
And further on all wines (1) per cent.	7	10	0				
—— In bottles—if bottled in the United Kingdom, the same duty as wine in wood.							
But not bottled in the United Kingdom, an additional duty (2) per tun	7	7	0				
And for every dozen of bottles (2)	0	1	0				
—— In wood, from Gibraltar or Malta, the same duty as wine in wood from the United Kingdom.							
In bottles, the same duty as wine in bottles from place of growth.							
—— From place of growth, in wood.							
Madeira, per tun	7	0	0		0	0	9
All other wines, do.	7	0	0		0	0	6
And further (1) per cent.	7	10	0				
In bottles, a further duty (2) per tun	7	7	0				
And for every dozen of bottles (2)	0	1	0				
Spirits.—From the United Kingdom or the British Colonies.							
Brandy (Foreign) per gallon	0	1	0		0	0	6
Geneva do. do.	0	1	0		0	0	6
Cordials do. do.	0	1	0		0	0	6
Rum do. do.	0	1	0		0	0	6
Rum, B. P. do.	0	0	6		0	0	6
Whiskey (British) do.	0	0	3		0	0	3
Do. (Foreign) do.	0	1	0		0	0	5
Molasses (3) do.	0	0	4		0	0	5
And further per cent.	0	3	0				
Do. B. P. (3) per gallon	0	0	4		0	0	5
—— From place of growth.							
Brandy and all spirits, per gallon	0	1	3		0	0	6
Coffee.—From the United Kingdom				p. lb.	0	0	2
From the British Colonies, per cwt.	0	7	0		0	0	2
If Foreign, an additional duty do.	0	5	0				
Cocoa.—Foreign do.	0	5	0				
B. P. do.				p. ct.	2	10	0
Sugar.—Refined, British or Colonial				p. lb.	0	0	1
Do. Foreign (1) per cent.	20	0	0		0	0	1
Muscovado, B. P.					0	0	0½
Do. if Foreign, per cwt.	0	5	0		0	0	0½
Pimento.—B. P. from the Colonies, per lb.	0	0	0½				
From the United Kingdom				p. ct.	2	10	0
Teas.—Hyson				p. lb.	0	0	6
Bohea					0	0	2
All other sorts					0	0	4
Tobacco.—British manufactured					0	0	3
Foreign do. (1) per cent.	20	0	0		0	0	3
Leaf, (1)	15	0	0		0	0	2
Snuff.—British manufactured					0	0	4
Foreign, (1)	15	0	0		0	0	4
Playing-Cards.—British				p. pk.	0	0	2

TABLE OF DUTIES PAYABLE AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

	Sterling. £. s. d.	Currency. £. s. d.
Salt.—(4)		p. m. 0 0 4
All other goods, wares, or merchandise (5)		p. ct. 2 10 0
And upon certain goods, wares, or merchandise, being of foreign produce or manufacture (6)		
Flour.—Of wheat, per barrel 196 lbs.	0 5 0	
Or meal not made from wheat, per barrel	0 2 6	
Biscuit or bread, per cwt.	0 1 6	
Wheat, per bushel	0 1 0	
Pease, beans, rye, calurances, oats, barley, or Indian corn, per barrel (7)	0 0 7	
Rice.—Per 100 lbs.	0 2 6	
Beef and pork, salted (including hams and bacon), per cwt.	0 12 0	
Lumber.—Sundry articles of, and not likely to be imported at Quebec, are here omitted. (6 Geo. IV. c. 114, sec. 9.)		
Alabaster, anchovies, argo, aniseed, amber, almonds Brimstone, botargo, box-wood Currants, capers, cascasoo, cantharides, coral, cummin-seed, cork, cinnabar Dates Essence of bergamote, lemon, roses, citron, oranges, lavender, rosemary, emery-stone Fruit—dry, preserved in sugar, wet, preserved in brandy,—flax, figs Gum Arabic, abastic, myrrh, Sicily, ammoniac Hemp, honey Jalup, juniper-berries Iron in bars, pig iron, incense of frankincense Lava and Malta stone for building, lentils Marble, rough and worked, mosaic work, medals, musk, macaroni Nuts of all kinds Oil of olives, of almonds, opium, orris-root, ostrich feathers, ochre, orange buds and peel, olives Pitch, pickles in jars and bottles, paintings, punk, Pozzolana, Parmesan cheese, pickles, pearls, paints, precious stones except diamonds Quicksilver Raisins, rhubarb Sausages, senna, scammony, sarsaparilla, safflower, sponges Tar, tow, turpentine Vermilion, vermicelli Whetstones	per cent. 7 10 0	
Clocks and watches Leather manufactures, linen Musical instruments Wires of all sorts Book and papers Silk manufactures Glass and manufactures of glass	30 0 0	
Soap Sugar-candy, refined sugar Tobacco, manufactured Cotton manufactures	20 0 0	
Goods, wares, or merchandise (being foreign), not otherwise charged with duty, by 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114.	15 0 0	
Ships, Foreign (7)		

These several duties are payable under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament of 4 Geo. III. cap. 15, sec. 1; 6 Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. 4; 14 Geo. III. cap. 88, sec. 1; 3 Geo. IV. cap. 119, sec. 8; 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 9; 7 Geo. IV. cap. 48, sec. 44; and 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 56, sec. 29; and under the Acts of the Provincial Legislature of 33 Geo. III. cap. 8; 35 Geo. III. cap. 9; 41 Geo. III. cap. 14; 53 Geo. III. cap. 11, amended by 55 Geo. III. cap. 2, and 55 Geo. III. cap. 3, rendered permanent by 3 Geo. IV. cap. 119.

(1) This further duty is only charged when its amount, if any, shall exceed the amount of the previous duties, in which case the excess is payable, 15 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 11; but this is not likely to occur except with very high-priced articles; it may therefore be considered as merely nominal.

(2) This further duty will in every case exceed the previous duty, the excess will therefore be charged; the amount payable cannot however be shown by table, as it will vary in every case according to the value of the article.

(3) Molasses, if imported in a vessel not belonging to the United Kingdom or to Quebec, the duty will be 7*d.* sterling instead of 4*d.*

(4) This duty is drawn back if the salt be shipped for the use of the fisheries in the lower parts of the province.

(5) See the exceptions in the "Table of Free Goods."

(6) Upon such of these goods as are liable to the provincial duty of 2½ per cent. that duty is payable under the provincial law, but its amount is deducted from the payment made under the 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114.

(7) A tonnage duty of 4*s.* sterling per ton upon the ships, and 10 per cent. upon the amount of duties on the goods imported, is chargeable by order in council, under certain conditions which at present only apply to the ships of the United States.

TABLE OF FREE GOODS.

By provincial Acts, 53 Geo. III. cap. 11, sec. 5 and 8; 55 Geo. III. cap. 2, sec. 4; 59 Geo. III. cap. 17, sec 1.

Apparel, for private use,
Beef, salted, (1)
Butter, (1)
Barley, (1)
Beans, (1)
Cattle, (1)
Cheese, (1)
Fish, salted, (2)
Fish oil (2)
Flax, (1)
Live stock, (1)
Oats, (1)
Oil, (fish oil) (2)
Pork, salted, (1)
Peas, (1)
Pitch, (1)
Potatoes, (1)
Packages containing dutiable goods,
Rice, (1)
Flour, (1)
Furs, (1)
Grain of all kinds, (1)
Horses, (1)
Hogs, (1)
Honey, (1)
Hemp, (1)
Indian corn, (1)
Rye, (1)
Rosin, (1)
Seeds, (1)
Skins, (1)
Tar, (1)
Turpentine, (1)
Wheat, (1)

Household goods and necessaries of all kinds which any person or persons coming into this province for the purpose of actually settling therein shall import or bring with them for their own use, and for the use of their families.

By imperial Act, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, (the goods being of foreign production.)

Hay and straw, (1)	Diamonds, (1)	Cotton wool, (3)
Coin and bullion,	Fruit and vegetables, fresh, (3)	

Goods the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, (3)

Rice, Indian corn, Lumber, (3) } The produce of any British possession on the west coast of Africa, and imported direct from thence.

Any sort of craft, food, and victuals, except spirits, and any sort of clothing and implements, or materials fit and necessary for the British fisheries in America, imported into the place at or from whence such fishery is carried on in British ships, (3)

(1)—If foreign, will pay the foreign duty. See "Table of Duties"—sterling.

(2)—If foreign—prohibited.

(3)—Liable to the provincial duties.

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS.

By imperial Acts, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114; 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 56, sec. 31—(from foreign countries.)

Arms,	Tea, (2)	Fish, dried or salted,
Ammunition or utensils of war,	Base or counterfeit coin,	Gunpowder.
Books—(1) *for sale.*		

Train oil and oil of all sorts, blubber, fins or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea (3).

(1)—First composed or written and printed or reprinted in any other country imported for sale, except books not printed in the United Kingdom within twenty years; or being parts of collections, the greater parts of which had been composed or written abroad.

(2)—Except by the East India Company, or with their licence.

(3)—Unless taken by British ships.

MEMORANDA ON THE LAWS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL,

REGULATING "THE TRADE OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS ABROAD," IN RELATION TO THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

With the United Kingdom.

Goods imported from such, must appear on cocket, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 24.

Goods exported to—being the produce of the Canadas.

Corn, grain, meal or flour, a declaration of origin required, 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 57, sec. 6. (expired 1st May, 1828.)

Tobacco, to be on a separate manifest, showing the nett weight and tare of each package, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 3.

Tobacco, to be in a ship of 120 tons burthen or upwards, and in packages containing not less than 450 lbs. nett, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 52.

Blubber, train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter or whale fins, to be certified as being of British fishery, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 43.

Masts, timber, ashes, staves, wood hoops, shingles, lathwood and cord wood for fuel, imported by land or inland navigation into Canada, deemed the produce of Canada, 7 Geo. IV. cap. 48, sec. 45; 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 56, sec. 32. All other goods, the produce of the Canadas, appear to be without restriction, except that they must appear on the certificate of clearance, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 34.

Returned goods may be re-imported into the United Kingdom, provided the property in such goods continues in the person by whom or on whose account they were reported—except goods for which any bounty or drawback of excise had been received on exportation, unless by special permission of the commissioners of H. M. Customs, and on repayment of such bounty or such drawback, or small remnants of British goods—upon proof that the same are British, and had not been sold, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 31.

Imported goods when re-exported, viz. coffee, cocoa nuts, sugar, molasses and rum, although of the British possessions, deemed foreign on importation into the United Kingdom (from Canada), unless exported direct from the king's warehouse, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 8. And accompanied by a certificate of production, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 27, cap. 107, sec. 35.

With other British possessions.

Goods imported from—must appear on cocket or clearance, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 24. Sugar, coffee, cocoa nuts and spirits of the British possessions, to be accompanied by a certificate of production—without such certificate forfeited, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 26.

Mahogany of the British possessions, to be accompanied by a certificate of production—without such certificate deemed foreign, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 26 and 27.

Goods exported to—the produce of the Canadas appear to be without restriction, except that they must appear on the certificate of clearance, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 24.

Flour (of wheat) exported direct from the king's warehouse, to any of the British possessions in the West Indies or in South America, will, on importation there, be liable only to a duty of 1*s.* instead of 5*s.* per barrel, 7 Geo. IV. cap. 48, sec. 46.

Wood of all sorts exported direct from the king's warehouse, to any of the British possessions in America (or the West Indies), will, on importation there, be subject only to one-fourth part of such duty as would otherwise be charged thereon, 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 56, sec. 32.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa nuts, spirits, or mahogany of the British possessions, when re-exported, to be accompanied by a certificate of production, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 27.

NOTE.—All imported goods when re-exported, the date of importation and the name of the importing ship to be given, and if liable to duty on importation, the payment of the duty to be stated.

With foreign countries or states.

British ships may import from any foreign possession, any goods not included in the "Table of Prohibitions," and they may export goods to the said foreign possessions.

Foreign ships—no goods shall be imported into any British possession in America in any foreign ships, unless they be ships of the country of which such goods are the produce, and from which the goods are imported, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 109, sec. 11.

No ship shall be admitted to be a ship of any particular country, unless she be of the build of such country, or have been forfeited to such country under any law of the same, made for the prevention of the slave trade, and condemned as such prize or forfeiture, by a competent court of such country, or be British built (not having been a prize of war from British subjects to any other foreign country), nor unless she be navigated by a master who is a subject of such foreign country, and by a crew of whom three-fourths at least are subjects of such country usually residing therein, or under the dominion thereof; provided always, that the country of every ship shall be deemed to include all places which are under the same dominion as the place to which such ship belongs, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 109, sec. 15.

The permission granted to foreign ships to import and export goods is made subject to certain conditions, 6 Geo. IV, cap. 114, sec. 4.

And these conditions are by an order of His Majesty in Council, dated 16th July, 1827 (which enumerates and confirms certain previous orders in council), declared to be that

French ships may import from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty the following goods, such goods being the produce of those dominions, that is to say, wheat, flour, biscuit, bread, meal, pease, beans, rye, calavances, oats, barley, Indian corn, rice, shingles, red oak staves or headings, white oak staves or headings, wood, lumber, wood hoops, live stock, hay and straw, coin and bullion, diamonds, salt, fruit and vegetables fresh, cotton, wool, and all articles subject on importation to an *ad valorem*, on which articles the amount of such duty should not at the time of importation exceed £7 10*s*. for every £100 of the value of the same (but the importation of wine and brandy in French ships is not permitted,) and may export goods to any foreign country whatever.

Ships of the dominions of

His Majesty the King of Prussia,
His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias,
His Majesty as King of Hanover,
His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway,
His Serene Highness the Duke of Oldenburgh,
The Republics of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburgh,
The United States of America,
The State of Colombia,
The United Provinces of Rio-de-la-Plata, and
The United States of Mexico, may respectively import from such of the dominions to

which they respectively belong, goods the produce of such dominions respectively, except those mentioned in the "Table of Prohibitions," and may export goods to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

All manufactured goods are deemed to be the produce of the country of which they are the manufacture, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 109, sec. 5.

British coals are prohibited to be exported to any foreign place, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 85.

XIII.

Return of the effective strength of the sedentary militia called out for actual service in the months of October and November, 1813.

Colonels	8	Surgeons	5
Lieutenant-Colonels	19	Serjeant-Majors	22
Majors	27	Quarter-Master Serjeants	19
Captains	195	Drill-Serjeants	30
Lieutenants	197	Serjeants	543
Ensigns	185	Corporals	407
Adjutants	26	Militiamen	9586
Paymasters	2		
Quarter-Masters	22	Total	11293

*** This does not include the corps of voyageurs, whose actual strength never exceeded 500 men.

Return of the number of militiamen who were commanded in 1812, 1813, 1814, *and* 1815, *to serve in the battalions in actual service.*

1812	2784
1813	3519
1814	2126
1815	1922
Total	10351

During the first three years the men were commanded and actually did march, but those in 1815 were commanded, but peace being ratified on the 17th February, 1815, they were discharged previous to their marching.

XIV.

An Account of the ordinary Revenues and extraordinary Resources constituting

No. of Account	HEADS OF INCOME.	Gross Receipt.	Amount outstanding on Bonds. Payable 1st January, 1827.	Amount outstanding on Bonds. Payable 1st May, 1827.	Actual receipt of Income by the several Collectors.	Payments out of the Incom its progress of Collection. For Commission and Incidents.	Drawbacks Return Du
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
1	Casual and Territorial Revenue	5177 19 1½	...	...	5177 19 1½	...	...
2	Duties under Imperial Act 14th Geo. III.	29398 8 9	...	...	29398 8 9	1535 13 6	...
	Licences under do.	2896 0 0	...	...	2896 0 0	...	...
3	Licences on Billiard Tables Under Prov. Act	37 10 0	...	...	37 10 0	...	...
	Duties 41st Geo. III.	1741 15 3	1309 5 0	...	432 10 3	7 3 1	...
4	Fines and Forfeitures	937 12 11½	...	...	937 12 11½	...	...
5	Duties under Provincial Act 33d Geo. III.	2563 0 0	...	...	2563 0 0	64 1 6	...
6	Ditto under do. 35th do.	26784 17 10	14454 14 1	...	12330 3 9	308 3 4	419 13
	Licences under do. do. do.	3102 0 0	...	...	3102 0 0	...	...
7	Duties under do. 53d amended by 55th do. cap. 2, and continued by Imperial Act 3 Geo. IV. cap. 119	20688 19 3¼	6557 18 10½	260 15 2	14070 5 2¾	344 4 0¾	...
8	Do. under do. 55th Geo. III. cap. 3, continued by do.	18848 4 0	...	15068 12 2	3779 11 10	94 9 1	...
9	Do. under do. 59th do. cap. 4, continued by 4th Geo. IV. cap. 10	3575 4 7	...	...	3575 4 7	...	...
10	Do. under Imperial Act 3d Geo. IV. cap. 119	6215 14 11	...	...	6215 14 11	2093 4 1	...
11	Do. under do. 6th do. cap. 114	11939 1 5	...	...	11939 1 5	2021 1 5	...
12	Do. under Provincial Acts 45th and 51st Geo. III. and 2d Geo. IV.	3148 18 11½	...	...	3148 18 11½	48 7 7	*681 18
13	Do. under Provl. Acts 48th Geo. III. cap. 19	493 15 9	...	...	493 15 0	24 13 9	...
14	Do. under do. 4th Geo. IV. cap. 3	5 11 6	...	...	5 11 6	0 2 9	...
		137754 13 6¾	22321 17 11½	15329 7 4	100103 8 3¼	6541 4 1¾	1101 12

* This sum is so much short paid by the late Naval Officer, to be hereafter recovered from that officer or from his sureties.

Quebec, 5th February, 1827

lic Income of the Province of Lower Canada, for the year ended 10th October, 1826.

nt of In- paid into nds of the ver-ge-		Payments made or to be made by the Receiver general, as charges of Collection, &c. per Account, No. 16.						Net Income for the year ending 10th October, 1826, including Amount outstanding on Bonds.			Difference of the Net Income compared with that of last year.						EXPLANATIONS.
		Expenses of Collection.			Repayment and Return Duties.						Increase.			Decrease.			
s.	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
7 19	1½	333	8	2	...			4844	10	11½	3274	12	3¾				This difference arises chiefly from the repayment last year of £1800 Currency and from the Receipt of £987 10 5 Quints this year.
2 15	3	..			280	10	0	27582	5	3	...			3336	18	11½	
6 0	0	...			..			2896	0	0	...			88	0	0	Imports of Spirits were less this year than last.
7 10	0	..			...			37	10	0	37	10	0	...			This Act went into operation on the Inland Trade on 1st May when the 59th Geo. III. ceased.
7	2	...			...			1734	12	2	1717	12	11	.			
7 12	11½	5	13	4	...			931	19	7½	388	4	2½	...			The Seizures at St. John were considerable this year.
9 18	6	...			...			2498	18	6	193	0	11	...			The Importations of Wines this year exceeded that of last year.
2 6	9	1829	9	7	75	15	8	24151	15	7	...			2819	17	7½	The Imports of Rum and Foreign Spirits less this year than last.
2 0	0	..			...			3192	0	0	...			90	0	0	
3 1	2	..			48	18	9	20495	16	5½	878	19	6½	..			A considerable deduction was made from the Collection last year under this Act by the Collector, which accounts for this apparent increase, though in fact the Duties were less this year.
2	9	2	0	0	...			18751	14	11	...			19977	1	7	All the Duties received this year on Teas were on the Imports of 1825, and credited to the Bonds of that year, stated to be outstanding.
4	7	872	13	8	..			2702	10	11	...			1202	3	2½	This Act ceased on the 1st of May last.
10	10	...			...			4122	10	10	...			6850	19	10	This Act ceased with respect to the Trade with the United States on 5th January, 1826.
0	0	...			...			9918	0	0	9918	0	0	..			This Act went first into operation on 6th January, 1826.
13	0½	2	5	10	...			2416	7	2½	...			176	19	9½	The Duties under these Acts are greater this year than last, but the late Naval Officer has not yet paid in the whole amount collected.
1	3	...			...			469	1	3	469	1	9	...			No account of these Duties was rendered last year.
8	9	...			...			5	8	3	...			75	16	5½	
12	1½	3045	10	7	405	4	5	126661	2	5	16877	1	0½	34617	17	5½	

Errors excepted.

JOS. CARY,

Insp. Gen. Pub. Provl. Accts.

XV.

Public and charitable Institutions of Lower Canada.

Provincial Grand Lodge for the district of Quebec and Three Rivers.
Provincial Grand Lodge for the district of Montreal and borough of William Henry.
Lodge 77, Merchants *(Freres du Canada)* of Quebec.
Lodge No. 8, Montreal.
Private Lodges for the district of Montreal and William Henry, 10.
The Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning within the Province.
M'Gill College, Montreal.
College of Quebec.
College of Montreal.
College of Nicolet.
College of St. Hyacinthe.
Montreal Medical Institution.
Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
Natural History Society of Montreal.
Quebec Medical Society.
Montreal Horticultural Society.
Quebec Library.
Quebec Garrison Library.
Montreal Library.
Advocates' Library, Montreal.
Eclectic Library, Montreal.
Quebec Emigrant Hospital.
Montreal General Hospital.
Montreal Hotel Dieu Hospital.
Quebec Hotel Dieu Hospital.
Montreal Orphan Asylum.
Female Compassionate Society of Quebec.
Society of Friends of Ireland in Canada of Quebec.
Society of Friends of Ireland in Canada of Montreal.
Hibernian Benevolent Society of Montreal.
Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.
The Montreal District, in correspondence with the Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.
National School, Quebec.
National School, Montreal.
British and Canadian School Society, Quebec.
British and Canadian School Society, Montreal.
Quebec Agricultural Society.
Montreal Agricultural Society.

Auxiliary County Societies.
Wardens of the House of Industry, Montreal.
Society for the Support of a House of Industry in Montreal.
Quebec Fire Society.
St. Lawrence and Alliance Fire Club of Montreal.
Montreal Fire Club.
Phœnix Volunteer Fire Club.
Montreal Savings Bank.
Quebec Savings Bank.
Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society.
Montreal Auxiliary Religious Tract Society.
Sunday School Union Society of Canada.
Montreal Ladies' Bible Society.
Quebec Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society.
Montreal Central Auxiliary Society for promoting Education and Industry in Canada.
Society for promoting Education and Industry in Quebec.
Quebec Education Society.
Quebec Emigrant Society.
Trustees of the Protestant Burying-ground, Quebec.
Quebec Friendly Society.
Quebec Benevolent Society.
Royal Grammar Schools.
Quebec Classical Academy.
Montreal Academical Institution.
Montreal Parochial School.
Montreal Union School.
Montreal Classical Academy.
Young Ladies' Academies.

PERIODICALS IN LOWER CANADA.

Quebec Gazette (by authority)	once a week	Quebec
Quebec Gazette (Neilson's)	twice a week	do.
Quebec Mercury	do.	do.
Star	do.	do.
Montreal Gazette (by authority)	do.	Montreal
Montreal Herald	do.	do.
New Montreal Gazette	once a week	do.
Canadian Courant	twice a week	do.
Canadian Spectator	do.	do.
Spectateur Canadien	do.	do.
La Minerve	do.	do.

Irish Vindicator (proposed)	twice a week	Montreal
British Colonist	once a week	Stanstead
La Bibliothèque Canadienne	monthly	Montreal
Christian Sentinel	two months	do.
Canadian Miscellany	monthly	do.

XVI.

HEMP IN CANADA.

A brief Inquiry into the probable Causes that have counteracted the Attempts hitherto made to introduce the Cultivation of Hemp in Lower Canada, and Observations on the most effectual Means by which its Culture might be encouraged in the British North American Colonies generally.

That the raising of hemp in those colonies on an extensive scale would prove a source of wealth to the country, at the same time that it would afford to Great Britain, within its own dominions, a material of national importance which she is forced to seek in foreign soils, has been felt many years ago; and hence have arisen the various trials that were made to promote its cultivation in Canada, under the auspices both of His Majesty's Government and of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences in England.

From various causes, however, originating by no means in the inadequacy of the soil to produce hemp, these trials successively failed; and all subsequent efforts, founded on the original principle of encouragement by the tender of premiums, have met with the same fate.

Amongst the chief causes that have rendered abortive all past endeavours to promote the growth of that valuable plant in Lower Canada, it must appear obvious, to any one acquainted with the people and the agriculture of the province, that the great obstacle to its general cultivation was the want of a market where it might be disposed of as a raw material. Hemp found no market but in a prepared state; and the farmer, who was unacquainted with the process of its preparation, felt reluctant to devote any portion of his land to the growth of a new article which appeared to entail upon him much additional trouble without an *immediate* corresponding profit.

That this has heretofore been, and still is, the only substantial objection contemplated by the inhabitants of those provinces, will appear evident, when it is considered that no climate or soil can be found better adapted to the growth of hemp and flax, as appears by the reports of sworn surveyors, made to the surveyor-general and recorded in his office at Quebec, and further proved by experience in several sections of Lower Canada, where individuals are to be found who hold medals from the British Society of Arts and Sciences for samples of hemp raised on their farms. But, without reference to former experiments, a knowledge of the climate and a

mere examination of the richness and depth of the soil so generally prevalent will convince the observer that the systems hitherto adopted to introduce hemp to the attention of the Canadian farmer were in themselves insufficient and defective, or must have succeeded when nature so favoured the project.

The unsuccessful results of former encouragement, when their causes are duly weighed and estimated, will throw some light upon future undertakings of the same nature; and from what has already been stated it may be very ostensibly advanced, that if, under the countenance and support of the Imperial Government, a company of British merchants were formed for the promotion of the hemp-trade in Canada, and the adjacent colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on the basis set forth in the under-mentioned project, not only would the agriculturist be rewarded by handsome returns, but the merchant would be engaged in a branch of trade extensive, exhaustless, and more lucrative, probably, than any heretofore carried on between the mother country and the colonies.

The company being formed in England on the plan of similar associations for mercantile purposes might be called the "Canada" or "The British North American Hemp Company;" and the establishment in Lower Canada, under the management of a board of directors, should consist of one general superintending agent and a given number of sub-agents, who would be so judiciously located in different parts of the province as to facilitate the transport of hemp to their stores within the limits of the district respectively assigned to their agency; each sub-agent to be at the head of an establishment of the description mentioned in page 474.

The business of this agent would be to receive the hemp from the farmer, weigh it, and pay to the seller the prices fixed upon by the company, and, upon a fair estimation and comparison, to award the premium that may be allowed for encouragement by the company for the three best tons of hemp sold within his district. The hemp thus purchased to be prepared in the agent's mills, carefully packed, and conveyed by the most convenient inland communication to the stores of the company at Quebec, to be ready for shipment. The sub-agent would take vouchers for every thing transacted for the company, and keep regular books, to be at all times open to the general superintendent's inspection.

A few acres of the company's farm (of which each sub-agent would have the enjoyment) might be appropriated to the growth of hemp, to be carefully cultivated as an example and an instruction to the inhabitants; and the company would pay to the sub-agent, for the whole of the hemp so raised, one-half of the value thereof at the approved prices, as a compensation for his trouble in the cultivation. And, inasmuch as the most effectual mode of ensuring a diligent discharge of duty is to interest the individual in the concern, it might be found expedient to allow each sub-agent a small per-centage on the *moneys laid out by him* in the purchase of hemp.

Much of the efficiency of such agents would necessarily depend on the selection, as well of the individual as of the spot where he should reside.—He should, in some measure, be familiar with both languages (French and English), to facilitate the intercourse between seller and purchaser. From the intimate knowledge I possess of the localities of the province from a constant residence therein, it would be in my power to point out hereafter, should this scheme meet with the approbation of his majesty's government and British capitalists, such situations as from their eligibility and easy communication by land or water with the principal towns would be most likely to promote the company's objects.

Having said thus much of the company's general establishment in Lower Canada, it is fit

to examine the advantages that may fairly be expected to result from an undertaking of such magnitude, interest and importance.

Wheat is considered by the Canadian farmer his most profitable crop. One acre of land yields him on an average 12 bushels of corn, and for each bushel he is often satisfied with 5*s.* 6*d.*, making a sum of 3*l.* 6*s.*, the gross produce in money of an acre of ground: if from this sum were deducted the amount of his labour, seed, &c. his profits would be found almost too trifling to be mentioned.

One acre of land under hemp would furnish the following statement, deduced from the experiments made by Mr. Grece in 1808, by Ph. Wright, Esq., of Hull, Ottawa River, and more lately by Jacob Pozer, Esq., seigneur of Aubert Gallion. Mr. Grece allows but about one-third of a ton of merchantable hemp to be produced by one acre, Mr. Wright says three-fourths of a ton and sometimes one ton, and Mr. Pozer says also three-fourths of a ton. The medium will be about half a ton, which I shall assume.

Expense of cultivating one Acre of Hemp, yielding about two Tons raw, or half a Ton prepared.

	Halifax Currency.
Ploughing in the autumn	£0 10 0
Cross do. in spring	0 7 6
Harrowing	0 1 0
Sowing broadcast	0 11 3
Bush-harrowing	0 0 6
Pulling and housing male stalks	0 18 10
Ditto female stalks	1 6 3
Taking seed from the plants	0 9 2
Total expenses	4 4 6
The seed remains with the farmer, say 8 minots at 10*s.*	4 0 0
	0 4 6

Thus it will be seen that the seed would of itself be almost sufficient to refund his outlay and labour.

Allowing the farmer, therefore, £15 currency for every *four tons of raw* or *one ton of prepared hemp*, the company would be paying the grower very liberally for his produce, offering thereby a powerful encouragement to the agriculturist, and ensuring abundant supplies for the British market.

The cost of one ton of merchantable hemp to the company, when landed in England, would be as follows, viz.

	H. Currency.	Sterling.
To the grower for 4 tons raw hemp, = one ton prepared	£15 0 0	
Freightage, insurance, storage, &c.	5 0 0	
Internal transport	0 10 0	
Ratio of expense on establishment	0 2 0	
Interest on outlay	1 0 9	
Tare and wear	1 0 9	
Proportionate expense on seed	0 6 0	
	22 19 6 =	£20 13 8

	Per Ton.	Sterling.
Riga Rhine, sells	£11 0 0	£20 13 8
Petersburgh, clean	43 0 0	
Outshot	40 0 0	
Half clean	36 0 0	
	4)163 0 0	
Mean price of hemp	40 15 0	
Per ton in England		£40 15 0
Profit accruing to the company on one ton of prepared hemp		20 1 4

Now assuming the number of heads of families in the province who subsist upon the produce of their lands to be	90,000 heads of families.
Of this number, suppose one-half only are disposed to cultivate hemp	45,000 farms.
And granting they devote two acres of their farms to the growth of hemp, and that each acre produce only half a ton of prepared hemp, then we have	45,000 tons.
	×£40 15 0
	£1,833,750 0 0 sterling.

the probable extent of the Lower Canada hemp-trade, after it shall have been carried on for two or three years.

The provinces of Upper Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, all more or less adapted to the production of that plant, would considerably swell the magnitude of the trade in process of time; and I have no doubt that, under proper encouragement and management by the company, and the fostering protection of the trade by the enlightened and liberal policy of the government of the mother country, the British North American colonies, by flourishing as hemp-countries, would become an additional bulwark to the parent state, to which they would be powerfully linked by great commercial ties, and a source of national and individual wealth.

As relates to Lower Canada, it may be proper to observe, that in order to innovate as little as possible from the customs of the people in the seignorial settlements, it would be advisable to allow the inhabitants to dispose of their hemp in the bundle or sheaf weighing 15 lbs., and 553⅓ bundles would amount to 4 tons of hemp, in its natural state—equal, as before stated, to one ton of the prepared article. Thus the Canadian farmer would receive 2*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* for every 100 sheaves of his approved hemp; and the process of buying and selling being carried on in a measure with which he is familiar, he will be the better enabled to estimate his gains, and the more readily come into market. From the knowledge I possess of the people, I am satisfied that meeting at first their little prejudices so far would materially promote the object.

It has been remarked by Mr. Grece, whose experiments in the culture of hemp have been before mentioned, that the native hemp-seed produces better crops than that imported; and if this be so, it might be found expedient, immediately on the formation of a company, to purchase all the seed that may be offered for sale, to distribute it afterwards, under particular conditions and restrictions, to Canadian farmers at half price, to operate as an encouragement.

From the interest the subject of hemp has lately excited in Quebec and Montreal, the con-

sideration and importance attached to it by the Society of Arts and Sciences in Lower Canada, now joined with the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and by the agricultural societies of the province, it cannot be doubted that some active step will ere long be taken to develop this dormant fund of commercial opulence. As far back as 1815 I took an opportunity of mentioning the subject at some length in the Topography of Lower Canada, pp. 73, 74, et seq., from the conviction I have ever felt of the many important advantages connected with an introduction of so valuable a plant to the notice of the Canadian farmer.

Should the view there taken of the subject, assisted by the further experience of others and my own subsequent observations, tend, by promoting the development of this new staple of colonial trade, to the prosperity and welfare of the British empire, my humble zeal and endeavours will be rewarded; and should a society for this object be finally determined upon, it is with the greatest readiness I shall contribute such further remarks as my feeble abilities and long experience may enable me to communicate.

JOS. BOUCHETTE.

VIEW OF THE AVERAGE EXPENSES OF A SUB-AGENT'S ESTABLISHMENT.

YEARLY EXPENSES.

	Halifax Currency.	Sterling.
1 A farm of from 25 to 30 acres, rent per annum, including stores, outhouses, &c.	£60 0 0	£54 0 0
2 Three hired men, at £15 per annum	45 0 0	40 10 0
3 One housekeeper, £12 per annum	12 0 0	10 16 0
4 The agent's salary	100 0 0	90 0 0
5 Subsistence of labourers, say equal to wages	57 0 0	51 6 0
6 Fuel, making some allowance for part produced on the farm	10 0 0	9 0 0
	284 0 0	255 12 0

OUTFITS.

1 Lee's or any other more modern manufacturing-machine, for preparing hemp for market or exportation		21 0 0
2 A plough, harrow, and other implements of husbandry	15 0 0	13 10 0
3 Farm carts, harnesses, &c.	15 0 0	13 10 0
4 Two horses	30 0 0	27 0 0
5 One yoke oxen	15 0 0	13 10 0
6 One cow	4 0 0	3 12 0
7 Two stoves	12 0 0	10 16 0
8 Necessary household furniture only and kitchen utensils	25 0 0	22 10 0
	116 0 0	125 8 0
Total expense of establishment		381 0 0

Ascot, 26th February, 1828.

SIR,

Agreeable to your request on the subject of the culture of hemp in the townships, I can safely say, that if a ready market for it was established in the province and within reach of the township settlements, I have no doubt it would be raised on an extensive scale, and become an object of profit both to the inhabitants of the country as well as to Great Britain. I have a knowledge of the late Mr. Pennoyer, of Compton, raising five to seven tons of hemp, and who had commenced a manufacturing-mill for preparing hemp, but he failed by adopting a wrong method for its preparation for market. Several others did also cultivate hemp at that time; but no market being found, the culture was in consequence discontinued. The townships generally are particularly calculated for the culture of hemp, and I trust the time may come when it will be cultivated on an enlarged scale. Many of the inhabitants of the townships make their own bed-cords, and ropes for their use.

I am, sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

CHAS. F. H. GOODHUE.

Joseph Bouchette, Esq.
Surveyor-General.

Quebec, 7th March, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have before me your much-esteemed favour of the 5th instant, concerning your note of queries, and beg leave to enclose my answers, to which I refer, and trust they may be of service, and will be happy to meet your wishes at all times, which you may freely command; and believe me,

My dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MacNIDER.

To Joseph Bouchette, Esq.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.—No. 1 to 3.

1.—Hemp grows spontaneously in all the lower districts, and, when under good cultivation, is equal to Russia hemp.

2.—I am of opinion hemp might be cultivated to great advantage, and, when the mode of cultivation is fairly introduced, would be cultured on a larger scale, beneficial to the inhabitants and in time a source of advantage to Great Britain, provided local colonial markets were established to receive the hemp from the farmer in the sheaf, and pay at for every 100 bundles, and so to continue until the farmer obtains the knowledge of preparing the hemp for a British market.

3.—I have a high opinion of the culture of flax: the sample I have seen from Mr. Slanna's seigniory is equal to that produced in Holland. It is evident flax may be cultivated on an extensive scale, and would prove beneficial to the province.

Extract of a letter from Francis Languedoc, Esq., District of Montreal, Seigniory of St. George, 29th August, 1829.

" I have introduced the culture of hemp this season. I have 50 bushels of seed sowed on 40 acres of my farms, and I am happy to say it looks well, and would have looked better had it been sown earlier. Had it been possible to procure seed in time, a great number of the farmers would have made the trial. I am convinced they will do so next year.

" I shall have a mill for dressing hemp put up by the time the hemp is ready to dress. I shall make a point, as soon as it is dressed, to give you a minute account of the mode I shall have followed throughout the culture, and of the expense attending it, as well as that of the pulling, rolling, and dressing.

" I remain, dear sir,
" With esteem,
" Your most obedient servant,
" F. LANGUEDOC."

" To Joseph Bouchette, Esq.,
" Surveyor-General."

XVII.

Model de Bail à Cens.

Pardevant les notaires publics en la province de Québec, y résidens soussignés fut présent en personne seigneur lequel a par ces présentes volontairement baillé, cédé, quitté, transporté, delaissé et concédé, dès maintenant et à toujours avec promesse de garantie de tous troubles et empêchemens généralement quelconques à titre de bail à cens, profits de lots et ventes, amendes et saisines, et de tous autres droits seigneuriaux et féodaux à à ce présent et acceptant preneur et retenant au dit titre ; pour lui *(ses hoirs et aïans cause), c'est à sçavoir,* trois arpens de terre de front sur quarante de profondeur étans et mouvans en la justice et censive de sa dite seigneurie de tenans d'un côté à d'autre côté à pardevant à et par derrière à pour par le dit preneur *(ses hoirs au aïans cause)* joüir faire et disposer de la dite terre, comme de chose à luy apartenante, au moïen des présentes, transportant le dit seigneur bailleur pour et au profit du dit *(ses hoirs et aïans cause)* preneur et retenant, de paier au dit seigneur bailleur, ou aux siens et ayans cause, *à quelque titre que ce soit,* ou à ses officiers commis par luy, *un sol* de cens par chaque arpent de front : *quarante sols* par chaque arpent de front sur quarante de profondeur *en argent tournois, l'écu de France à six livres et la piastre d'Espagne à cent cinq sols ;* un chapon gras par chaque arpent de front ou *vingt sols tournois* au choix et option du seigneur bailleur, *(ou au lieu et place de chapon)* un minot et demy de bled froment pour les dits trois arpens, sur la profondeur de quarante ; le tout de cens, rente foncière et seigneuriale, non rachetable annuelle et perpétuelle, paiable par chacun an au jour de

St. Remy chef d'Octobre *(ou au jour que le dit seigneur fera ou fera faire sa recette dans sa dite seigneurie)* au manoir seigneurial ou autre lieu qu'il plaira au dit seigneur de fixer, dont le premier payement écherra au dit jour de St. Remy et continuer le payement des dits cens et rentes foncières et seigneuriales d'année en année tant que le dit *(ses hoirs et aïans cause)* sera détenteur, propriétaire et possesseur du tout ou partie et portion de la dite terre, et sans que la division ou partage d'icelle, puisse opérer aucune division du dit cens, et des dites rentes foncières et seigneuriales, qui resteront solidaires en toutes les parties. Le dit cens portant droit de lots et ventes, amende et saisine, quand le cas y écherra; et à cet effet sera tenu l'acquéreur ou donataire d'exiber, représenter et donner copie en bonne forme du contrat d'acquisition ou de donation de la dite terre ou partie d'icelle au dit seigneur bailleur *(ses hoirs ou aïans cause)* dans les vingt jours de sa passation, à peine de l'amende *de trois livres quinze sols tournois.* Droit de retenüe et de retrait en cas de vente volontaire ou mutation forçée au profit du dit seigneur, consistant en la faculté qu'aura le dit seigneur bailleur de reprendre la dite terre à toutes mutations, par vente ou acte équipolent à vente, du tout ou partie, en rendant à l'acquéreur le prix porté dans le contrat, frais et loyaux coûts. Droit de reconnâissance et déclaration nouvelle à chaque mutation de seigneur par succession ou autrement aux frais du possesseur. La dite concession à titre de bail à cens faite, en outre aux clauses et conditions, que le dit preneur *(ses hoirs ou aïans cause)* ne pourra vendre, donner, céder, transporter ou échanger la dite terre à aucunes communautés, ou gens de main morte, à peine de commise, qui demeurera encourue par la seule tradition du contrat de vente, donation, cession, transport ou échange qui en sera passé, et sans aucune forme ou figure de proçès. Que le dit preneur *(ses hoirs ou aïans cause)* ne pourra déguerpir, abandonner et remettre la dite terre au dit seigneur, qu'elle ne soit en bon état de culture, et sans avoir au préalable païé au dit seigneur les arrérages du dit cens, des dites rentes foncières et seigneuriales, droits et devoirs annuels et casuels, qui pourraient être dus sur la dite terre de tout le passé et jusqu'au prochain terme à écheoir. Que le dit preneur *(ses hoirs et aïans cause)* portera ses grains moudre au moulin bannal, *lorsqu'il y en aura un d'étably, et des censitaires suffisans pour entretenir le dit moulin, sans perte au dit seigneur,* à peine de confiscation des grains et d'amende arbitraire. Que le dit preneur tiendra feu et lieu sur la dite terre, et la défrichera dans une année à compter du jour de la date des présentes, sous peine de réunion au domaine du dit seigneur de plein droit; et qu'il y fera bâtir et construire l'année en suivante une maison logeable, grange et étable; qu'il entretiendra et maintiendra le tout en bon état; qu'il mettra la dite terre en valeur et la garnira de bestiaux, tellement que sur icelle, les dits cens, rentes foncières et seigneuriales, ainsi que tous les autres droits annuelles et censuels puissent aisément être pris et perçus. Que le dit preneur *(ses hoirs et aïans cause)* donnera ou fournira au dit seigneur bailleur une journée de corvées à sa demande ou de ses officiers, ou la somme *de quarante sols tournois,* au choix et option du dit seigneur et ses aïans cause; et que dans le cas ou la dite terre viendrait à être divisée entre plusieurs héritiers ou acquéreurs, ils seront chacun d'eux, et un seul pour le tout, tenu solidairement de la dite journée de corvée, ou à paier au dit seigneur bailleur la dite somme de *quarante sols tournois* par chacune année. Que le dit preneur découvrira les deserts de ses voisins à mesure qu'ils en auront besoin; qu'il laissera et fournira tous les chemins qui seront jugés nécessaires par le dit seigneur, ou par les officiers du roy pour l'utilité publique; qu'il les fera et entretiendra, ainsi que les clotûres, et celles mitoïennes entre ses voisins; qu'il fera aligner et borner la dite terre dans toute sa largeur et profondeur à ses frais

et dépens; et que le dit preneur *(ses hoirs et ayans cause)* sera tenu de planter chaque année, conjointement avec les autres habitans de la dite seigneurie, un May, *au jour accoutumé*, à la porte du manoir seigneurial. Se réserve le dit seigneur bailleur de prendre sur la dite terre tous les bois dont il aura besoin pour charpente et construction, tant de son manoir seigneurial, moulin, église, et presbitère, que pour tous autres bâtimens qu'il fera construire sur le domaine qu'il se réservera. Se réserve aussi le dit seigneur bailleur, la propriété des mines, minières et minéraux, si aucuns se trouvent dans l'étendue de la dite concession *(aux termes et clauses aposés dans le titre primitif de sa dite seigneurie)* et le terrain propre à construire et édifier un moulin bannal de la contenance de six arpens en quarré, sans être tenu à aucun dédommagement, à moins que ces six arpens ou partie d'iceux ne soient cultivés ou mis en valeur, auquel cas le dit seigneur s'oblige de paier au dit preneur *(et ses aïans cause)* le prix du dit terrain ou partie d'iceluy, sur l'estimation qui en sera faite par experts choisis et nommés par le dit seigneur et le dit preneur, et tous les bois de chêne propres à la construction des vaisseaux de sa majesté, *conformément au titre de sa dits seigneurie;* auxquelles dites charges, clauses, conditions, obligations et réserves, le dit preneur et retenant pour luy *(ses hoirs et aïans cause)* oblige, affecte et hipothèque tous et chacuns ses biens meubles et immeubles, présens et avenir, et spécialement la dite terre, qu'il promet et s'oblige par ces présentes cultiver, bâtir et entretenir en bon état, pour la sûreté des dits cens, rentes foncières et seigneuriales, droits et devoirs annuels et censuels, et s'oblige en outre de fournir au dit seigneur bailleur à ses frais et dépens une expédition du présent contrat, sous huit jours de la datte des présentes. Promettant, &c. obligeant, &c. renonçant, &c. *fait et passé, &c.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMIGRANTS.

(Referred to in page 120.)

Lands in Upper Canada, to be disposed of by the Canada Company. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament in 1826.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Bosanquet, Esq. *Governor.*
Charles Franks, Esq. *Deputy-Governor.*
Robert Biddulph, Esq.
Robert Downie, Esq.
John Easthope, Esq.
John Fullarton, Esq.
William T. Hibbert, Esq.
John Hullett, Esq.
Hart Logan, Esq.
James Mackillop, Esq. M. P.
Martin T. Smith, Esq.
Henry Usborne, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Thomas Poynder, Jun. Esq.
John Woolley, Esq.
James Gooden, Esq.

1*st. Detached Lots or separate Farms, from* 50 *to* 200 *acres each, scattered through the different townships in the province.*

These lots are in many instances interspersed in the old settlements, and have the advantage of established roads in their immediate vicinity.

The Company are selling these lots at prices varying from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* an acre, one-fifth payable down, and the remainder (which industrious settlers would be able to pay out of the crops) by annual instalments in five years, with interest.

2*d. Blocks of land, containing from* 1,000 *to* 40,000 *acres each, situated in the western districts of the province.*

A town called Guelph has been built in a central situation, on one of the most considerable of these blocks in the Gore district, and roads have been opened at the expense of the Company to the various townships around; and one main road is now in operation from Guelph to Dundas, 24 miles, which latter place will become the depôt for all grain raised in the back townships, fetching, with the mere difference of carriage, as high a price there and at Flamborough, which is 20 miles distant from Guelph, as at York, where it is shipped for the Montreal market. Upwards of 200 houses are now built; a first-rate stone grist-mill will be in operation in January, 1831; there are several taverns, where board and lodging may be procured on moderate terms; and tradesmen of most descriptions are among its inhabitants, which amount to about 800. Building-lots of a quarter of an acre sell at 40 dollars; farms in the vicinity fetch from 15*s.* to 40*s.* per acre, which a few years ago were sold at 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* and 15*s.* the highest.

Settlers with capital, who prefer establishing themselves on land on which partial clearings have been made and log-houses erected, will generally find lots with such improvements for sale. This arises from persons going originally in very destitute circumstances, or rather dependent on the Company's assistance, who, having succeeded on their lots, are willing to sell their land with a reasonable profit to new comers, at from four to six dollars, with the improvements on the same, houses, barns, &c. These individuals generally remove further westward, having acquired sufficient knowledge of the country, and purchase on the Huron Tract, which is equal in quality, at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per acre.

Persons possessing small capitals will find the upper province the most desirable part of the colony to fix themselves in, especially if they have large families. One hundred pounds on arrival at the spot will enable an industrious person to support his family, because in purchasing land one-fifth only is required to be paid down, and the remainder, with the advantage of having roads and a good market within 24 miles, can be made off the farm in time to meet the instalments; and in no one instance have the Company, since its formation, had occasion to resort to compulsion for any arrears.

A large block of land in the township of Wilmot has been surveyed, laid out into farms, and a road cut through it from Guelph, leading to the Huron Tract, and again through that to Goderich, on Lake Huron.

A considerable stream, offering great advantages for mill-seats and hydraulic purposes, flows through part of this block.

3*d. The Huron Territory—a tract of* 1,100,000 *acres, in the shape of a triangle, its base being about* 60 *miles in length, resting on Lake Huron, and having a direct navigable communication through Lakes Erie and Ontario to the Atlantic.*

The Company have laid out a town in this district, called Goderich, at the confluence of the River Maitland with Lake Huron, which promises, from its local advantages, to become one of the most important and flourishing settlements in the province.

A considerable number of enterprising colonists, and among them many possessed of capital, have this season sold their old cultivated farms on Yonge-street near York, and proceeded to Goderich, where there is a grist-mill, saw-mill, brick-kiln, tavern, &c.: a considerable quantity of land has recently been taken up by them, at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per acre: with this party are several old American settlers, who have been 15 and 20 years in the province, which is a strong proof of the goodness both of soil and situation, they being, from experience, the best judges. The harbour, the only one on the Canadian side of the lake, is capable of containing vessels of the burthen of 200 tons; and it has been established as a port of entry, which will ensure to the inhabitants a great share of the trade with the upper countries, and their opposite neighbours in the new settlements in the United States.

The scenery on the River Maitland has been described as more like English than any other in America. There is abundance of brick-earth and potters' clay in every direction round the town.

The establishments at Goderich have been formed by the Company, principally to afford facilities, encouragement, and protection to settlers, who may be disposed to purchase and improve the adjoining lands.

Roads are in progress, as marked out in the map, from Goderich to the town of London, where they will join the Talbot road, and connect the Huron Tract with Port Talbot and the various settlements and towns on Lake Erie and the Niagara frontier. Cattle and provisions can be obtained in abundance by this route, or the still more easy water communication between Goderich and the old well-cultivated settlements of Sandwich, Amherstburgh and Detroit.

For the making of roads, and towards the improvement of water-communications, the building of churches, school-houses, bridges, wharfs and other works, for the benefit and accommodation of the public, the Company have engaged to expend a sum of £48,000 in the Huron Tract; all such works and improvements to be approved of and sanctioned by the local authorities.

With respect to the soil in the Huron Tract, it is only necessary to quote the words of the surveyor who has been employed to lay out the line of road to connect Goderich with the Talbot settlements through the heart of the Tract, viz.—"The quality of the soil through the whole 33 miles is such, that I have not seen its equal in the province; the soil is generally composed of a deep, rich, black loam and thinly timbered. For the purpose of the intended road, there is not one mile in the whole distance otherwise than favourable; and there are four permanent streams, branches of main rivers." And with respect to the important consideration of climate, reference may be made to the subjoined report.

The commissioners in Upper Canada have directions to treat with associations of settlers for large quantities or even whole blocks of land, if any should prefer this course; and there will be every disposition to encourage small capitalists and enterprising and industrious emigrants by the most extended credit, on such conditions as may be only consistent with the final security of the Company.

To the agricultural class of emigrants every possible encouragement is given: such as are simply desirous to obtain work, if they proceed direct to York are more sure to obtain it than in the lower province, where the rate of wages is much lower: the general price to a farming labourer in the neighbourhood of York, Guelph and Goderich varies from eight to twelve dollars

per month and his board. Some thousands landed last season at York, and all found employment. Working artisans, particularly blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, coopers, millwrights and wheelwrights, get high wages and are much wanted. Industrious men may look forward with confidence to an improvement in their situation, as they may save enough out of one season's work to buy land themselves in settled townships. It is also a matter of much encouragement to the poor class of emigrants to know that the legislature, aided by the assistance of some gentlemen in and about York, have erected a commodious brick building in York for the temporary use of such emigrants as may need it, and to prevent the inconvenience which has happened from their not being able to find accommodation at inns on their first arrival. It will be the duty of the superintendent of that establishment to seek out employ, and direct those who wish it to persons in the country who require servants: last season much grain, within fifteen and twenty miles of York, was wasted for want of hands in the harvest.

The soil and country possess every requisite for farming-purposes and comfortable settlement, which is proved by the experience of the numerous industrious emigrants now settled there. The samples of Upper Canada wheat have not been exceeded in quality by any in the British market during the past year. The population of the province, which is rapidly increasing, consists, almost exclusively, of persons from Great Britain, who have gone there to settle. The taxes are very trifling, and there are no tithes. The expense of clearing the land ready for seed is about £4 per acre, if paid for in money; but if done by the purchasers themselves, they must employ part of their time at wages, or possess some means of their own.

Passages to Quebec may be obtained on the most reasonable terms from any of the great shipping-ports in Great Britain and Ireland. It is expedient that the emigrant should embark early in the season, that he may have the summer before him, and leisure to settle his family comfortably before the winter sets in.

The expense of conveying a family from a port in the United Kingdom to York, Upper Canada, is as follows:—£3 for the passage of an adult from England to Quebec; children £1 10*s.*; provisions about as much more: and from Ireland and Scotland considerably less. From thence to York the expense is about £2 for an adult and £1 for children, without provisions.

The Company's agents, on the arrival of emigrants at Quebec or Montreal, will, for the present season, convey, at the Company's expense, purchasers who pay a first instalment, in London, Quebec, or Montreal, of two shillings an acre upon not less than one hundred acres, to the head of Lake Ontario, which is in the vicinity of their choicest lands, and their agents in all parts of the upper province will give such emigrants every information and assistance in their power. Should emigrants, on arrival, not settle on the Company's lands, the money paid by them will be returned, deducting the actual expense of conveyance to York.

No heavy or cumbrous baggage ought to be taken—household furniture, iron utensils, implements of husbandry;—in short, all articles of considerable bulk or weight will cost, in freight and carriage, more than the expense of replacing them in Upper Canada; besides the trouble of their conveyance, the risk of damage, and the danger of articles carried from England or Ireland being found unsuited for use in America. The baggage of emigrants should consist only of their wearing-apparel, with such bedding and utensils for cooking as may be required on the voyage; and any articles of clothing not intended to be used at sea ought to be packed in water-tight cases or trunks not exceeding eighty or ninety pounds in weight.

The Company will receive deposits of money at their office, in London, from persons

emigrating to Canada giving letters of credit on their commissioners in Canada for the amount, by which the emigrant gets the benefit of the current rate of exchange, which was, in 1830, £6 to £9 per cent.

All further information may be obtained by letter (post paid), directed to N. S. Price, Esq., secretary, St. Helen's Place, London; of the agents,

John Davidson, Esq., Quebec,
Messrs. Hart, Logan, and Co., Montreal;

of the company's commissioners, the Honourable William Allan and Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., at the office in York, Upper Canada; and of the following agents in the United Kingdom:—

Messrs. W. D. and W. E. Acraman, Bristol,
James Adam, Esq., Edinburgh,
John Astle, Esq., Dublin,
Sexton Baylee, Esq., Cork,
George Buchanan, Esq., Omagh, Londonderry,
John Carroll, Esq., Limerick,
Mr. Thomas W. Evans, Liverpool,
Messrs. Robert Ewing and Co., Greenock,
Messrs. Gilkison and Brown, Glasgow,
Messrs. Watson and Graves, New Ross.

Statement of the lands granted under patent; those under orders of reference for patents, and those still held under locations, together with the quantum of land remaining ungranted in the province of Lower Canada within the townships surveyed and projected, 1829.

No. 1. Total granted and under orders of reference for patents.	No. 2. Total No. of acres granted by the provincial secretary's list.	No. 3. Difference in acres between No. 1 and No. 2.	No. 4. Quantity of acres still held under locations.	No. 5. Total quantum granted by columns No. 1 and No. 4.	No. 6. Total No. of acres remaining ungranted within the surveyed townships, in whole or in part.	No. 7. Quantum of acres in townships not yet surveyed.	No. 8. Grand total of acres remaining ungranted.	RESERVATIONS.	
								Appropriated for the maintenance and support of the protestant clergy within the province.	Appropriated for the crown.
2,760,698	2,620,855	139,813	350,500	3,111,198	1,446,171	3,233,310	4,679,481	533,349	533,289

XVIII.

ral Statement of the Lands granted in Free and Common Soccage in the Province of Lower Canada, thin the undermentioned Townships, which have been laid out and subdivided since the year 1795. *owing also the proportional Reservations for Crown and Clergy from the 26th March,* 1814.

Townships.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Reservations for Clergy.
cromby		Settlers		406	80	80
n		Mr. Robitaille		1,000	200	200
n	Hon. T. Dunn	George Walters Allsopp	July 22, 1806	24,004		
n	Hon. T. Dunn, President	Gother Mann, &c. &c.	Ditto	22,859	4,800	4,842
igh	General Prescott	Thompson and Blais	July 13, 1799	2,400	416	630
abaska	Sir R. S. Milnes	John Gregory	September 30, 1802	11,550	2,736	2,100
	Ditto	Settlers		5,879	1,160	1,170
	Ditto	Thomas Scott	April 21, 1803	20,188	4,200	4,200
	General Prescott	James Bangs	March 26, 1814	200		
	Lord Dalhousie (chiefly)	W. B. Felton and others	1816 to 1824 and 1826	16,440	3,306	3,250
ord	Sir George Prevost		1814 to	1,200	250	250
n	Hon. T. Dunn	Sundry persons	February 17, 1806	27,127	5,454	4,847
Augmentation						
n	Hon. T. Dunn	John Nelson	June 27, 1806	1,260		
Augmentation		A. G. Douglas			800	160
land	Hon. T. Dunn	Foleury Deschambault and others	April 3, 1806	23,100	4,400	4,400
rd	Sir R. S. Milnes	J. W. Clarke, Esquire	April 15, 1802	27,720	5,880	5,670
ton	Ditto	Lester and Morrogh	April 11, 1801	23,100	4,735	4,693
ton	Ditto	Sundry persons	January 7, 1805	2,310	152	152
ton	Sir. J. H. Craig	Ditto.	March 12, 1810	13,546	58,512	58,512
ton	Ditto	William Somerville	June 18, 1811	3,200		
ton	Lord Dalhousie	Brandie	November 28, 1821	600	120	120
ford	Ditto	Sundry persons		37,400	7,664	7,200
n	General Prescott	Nicholas Austin	Ditto, 1797	62,621	12,190	12,400
ion	Lord Dalhousie	Edmund Antrobus	February, 1826	9,700	1,900	1,900
ion	Ditto	Hon. James Cuthbert	March, 1828	1,200	240	240
ion		Sundry persons		9,404	1,890	1,890
e	General Prescott	Asa Porter, Esquire	August 18, 1797	46,200	9,030	9,030
oton	Sir R. S. Milnes	William Barnard	November 27, 1803	40,753	7,800	8,000
oton		Settlers		272	54	52
hton	Ditto	Sundry persons		700	140	140
hton	Sir R. S. Milnes	H. Jenkin and Wm. Hall	October 20, 1800	23,100	5,140	5,340
hton	Lord Dalhousie	J. Adams & J. W. Woolsey	Mar. 1822 to Aug. 1824	1,800	360	360
ngham		Sundry persons		2,400	480	480
ugham	Sir R. S. Milnes	Captain Robertson	November 27, 1799	2000	420	420
ngham	Ditto	Fortune and Hawley	January 22, 1803	14,910	3,570	3,360
and	Hon. T. Dunn	Sundry persons	November 26, 1806	12,182	2,433	2,367
ode	Sir R. S. Milnes	Patrick Langan	May 27, 1803	24,463	4,894	4,894
	Ditto	Calvin May	March 15, 1803	11,550	2,310	2,310
am		Sundry persons		8,200	1,640	1,640
am	General Prescott	P. L. Panet & Wm. Fortune	March 15, 1790	2,200	410	410
am	Hon. T. Dunn	Col. Dl. Robertson and Dr. S. Fraser	December 31, 1806	5,250	800	800
am	General Prescott	Sundry persons	January 10, 1812	13,319		

Townships.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Res tion Cler
Chester		Sundry persons		2,527	500	
Chester	Sir R. S. Milnes	Simon M'Tavish, Esquire	July 17, 1802	11,550	2,310	2
Chester	Ditto	Sundry persons	April 11, 1805	11,707	2,320	2
Chester		Francis Baby and others	1817 to 1823	3,000	600	
Chester	Lord Dalhousie	John Lane	to 1828	800	160	
Clarendon		Sundry persons		248	210	
Clifton	General Prescott	David Steward	June 13, 1799	12,600	2,520	2
Clifton	Sir R. S. Milnes	Sundry persons	March 5, 1803	23,546	4,914	5
Clifton	Ditto	Mary Barnet	July 23, 1803	7,035	1,594	1
Clifton	Sir John Sherbrooke	Jane Moriarty	to 1816	600	120	
Clinton	Sir R. S. Milnes	J. F. Holland	May 24, 1803	11,550	2,510	2
Compton	Ditto	Jesse Pennoyer	August 31, 1803	26,460	5,250	5
Compton	Sir J. H. Craig	Ditto	March 12, 1810	13,110		
Ditton	Sir R. S. Milnes	M. H. Yeomans	May 13, 1803	11,550	2,310	2
Dorset	Ditto	John Black	December 30, 1799	53,000	10,710	10
Dudswell		Sundry persons		500	100	
Dudswell	Ditto	John Bishop	May 13, 1803	11,632	2,247	2
Dudswell		Sundry officers	to 1822	3,000	600	
Dudswell	Lord Dalhousie	Lawrence Castle	to 1827	800	160	
Dunham		Sundry persons		200	40	
Dunham	Lord Dorchester	Thomas Dunn, Esquire	February 2, 1796	40,895	8,400	8
Durham		Sundry persons		360	72	
Durham	Sir R. S. Milnes	Thomas Scott	August 30, 1802	21,991	4,410	4
Durham	Ditto	St. François Indians	June 26, 1803	8,150	1,620	1
Durham	General Prescott	Don. M'Lean and family	January 11, 1814			
Durham	Hon. T. Dunn	Mrs. Widow Davidson	1814	12,726	2,400	2
Durham	Lord Dalhousie	J. L. Ployart	1827	500	100	
Durham	Ditto	George Alexander	1827	200	40	
Durham	Ditto	John Gass	1828	200	40	
Durham	Ditto	John M'Laine and family		1,500	300	
Eardley	Hon. T. Dunn	Sundry persons	August 22, 1806	5,250	1,390	
Eardley		Ditto		1,300	260	
Eaton	Sir R. S. Milnes	Josia Sawer	December 4, 1800	25,620	5,250	
Eaton	Ditto	Isaac Ogden	March 1, 1804	6,300	1,680	
Eaton	General Prescott	Joseph Cumming	December 17, 1812	200		
Eaton	Hon. T. Dunn	Carmil and others	1815	3,400	600	
Ely	Sir R. S. Milnes	Amos Lay, Junior	November 13, 1802	11,550	2,310	
Ely	Sir J. H. Craig	Doceas Higgins	January 21, 1811	630		
Ely	Sir G. Prevost	J. W. Clarke	1814	11,000	2,200	
Ely	Sir G. Gordon	Sundry persons	1816	4,200	800	
Farnham	General Prescott	Samuel Gale, &c.	October 22, 1798	23,000	4,830	
Farnham	Hon. T. Dunn	Jane Cuyler, &c.	September 9, 1805	5,040	600	
Farnham	Sir J. H. Craig	John Allsopp, &c. &c.	February 11, 1809	10,176		
Farnham	Lord Dalhousie	Sundry persons	1824	2,400	480	
Frampton	Sir James Kempt	Ditto		5,100	1,000	
Frampton	Hon. T. Dunn	P. E. Desbarat, &c. &c.	July 10, 1806	11,569	2,212	
Frampton	Sir J. H. Craig	Sundry grantees	September 9, 1808	12,380		
Frampton	Lord Dalhousie	Sundry persons	1821 to 1826	6,900	1,340	
Frampton	Ditto	Royal Institution	December 7, 1827	100	20	
Frampton	Ditto	J. T. Wilson and others, 18 grantees	Sept. 1827	2,400	480	
Frampton	Ditto	Thos. Mercer and others by agent Wm. Henderson, 26 grantees	Jan. 1828	3,700	737	
District of Gaspé	Sir James Kempt	Robin and Co.		2,118		
Godmanchester	Ditto	Sundry persons		4,270	850	
Godmanchester	Sir J. H. Craig	Robert Ellice, &c. &c.	May 10, 1812	25,592		
Godmanchester	General Prescott	John M'Kindlay and others	January 4, 1814			
Godmanchester	Hon. T. Dunn	Sundry persons	1814 to 1815	5,650	800	
Godmanchester	Lord Dalhousie	P. Boucherville	1825	2,000	400	
Godmanchester	Ditto	Peter Lukin	1827	550	Acton 100	

Townships.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Reservations for Clergy.
manchester	Lord Dalhousie	De Rouville and Desslubere	April, 1827	1,445	Acton 289	Acton 289
manchester	Ditto	Royal Institution, 2 village lots of ¼ an acre each	1827			
aby		Sundry persons		2,400	480	480
aby	Sir R. S. Milnes	Officers & privates, British militia	January 8, 1803	38,152	7,908	7,977
aby, Milton, & Simpson	Hon. T. Dunn	Sundry persons	July 29, 1806	2,520		
aby	Ditto	Jn. Margaret Isab. Simpson	July 3, 1806	420		
aby	Lord Dalhousie	Peter Sheppard	1827	500	100	100
aby	Ditto	Frost and Gridds	June, 1827	700	140	140
atham		Lieutenant-Colonel Heriot		600	120	120
atham	Sir R. S. Milnes	William Grant	May 14, 1800	27,000	5,250	5,250
atham	There are 26 lots given in Roxton as equivalents to the crown reserves	Hon. John Richardson & Josias Wastell	1815	30,200 granted or occupied	Crown reserves included in quantity granted	5200
ville	Lord Dalhousie	Sundry persons		2,250	420	420
ville	Sir J. H. Craig	Ditto	January 28, 1808	1,260	211	400
ville	Ditto	Archibald Campbell	December 12, 1810	616		
ville		Sundry persons	1814 to 1826	7,809	1,560	1,560
ville Augmentation	Lord Dalhousie	Archibald Campbell	August, 1823	600	120	120
fax	Sir R. S. Milnes	Benjamin Jobert	August 7, 1802	11,550	2,310	2,310
fax	Ditto	Matthew Scott	June 25, 1805	11,243	2,310	2,320
fax	Lord Dalhousie	Captain Dickon	1821	800	160	160
fax	Ditto	Pascal de la Terriere	1828	800	160	160
	Sir J. H. Craig	Partial grant	February 6, 1808	1,260	200	200
	General Prescott	Martha Mitchell	December 31, 1811	1,200		
ilton	Lord Dalhousie	Sundry persons	March 1824	14,800	3,000	3,000
ey		Ditto		6,502	1,300	1,300
ey	Sir R. S. Milnes	Henry Cull	March 25, 1803	23,493	4,890	4,910
ey	Ditto	Moses Holt's family	February 21, 1805	2,304	374	384
ey		W. B. Felton and others	1817 to 1825	4,375	915	915
ey	Lord Dalhousie	P. and E. Remich	November, 1826	200	40	40
mingford		Settlers		300	60	60
mingford	General Prescott	Robert Gordon	March 18, 1700	20,800	4,160	4,160
mingford	Sir R. S. Milnes	Sundry persons	June 17, 1803	8,536	1,707	1,707
mingford	Ditto	Matthew Scott	December 24, 1804	2,520	504	504
mingford	Ditto	Dn. M'Naught	March 27, 1804	420	84	84
mingford	Hon. T. Dunn	Stephen Sewell	September 18, 1811	3,200		
mingford	General Prescott	John Graves and others	March 16, 1814			
ford		Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Williams		1,200	140	240
hinbrook	Ditto	Sundry persons		6,961	1,355	1,355
hinbrook	General Prescott	Gilbert Miller	January 3, 1799	5,200	1,040	1,040
hinbrook	Sir Geo. Prevost	Lieut. Col. R. Ellice, &c.	December 30, 1811	3,719		
hinbrook		Sundry persons	1814 to 1815	15,464	2,200	2,202
hinbrook	Lord Dalhousie	M. and S. Stevenson	August, 1827	44 2 village lots 22 acres each	Ham 4½	4½
hinbrook	Ditto	John Campbell	August, 1827	600	120	20
hinbrook	Ditto	Thos. M'Leary Gardiner	1827	200	Ham 40	Ham 40
hinbrook	Ditto	Sundry persons by agent William Bowron	July, 1827	8,509	Ham 1,700	1,700
manchester	Hon. T. Dunn	Philemon Wright	January 3, 1806	13,701	2,482	2,243
	Ditto	Robert Randall	September 21, 1807	630		
	Lord Dalhousie	P. Wright, Esq. and others	1823 to 1827	18,333	3,699	3,756
terstown	Sir R. S. Milnes	John Jones	April 29, 1800	24,620	4,600	4,600
rness		Sundry persons		3,340	670	670
rness	Sir R. S. Milnes	William M'Gillivray	August 9, 1802	11,550	2,310	2,310
rness	Sir J. H. Craig	Robert Skinner	June 18, 1811	600		
rness	Lord Dalhousie	Sundry persons	1822 to 1826	1,940	388	388
nd	Sir James Kempt	Ditto		5,800	1,140	1,140

Townships.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Re tio Cle
Ireland	Sir R. S. Milnes	Joseph Frobisher	August 20, 1801	11,550	2,310	
Ireland		Sundry persons	1822 to 1826	4,190	840	
Ireland	Lord Dalhousie	Pentland	1827	200	40	
Ixworth	Sir R. S. Milnes	Matthew O'Mara	November 22, 1802	1,260	210	
Ixworth		Sundry persons	1815	6,300	1,200	
Jersey	Sir James Kempt	Honourable C. Bowen		5,508	1,109	
Kildare	Ditto	Sundry persons		3,840	768	
Kildare	Sir R. S. Milnes	P. M. De La Valtrie	June 24, 1803	11,486	1,990	
Kildare		Sundry persons	1822 to 1826	9,110	1,822	
Kildare	Lord Dalhousie	John Heather	January, 1827	200	40	
Kilkenny		Purre and Joseph Clement	February 19, 1826	1,600	320	
Kingsey	Sir James Kempt	Sundry persons		200	40	
Kingsey	Sir R. S. Milnes	George Longmore	June 7, 1803	11,478	2,448	
Kingsey	Ditto	Major Holland's family, &c.	January 28, 1805	11,198	2,132	
Kingsey	Sir J. H. Craig	Edward Baynes	June 18, 1811	600		
Kingsey	General Prescott	Donald M'Lean and family	January 11, 1814			
Kingsey		Sundry persons	1823 to 1826	5,400	1,080	
Kingsey	Lord Dalhousie	George Alexander	1827	600	120	
Leeds		Sundry persons		3,685	780	
Leeds	Sir R. S. Milnes	Isaac Todd	1801	11,760	2,420	
Leeds	General Prescott	George Hamilton	December 7, 1812	8,002		
Leeds	Ditto					
Leeds		Sundry persons	1814 to 1826	6,000	1,200	
Leeds	Lord Dalhousie	W. Heyden & W. Greiger	November, 1826	330	66	
Leeds	Ditto	Hill Blaiklock	April 1827	600	120	
Leeds	Ditto	Wm. Fraser	1827	100	20	
Leeds	Ditto	J. Millar and Conkworth	1827	290	58	
Leeds	Ditto	George Alexander	1827	200	40	
Leeds	Ditto	William Saunders	January, 1828	186	32	
Lingwick	Hon. J. Dunn	Sundry grantees	March 7, 1807	13,650	2,600	
Lingwick	General Prescott	Hon. John Young	March 21, 1814	17,000		
Lochaber		Sundry persons		847	174	
Lochaber	Sir R. S. Milnes	Archibald M'Millan, &c.	March 26, 1807	13,261	3,213	
Lochaber		P. Wright, Esq.	1825	1,945	389	
Maddington		Sundry persons		505	100	
Maddington	Sir J. H. Craig	G. W. Allsopp	December 24, 1808	6,005		
Maddington	Ditto	Sundry persons	December 1, 1808	6,033		
Magdalen Islands		Sir Isaac Coffin		48,847		
Melbourne	Sir R. S Milnes	Henry Caldwell	April 3, 1805	26,153	5,932	
Melbourne		Sundry persons	1817	4,900	980	
Milton		Ditto		1,400	280	
Milton	Sir R. S. Milnes	Officers and Privates of the B. Militia	January 29, 1803	24,518	6,090	
Milton	Lord Dalhousie	L. C. Duvert	May, 1827	500	100	
Milton	Ditto	Francis Mount	August, 1827	500	100	
Nelson	Sir R. S. Milnes	Officers and Privates of the Canadian Militia	April 21, 1804	38,326	7,561	
Newport		Sundry persons		400	80	
Newport	Ditto	N. Taylor	August 4, 1803	12,600	2,400	
Newport	Ditto	Edmund Heard	July 4, 1801	11,550	2,310	
Newton	Ditto	C. De Lotbiniére	March 6, 1805	12,961	2,331	
Newton	Sir J. H. Craig	Saveuse de Beaujeu, &c.	April 25, 1811	1,137		
Onslow	Sir James Kempt	Sundry persons		252	40	
Onslow	Sir R. S. Milnes	Forsyth and Richardson	March 9, 1805	1,073	210	
Onslow	Sir J. H. Craig	Roswell Minor, &c. &c.	November 12, 1808	12667¾		
Orford	Sir James Kempt	Settlers		348	70	
Orford	Sir R. S. Milnes	Luke Knoulton	May 5, 1801	12,262	2,701	
Orford		C. B. Felton	1816 to 1826	200	40	
Potton	General Prescott	Lauchlan M'Lean	October 31, 1797	6,000	1,260	
Potton	Sir R. S. Milnes	Henry Ruiter	July 27, 1803	27,580	5,516	
Potton	Sir J. H. Craig	Thomas Shepherd	July 18, 1810	210		

Townships.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Reservations for Clergy.
on		William Osgood, Esq.	1815 to 1816	9,800	1,900	1,900
don		Sundry persons		4,900	960	960
don	General Prescott	James Sawer	Ditto 1799	1,900	400	400
don	Sir R. S. Milnes	R. Henry Bruere and Selby	January 14, 1805	3,150	630	420
don	Lord Dalhousie	Sundry persons	1822 to 1826	2,200	440	440
don	Ditto	Roderick M'Kenzie	to 1827	100	20	20
on		Sundry persons		1,300	260	260
on	Sir R. S. Milnes	Ditto	January 8, 1803	24,784	4,620	4,620
ington	Lord Dalhousie	Ditto	Additions	13,000	2,593	3,189
ford	Sir R. S. Milnes	John Savage	February 10, 1801	35,490	7,098	7,098
ford 1,400, Stukeley 0, Hatley 600, Compton 1,000, Barnston 800, instead 1,200, Shipton 00, & Granby 1,200	Lord Dalhousie	Francis Languedoc, Esq.	June, 1827	granted crown reserves 9,000	Ham quarter Pt portion 9,000	1,800
ley	Sir J. H. Craig	James Glenny	May 1, 1810	10,298		
rington		Languedoc		2,633	525	525
rington	Ditto	Francis Baby and others	February 22, 1809	19,278		
rington	Ditto	Susan and Margaret Finlay	May 29, 1809	8,395		
rington	General Prescott	Honourable J. Young	December 30, 1811			
ton	Sir R. S. Milnes	Elmer Cushing	December 4, 1803	58,692	11,725	11,739
ton	Sir J. H. Craig	James Barnard	July 10, 1810	210		
son		Lieutenant-Colonel Heriot		523	100	100
son	Sir R. S. Milnes	Officers and Privates of the Canadian Militia	Ditto 1802	42,135	9,323	8,387
rset	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto 1804	38,790	7,483	7,619
bridge	Ditto	Hugh Finlay, Esq.	September 1, 1800	41,790	8,820	8,610
don		Sundry persons		2,119	420	420
fold	Sir J. H. Craig	Jenkin Williams, &c.	July 8, 1807	26,810		
stead		Sundry persons		400	80	80
stead	Sir R. S. Milnes	Isaac Ogden	September 27, 1800	27,720	5,250	5,040
stead	Ditto	Richard Adams	December 6, 1803	1,276	210	173
stead	Ditto	Sundry persons	August 2, 1805	3,578	511	511
stead	Sir J. H. Craig	Sir R. S. Milnes	March 12, 1810	21,406		
e	Sir R. S. Milnes	James Cowan	February 13, 1802	43,620	10,542	8,912
e	Ditto	Minor Children of Wm. Boutellier	August 28, 1802	1,890	378	378
eham		Sundry persons		400	80	80
eham	Ditto	Kenelm Chandler	May 14, 1800	24,000	3,428	3,428
eham		S. Graham	1810 to 1826	200	40	40
eham	Lord Dalhousie	G. Reynar	July 1827	200	40	40
eley	Sir R. S. Milnes	Samuel Willard	November 3, 1800	23,625	4,200	4,650
eley	Sir G. Drummond	Right Rev. Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec	1816	4,435	881	734
on	Ditto	Sundry persons	August 31, 1802	39,900	8,000	7,800
on	Sir John Sherbrooke	Chief Justice Osgood & Mrs. Davidson	July 1817	4,300	880	880
pleton		Sundry persons		1,095	200	200
pleton	Hon. T. Dunn	Archibald M'Mellan, &c.	March 26, 1807	8,949	2,052	1,829
pleton	Lord Dalhousie	James Green	April 1827	364	72	72
pleton	Sir J. H. Craig	Sundry grantees	November 29, 1800	8,620		
kesbury		Courtenay		400	80	80
kesbury	Sir R. S. Milnes	Captain Wulf	September 18, 1800	2,000	400	400
kesbury	Ditto	Denis Letourneau	May 4, 1800	24,000	4,610	4,620
tford	Ditto	John Mervin Nooth	November 10, 1802	23,100	4,620	4,410
gwick		Sundry persons		400	80	80
gwick	Ditto	Ditto	January 23, 1804	23,730	5,040	4,620
gwick		Hon. J. Young & others	1817	21,000	4,200	4,200
g	Ditto	Sundry persons	July 20, 1804	22,995	4,400	4,400
on	Ditto	Ditto		2,913	580	580
on	Ditto	David Alexander Grant	May 21, 1800	25,200	5,210	5,000

Townships.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Reservations Clergy
Upton	Sir J. H. Craig	Lewis Schmidt and fam.	May 27, 1809	678		
Upton and Augmentation		Mr. De Montenach and Josias Wurtele	1822 to 1823	735	147	
Warwick		Sundry persons		800	160	
Warwick	Sir R. S. Milnes	Ditto	January, 1804	23,940	4,830	4
Weedon		Sundry persons	1814 to 1823	11,800	2,400	2
Wendover Gore		Ployart		200	40	
Wendover	Ditto	Ditto	June 24, 1805	12,558	2,739	2
Wendover	Sir J. H. Craig	Benj. and Alex. Hart	September 26, 1808	200		
Wendover		Sundry persons	1815 to 1819	1,600	320	
Wendover Gore	Lord Dalhousie	John Leggat	February, 1828	300	60	
Wendover, Remnant or Augmentation		C. De Montenach		565	113	
Wendover Augmentation		W. Gibson		300	60	
Wentworth	Sir J. H. Craig	Jane de Montmoulin, &c.	June 3, 1809	12,390		
Westbury	Sir R. S. Milnes	Henry Caldwell	March 13, 1804	12,262	2,701	2
Wickham		Lieutenant-Colonel Heriot		754	150	
Wickham	Ditto	William Lindsay	August 31, 1802	23,753	5,364	4
Wickham		Ditto and others	Since 1814	28,945 granted or occupied.	Crown Reserves, including quantity granted.	4
Windsor	Ditto	Mary Charlotte de Castelle	May 17, 1804	420	84	
Windsor	Ditto	Officers and Privates of the Canadian Militia	July 14, 1802	50,900	10,641	10
Windsor, Simpson, Somerset, and Nelson	Sir J. H. Craig	Sundry persons	December 27, 1808	3,780		
Wolfstown		Ditto		1,500	300	
Wolfstown	Sir R. S. Milnes	Nicholas Montour	August 14, 1802	11,550	2,310	2

XIX.

Award of the King of the Netherlands.

TRANSLATION.

WILLIAM, *by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange, Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c. &c.*

Having accepted the functions of arbitrator, conferred upon us by the note of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, and by that of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, to our Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of the 12th January, 1829, agreeable to the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, of the 24th December, 1814, and to the 1st article of the Convention concluded between those powers at London, on the 29th September, 1827, in the difference which has arisen between them on the subject of the boundaries of their respective possessions.

Animated by a sincere desire of answering, by a scrupulous and impartial decision, the confidence they have testified to us, and thus to give them a new proof of the high value we attach to it.

Having, to that effect, duly examined and maturely weighed the contents of the first statement, as well as those of the definitive statement of the said difference, which have been respectively delivered to us on the 1st of April of the year 1830, by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, with all the documents thereunto annexed in support of them.

Desirous of fulfilling, at this time, the obligations we have contracted in accepting the functions of arbitrator in the aforesaid difference, by laying before the two high interested parties the result of our examination, and our opinion on the three points into which, by common accord, the contestation is divided.

Considering that the three points abovementioned ought to be decided according to the Treaties, Acts, and Conventions concluded between the two Powers; that is to say, the Treaty of Peace of 1783, the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation of 1794, the Declaration relative to the River St. Croix of 1798, the Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent in 1814; the Convention of the 29th September, 1827, and Mitchell's Map, and the map A referred to in that Convention.

We declare that, as to the first point, to wit, the question which is the place designated in

the treaties as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, and what are the highlands dividing the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, along which is to be drawn the line of boundary, from that angle to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River.

Considering that the high interested parties respectively claim that line of boundary at the south and at the north of the River St. John, and have each indicated, upon the map A, the line which they claim.

Considering that according to the instances alleged, the term highland applies not only to a hilly or elevated country, but also to land which, without being hilly, divides waters flowing in different directions; and that thus the character more or less hilly and elevated of the country through which are drawn the two lines respectively claimed at the north and at the south of the River St. John, cannot form the basis of a choice between them.

That the text of the 2d article of the Treaty of 1783 recites, in part, the words previously used in the Proclamation of 1763, and in the Quebec Act of 1774, to indicate the southern boundaries of the Government of Quebec from Lake Champlain, "In forty-five degrees of north latitude, along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, and also along the north coast of the Bay des Chaleurs."

That in 1763, 1765, 1773, and 1782, it was established that Nova Scotia should be bounded at the north, as far as the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs, by the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec; that this delimitation is again found, with respect to the Province of Quebec, in the Commission of the Governor General of Quebec of 1786, wherein the language of the Proclamation of 1763 and of the Quebec Act of 1774 has been used, as also in the Commissions of 1786, and others of subsequent dates of the Governors of New Brunswick, with respect to the last mentioned province, as well as in a great number of maps anterior and posterior to the Treaty of 1783; and that the 1st article of the said Treaty specifies by name the States whose independence is acknowledged.

But that this mention does not imply (implique) the entire coincidence of the boundaries between the two powers, as settled by the following article, with the ancient delimitation of the British Provinces, whose preservation is not mentioned in the Treaty of 1783, and which owing to its continual changes, and the uncertainty which continued to exist respecting it, created from time to time differences between the provincial authorities.

That there results from the line drawn under the Treaty of 1783 through the great lakes west of the River St. Lawrence, a departure from the ancient provincial charters with regard to those boundaries.

That one would vainly attempt to explain why, if the intention was to retain the ancient provincial boundary, Mitchell's Map, published in 1755, and, consequently, anterior to the Proclamation of 1763, and to the Quebec Act of 1774, was precisely the one used in the negotiation of 1783.

That Great Britain proposed at first the River Piscataqua as the eastern boundary of the United States, and did not subsequently agree to the proposition to cause the boundary of Maine or Massachusetts Bay to be ascertained at a later period.

That the treaty of Ghent stipulated for a new examination on the spot, which could not be made applicable to an historical or administrative boundary.

And that, therefore, the ancient delimitation of the British Provinces does not either afford the basis of a decision.

That the longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, which ought to coincide with that of the source of the St. Croix River, was determined only by the Declaration of 1798, which indicated that river.

That the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation of 1794 alludes to the doubt which had arisen with respect to the River St. Croix, and that the first instructions of the Congress, at the time of the negotiations which resulted in the Treaty of 1783, locate the said angle at the source of the River St. John.

That the latitude of that angle is upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, according to Mitchell's Map, which is acknowledged to have regulated the combined and official labours of the negotiators of the Treaty of 1783, whereas, agreeably to the delimitation of the Government of Quebec, it is to be looked for at the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea.

That the nature of the ground east of the before-mentioned angle not having been indicated by the Treaty of 1783, no argument can be drawn from it to locate that angle at one place in preference to another:

That, at all events, if it were deemed proper to place it nearer to the source of the River St. Croix, and look for it at Mars Hill, for instance, it would be so much the more possible that the boundary of New Brunswick drawn thence north-eastwardly would give to that province several north-west angles, situated farther north and east, according to their greater remoteness from Mars Hill; the number of degrees of the angle referred to in the treaty has not been mentioned.

That, consequently, the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, here alluded to, having been unknown in 1783, and the Treaty of Ghent having again declared it to be unascertained, the mention of that historical angle in the Treaty of 1783 is to be considered as a petition of principle *(petition de principe)*, affording no basis for a decision, whereas, if considered as a topographical point, having reference to the definition, namely, "that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix River to the highlands," it forms simply the extremity of the line along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean,—an extremity which a reference to the north-west angle of Nova Scotia does not contribute to ascertain, and which still remaining itself to be found, cannot lead to the discovery of the line which it is to terminate.

Lastly, that the arguments deduced from the rights of sovereignty exercised over the fief of Madawaska and over the Madawaska settlement—even admitting that such exercise were sufficiently proved—cannot decide the question, for the reason that those two settlements only embrace a portion of the territory in dispute, and that the high interested parties have acknowledged the country lying between the two lines respectively claimed by them as constituting a subject of contestation, and that, therefore, possession cannot be considered as derogating from the right, and that if the ancient delimitation of the province be set aside, which is adduced in support of the line claimed at the north of the River St. John, and especially that which is mentioned in the Proclamation of 1763 and in the Quebec Act of 1774, no argument can be

admitted in support of the line claimed at the south of the River St. John, which would tend to prove that such part of the territory in dispute belongs to Canada or to New Brunswick.

Considering, that the question divested of the inconclusive arguments drawn from the nature, more or less hilly, of the ground—from the ancient delimitation of the provinces—from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia and from the actual possession, resolves itself, in the end, to these: which is the line drawn due north from the source of the River St. Croix, and which is the ground, no matter whether hilly and elevated or not, which from that line to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, divides the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean; that the high interested parties only agree upon the fact that the boundary sought for must be determined by such a line and by such a ground; that they further agree, since the declaration of 1798, as to the answer to be given to the first question, with the exception of the latitude at which the line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River is to terminate; the said latitude coincides with the extremity of the ground which, from that line to the north-westernmost source of Connecticut River, divides the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean: and that, therefore, it only remains to ascertain that ground.

That on entering upon this operation, it is discovered on the one hand,

First, that if, by adopting the line claimed at the north of the River St. John, Great Britain cannot be considered as obtaining a territory of less value than if she had accepted, in 1783, the River St. John as her frontier, taking into view the situation of the country situated between the Rivers St. John and St. Croix, in the vicinity of the sea, and the possession of both banks of the River St. John in the lower part of its course, said equivalent would, nevertheless, be destroyed by the interruption of the communication between Lower Canada and New Brunswick, especially between Quebec and Fredericton; and one would vainly seek to discover what motives could have determined the Court of London to consent to such an interruption.

That if, in the second place, in contra distinction to the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, it had been proper, agreeably to the language used in geography, to comprehend the rivers falling into the Bays of Fundy and des Chaleurs with those emptying themselves directly into the Atlantic Ocean, in the general denomination of rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean, it would be hazardous to include into the species belonging to that class the Rivers St. John and Restigouche, which the line claimed at the north of the River St. John divides immediately from rivers emptying themselves into the River St. Lawrence, nor with other rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean, but alone; and thus to apply, in interpreting the delimitation established by a treaty, where each word must have a meaning, to two exclusively special cases, and where no mention is made of the genus *(genre)*, a generical expression which would ascribe to them a broader meaning, or which, if extended to the Schoodiac Lakes, the Penobscot and the Kennebec, which empty themselves directly into the Atlantic Ocean, would establish the principle that the Treaty of 1783 meant highlands which divide, as well mediately as immediately, the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean—a principle equally realized by both lines.

Thirdly, that the line claimed at the north of the River St. John does not divide, even immediately, the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from the Rivers St.

John and Restigouche, but only rivers that empty themselves into the St. John and Restigouche, with the exception of the last part of the said line, near the sources of the River St. John, and that hence, in order to reach the Atlantic Ocean, the rivers divided by that line from those that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence each need two intermediate channels, to wit: the ones, the River St. John and the Bay of Fundy, and the others, the River Restigouche and the Bay of Chaleurs.

And on the other hand, that it cannot be sufficiently explained how, if the high contracting parties intended, in 1783, to establish the boundary at the south of the River St. John, that river, to which the territory in dispute is, in a great measure, indebted for its distinctive character, has been neutralized and set aside.

That the verb "divide" appears to require the contiguity of the objects to be "divided."

That the said boundary forms at its western extremity, only, the immediate separation between the River Metjarmette, and the north-westernmost head of the Penobscot, and divides, mediately, only the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from the waters of the Kennebec, Penobscot, and Schoodiac Lakes; while the boundary claimed at the north of the River St. John divides, immediately, the waters of the Rivers Restigouche and St. John, and mediately, the Schoodiac Lakes, and the waters of the Rivers Penobscot and Kennebec, from the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, to wit: the Rivers Beaver, Metis, Rimousky, Trois Pistoles, Green, Du Loup, Kamouraska, Ouelle, Bras St. Nicholas, Du Sud, La Famine and Chaudiere.

That even setting aside the Rivers Restigouche and St. John, for the reason that they could not be considered as falling into the Atlantic Ocean, the northern line would still be as near as to the Schoodiac Lakes, and to the waters of the Penobscot and of the Kennebec, as the southern line would be to the Rivers Beaver, Metis, Rimousky and others that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence; and would, as well as the other, form a mediate separation between those and the rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean.

That the prior intersections of the southern boundary, by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River, could only secure to it an accessary advantage over the other, in case both the one and the other boundary should combine, in the same degree, the qualities required by the treaties.

And the fate assigned by that of 1783 to the Connecticut, and even to the St. Lawrence, precludes the supposition that the two powers could have intended to surrender the whole course of each river, from its source to its mouth, to the share of either one or the other.

Considering, That, after what precedes, the arguments adduced on either side, and the documents exhibited in support of them, cannot be considered as sufficiently preponderating to determine a preference in favour of one of the two lines respectively claimed by the high interested parties, as boundaries of their possessions from the source of the River St. Croix to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River; and that the nature of the difference, and the vague and not sufficiently determinate stipulations of the treaty of 1783, do not permit to adjudge either of those lines to one of the said parties, without wounding the principles of law and equity, with regard to the other.

Considering, That, as has already been said, the question resolves itself into a selection to be made of a ground, dividing the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean; that the high interested parties are agreed with

regard to the course of the streams delineated by common accord on the map A. and affording the only basis of a decision.

And that, therefore, the circumstances upon which such decision could not be further elucidated by means of fresh topographical investigation, nor by the production of additional documents.

We are of opinion, That it will be suitable (il conviendra) to adopt as the boundary of the two States a line drawn due north from the source of the River St. Croix to the point where it intersects the middle of the thalweg * of the River St. John, thence the middle of the thalweg of that river, ascending it, to the point where the River St. Francis empties itself into the River St. John, thence the middle of the thalweg of the River St. Francis, ascending it, to the source of its south-westernmost branch, which source we indicated, on the map A. by the letter X. authenticated by the signature of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, thence a line drawn due west, to the point where it unites with the line claimed by the United States of America and delineated on the map A. thence said line to the point at which according to the said map, it coincides with that claimed by Great Britain, and hence the line traced on the map by the two powers, to the north-westernmost source of Connecticut River.

As regards the second point, to wit: the question which is the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River.

Considering, That, in order to solve this question, it is necessary to choose between Connecticut, Lake River, Perry's Stream, India Stream and Hall's Stream.

Considering, That, according to the usage adopted in geography, the source and the bed of a river are denoted by the name of the river which is attached to such source and to such bed, and by their greater relative importance, as compared to that of other waters communicating with said river.

Considering, That an official letter of 1772 already mentions the name of Hall's Brook; and that in an official letter, of subsequent date in the same year, Hall's Brook is represented as a small river falling into the Connecticut.

That the river in which Connecticut Lake is situated appears more considerable than either Hall's Indian or Perry's Stream: that Connecticut Lake, and the two lakes situated northward of it, seem to ascribe to it a greater volume of water than to the other three rivers; and that by admitting it to be the bed of the Connecticut, the course of that river is extended farther than it would be, if a preference were given to either of the other three rivers.

Lastly, that the map A. having been recognised by the convention of 1827, as indicating the courses of streams, the authority of that map would likewise seem to extend to their appellation, since in case of dispute, such name of river, or lake, respecting which the parties were not agreed, may have been omitted; that said map mentions Connecticut Lake, and that the name of Connecticut Lake implies the applicability of the name of Connecticut to the river which flows through the said Lake.

We are of opinion, That the stream situated farthest to the north-west, among those which fall into the northernmost of the three lakes, the last of which bears the name of Connecticut Lake, must be considered as the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River.

* Thalweg—a German compound word—Thal, valley, and Weg, way. It means here, the deepest channel of the river.

And as to the third point, to wit: the question, which is the boundary to be traced from the River Connecticut, along the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude, to the River St. Lawrence, named in the treaties, Iroquois and Cataraqui.

Considering, That the high interested parties differ in opinion as to the question, whether the treaties require a fresh survey of the whole line of boundary from the River Connecticut to the River St. Lawrence, named in the treaties, Iroquois or Cataraqui, or simply the completion of the ancient provincial surveys.

Considering, That the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent of 1814 does not stipulate that such portion of the boundaries, which may not have hitherto been surveyed, shall be surveyed, but declares that the boundaries have not been, and establishes that they shall be, surveyed.

That in effect such survey ought, in the relations between the two powers, to be considered as not having been made from the Connecticut to the River St. Lawrence, named in the Treaties Iroquois or Cataraqui, since the ancient survey was found to be incorrect, and had been ordered, not by a common accord of the two powers, but by the ancient provincial authorities.

That in determining the latitude of places it is customary to follow the principle of the observed latitude.

And that the Government of the United States of America has erected certain fortifications at the place called Rouses' Point, under impression that the ground formed part of their territory—an impression sufficiently authorized by the circumstance that the line had, until then, been reputed to correspond with the 45th degree of north latitude.

We are of opinion that it will be suitable (il conviendra) to proceed to fresh operations to measure the observed latitude, in order to mark out the boundary from the River Connecticut along the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude to the River St. Lawrence, named in the Treaties Iroquois or Cataraqui, in such a manner, however, that in all cases at the place called Rouses' Point, the territory of the United States of America shall extend to the fort erected at that place, and shall include said fort and its kilometrical radius (rayon kilometrique.)

Thus done and given under our royal seal at the Hague, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of our reign the eighteenth.

WILLIAM.

Verstolk De Soelen, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

XX.

Protest of the American Minister at the Court of the Netherlands.

The Hague, January 12, 1831.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America, had the honour to receive from the hands of His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, on the 10th instant, a document purporting to be an expression of his opinion on the several points submitted to him as arbiter, relative to certain portions of the boundary of the United States. In a period of much difficulty His Majesty has had the goodness, for the purpose of conciliating conflicting claims and pretensions, to devote to the high parties interested a time that must have been precious to himself and people. It is with extreme regret, therefore, that the undersigned, in order to prevent all misconception, and to vindicate the rights of his Government, feels himself compelled to call the attention of his Excellency, the Baron Verstolk Van Soelen, His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, again to the subject. But while, on the one hand, in adverting to certain views and considerations, which seem in some measure, perhaps, to have escaped observation, the undersigned will deem it necessary to do so with simplicity and frankness; he could not, on the other, be wanting in the expressions of a most respectful deference for His Majesty, the Arbiter.

The language of the Treaty which has given rise to the contestation between the United States and Great Britain is, " And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River to the highlands along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of the river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraguay. East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its native source; directly north the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence." The manner of carrying this apparently exceedingly definite and lucid description of boundary into effect, by running the line as described, and making the same on the surface of the earth, was the subject, the sole exclusive subject, submitted by the Convention of September, 1827, in pursuance of the Treaty of Ghent of 1814 to an arbiter.

If, on investigation, that arbiter found the language of the Treaty, in his opinion, inapplicable to, and wholly inconsistent with, the topography of the country, so that the Treaty of 1783, in regard to its description of boundary, could not be executed according to its own express stipulations, no authority whatever was conferred upon him to determine or consider what practicable boundary line should in such case be substituted and established. Such a

question of boundary as is here supposed the United States of America would, it is believed, submit to the definite decision of no sovereign. And in the case submitted to His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, the United States, in forbearing to delegate any such power, were not influenced by any want of respect for that distinguished monarch. They have, on the contrary, given him the most signal proofs of their consideration and confidence. In the present case especially, as any revision or substitution of boundary whatever had been steadily, and in a spirit of unalterable determination, resisted at Ghent and at Washington, they had not anticipated the possibility of there being any occasion for delegating such powers.

Among the questions to which the language of the Treaty of 1783, already quoted, gave rise between the high parties interested is the following, viz. where at a point due north from the source of the River St. Croix are " the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean?" at which same point on said highlands was also to be found the north-west angle of the long established, well known, and distinctly defined British Province of Nova Scotia.

On the southern border of the River St. Lawrence, and at the average distance from it of less than thirty English miles, there is an elevated range or continuation of broken highlands extending from Cape Rosieres south-westerly to the sources of Connecticut River, forming the southern border of the basin of the St. Lawrence and the ligne des versants of the rivers emptying into it. The same highlands form also the ligne des versants on the north of the River Ristigouche, emptying itself into the Bay des Chaleurs, the River St. John with its northerly and westerly branches emptying into the Bay of Fundy, the River Penobscot with its north-westerly branches emptying into the Bay of Penobscot, the Rivers Kennebec and Androscoggin, whose united waters empty into the Bay of Sagadhock, and the River Connecticut emptying into the bay usually called Long Island Sound. These bays are all open arms of the sea or Atlantic Ocean; are designated by their names on Mitchell's map; and with the single exception of Sagadhock are all equally well known and usually designated by their appropriate names. This ligne des versants constitutes the highlands of the Treaty, as claimed by the United States.

There is another ligne des versants which Great Britain claims as the highlands of the treaty. It is the dividing ridge that bounds the southern line of the basin of the River St. John, and divides the streams that flow into the River St. John from those which flow into the Penobscot and St. Croix. No river flows from this dividing ridge into the River St. Lawrence. On the contrary, nearly the whole of the basins of the St. John and Restigouche intervene. The source of the St. Croix also is in this very ligne des versants, and less than an English mile distant from the source of a tributary stream of the St. John. This proximity reducing the due north line of the treaty, as it were, to a point, compelled the provincial agents of the British Government to extend the due north line over this dividing ridge into the basin of the St. John, crossing its tributary streams to the distance of about forty miles from the source of the St. Croix, to the vicinity of an isolated hill between the tributary streams of the St. John. Connecting that isolated hill with the ligne des versants, as just described, by passing between said tributary streams, they claimed it as constituting the highlands of the treaty.

These two ranges of highlands as thus described, the one contended for by the United States, and the other by Great Britain, His Majesty the arbiter regards as comporting equally well, in all respects, with the language of the treaty. It is not the intention of the undersigned in this

place, to question in the slightest degree the correctness of His Majesty's conclusion. But when the arbiter proceeds to say, that it would be suitable to run the line due north from the source of the River St. Croix, not "to the highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those that fall into the River St. Lawrence," but to the centre of the River St. John, thence to pass up said river to the mouth of the River St. Francis, thence up the River St. Francis to the source of its south-westernmost branch, and from thence by a line drawn west into the point where it intersects the line of the highlands as claimed by the United States, and only from thence to pass "along said highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River," thus abandoning altogether the boundaries of the treaty, and substituting for them a distinct and different line of demarcation, it becomes the duty of the undersigned, with the most perfect respect for the friendly views of the arbiter, to enter a protest against the proceedings, as constituting a departure from the power delegated by the high parties interested, in order that the rights and interests of the United States may not be supposed to be committed by any presumed acquiescence, on the part of their representative near his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Baron Verstolk Van Soelen, the assurance of his high consideration.

WM. P. PREBLE.

His Excellency the Baron Verstolk Van Soelen,
His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

END OF VOL. I.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

LOWER CANADA.

PREFATORY NOTICE.

The plan of the following Dictionary embraces an exact description of the situation, extent, bounds, soil, settlements, &c., of each place in the province; and a tabular exhibit, under the respective heads, of the statistics, annual agricultural produce, and live-stock, in each parish, seigniory, or township, calculated, generally, for the year 1827. To the description of the different seigniories and fiefs is subjoined an extract of the original title deeds, taken from the archives of the province. The lakes, rivers, rivulets and streams, their islands, &c., are also particularly described, and these several objects, from the extent of recent exploring surveys in the interior of the country, have become very numerous, and have afforded much new and interesting subject matter. In fact, the details are elaborate, and the sources of information of the most authentic character (*vide* Preface): that the work is faultless is, however, far from being believed, and it is possible that the eye of the seigneur, of the curate or of some other person possessing a very intimate knowledge of a circumscribed spot, may detect some little oversights or inaccuracies of minutia; but it is hoped that great allowances will be made for a first undertaking of this nature in regard to Lower Canada, and the Author trusts, that its being the result of the researches and labour of one individual will also be taken into consideration. In the general arrangement of the details, and method of the Dictionary, he has, however, derived much assistance from Mr. Thomas G. Bucke, to whose intelligence and extreme assiduity the Author feels happy to give his testimony.

THE

BRITISH DOMINIONS

IN

NORTH AMERICA.

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THE

BRITISH DOMINIONS

IN

NORTH AMERICA;

OR A

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE PROVINCES OF

LOWER AND UPPER CANADA,

NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA,

THE ISLANDS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, PRINCE EDWARD, AND CAPE BRETON.

INCLUDING

CONSIDERATIONS ON LAND-GRANTING AND EMIGRATION;

AND A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

LOWER CANADA;

TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED,

STATISTICAL TABLES AND TABLES OF DISTANCES, &c.

BY JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, ESQ.,

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CONTENTS

OF

VOL. II.

CHAPTER I.

Nova Scotia—Geographical Position—Sketch of the History of the Province—Face of the Country—Hills—Lakes—Rivers—Forests . . . . . Page 1 to 9

CHAPTER II.

Divisions and Subdivisions of the Province—County of Halifax—Description—Shubenacadie Canal—The Harbour of Halifax—The Town of Halifax—Its Manufactures, Trade, Exports and Imports—Township of Halifax—Township of Dartmouth—Lawrence Town—Preston—Colchester District—Township of Truro—Township of Onslow—Londonderry—Pictou District—Its Harbours—Harbour of Pictou—Town of Pictou—Table of Population, Produce, &c. of the County of Halifax—County of Sydney—Township of Dorchester—Of Arisaig—St. Andrew's—Tracadie—Manchester—Guysborough—Milford Haven—Chedabucto Bay—Canseau—Harbour—Town of Wilmot—Township of St. Mary's—River St. Mary—Sherbrooke—Table for the County of Sydney—Cumberland County—Fort Lawrence—Township of Amherst—Proposed Canal—Settlements on the Maccan, Nappan, and Hibbert Rivers—Tatmagouche Bay—Township of Wallace—Wallace Bay—Pugwash Settlement—Philip River—West Chester—Roads—Table—Hants County—Township of Windsor—Town of Windsor—Townships of Falmouth—Newport—Rawdon—Kempt—Douglas—Table—King's County—Township of Horton—Village of Kentville—Townships of Cornwallis—Aylesford—Pansborough—Minas Basin—Table—County of Lunenburgh—Township of Chester—Mahone Bay—Chester Town—Township of Lunenburgh—Harbour and Town of Lunenburgh—Township of New Dublin—River and Harbour of La Have—Statistical Table—Queen's County—Town of Liverpool—Port and Trade—Port Medway—Settlements on the River Medway—Table—Annapolis County—Town of Annapolis—Granville and Wilmot Townships—Annapolis River—Clement's Township—Digby—Weymouth—Township of Clare—Bay of Fundy—Statistical Table—County of Shelburne—Shelburne Township—Town of Shelburne—Harbour—Light-house—Barrington Township—Argyle Township—Tusket River and Islands—Harbour of Pubinco—Yarmouth Township—Harbour of Cape Fourche—Chebogue River—Village of Yarmouth—Statistical Table for the County of Shelburne—For the Province . . . . . 10 to 42

CHAPTER III.

Harbours of Nova Scotia—Halifax—Margaret's Bay—Mahone Bay—Liverpool—Shelburne—Country Harbour, Canseau, and Chedabuco—Pictou Harbour—Wallace Bay—Pugwash Bay—Annapolis—Digby—Minas—Chignecto—Cumberland Bay—Roads—Shubenacadie Canal—Proposed Canal—Climate—Soil—Natural Productions—Minerals—Salt Springs—Animals—Birds—Fishes . . . . . Page 43 to 52

CHAPTER IV.

Lands granted, appropriated, and ungranted—First Process of Cultivation—Agricultural Produce—Manures—Harvests—Lands cultivated—Climate of the Province—Fruits—Live Stock—Price of Labour—Manufactures—Ship-building—Trade—Fisheries—Table of Exports and Imports—Population—General Statistical Return of the Province, (official)—Elements of the Population—Religion—Ecclesiastical Establishments—Education—Public Seminaries . . . . . 53 to 67

CHAPTER V.

Legislature of Nova Scotia—The Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive—The Legislative Council—The House of Assembly—Courts of Justice—Law of Inheritance—Provincial Revenue—Sable Island—Its Position—An Establishment maintained there for the Relief of shipwrecked Persons . . . . . 68 to 72

CHAPTER VI.

Cape Breton—Geographical Position—General Description—Lakes—Harbours—Bras d'Or, Greater and Less—Harbours in these Lakes—Isthmus of St. Peter's—Soil of the Island—Extent of Lands—Division into Districts and Townships—Town of Sydney—Settlements on the Shore—Miray Bay and River—Island of Scutari—Louisburgh—Settlements between Grand River and Canseau—Isle Madame—Settlements on the Shore of the Bras d'Or—Northern Division—Ship Harbour—Port Hood—Settlements between Port Hood and the Gulf Shore—Settlements on the Dennis Basin and River—St. Anne's Bay—Other Settlements—Important Situations of the Island . . . . . 73 to 82

CHAPTER VII.

Climate of Cape Breton—Natural Productions—Minerals—Coals—Gypsum—Salt-Springs—Iron—Fisheries—Population—Inhabitants—Religion—Education—Government—Revenue—Agriculture—Shipping—Trade—Table of Exports and Imports—Island of St. Paul's—Report thereon . . . . . 82 to 91

CHAPTER VIII.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Its Geographical Position—Absence of Highland Ridges—Mars Hill—Its Situation—Description—Boundary Line—Country in the Vicinity of the Boundary Line—Maduxnekeag River—Settlement of Houlton Town—American Townships adjacent to the Boundary—Settlements therein—Meteoric Table on the Western Boundary—General Face of the Country throughout the Province—History—Tabular Statement of Divisions and Subdivisions into Counties and Parishes—River St. John's—Its Positions and Course—Madawaska Settlement—County of York—Its Boundaries—History of the Madawaska Settlement—Quality of the Land—The Course of the River further traced—Grand River—Great Falls of St. John's—Description of the Falls—Further Course of the River—Salmon River—Tobique River—Ristook River—River des Chats—Parish of Kent—Parish of Wakefield—Woodstock—Maduxnekeag River—Scenery of the St. John's—Back Settlements—Northampton—Prince William Parish—Lake St. George—Pockuock River—Parish of Queensbury—King's Clear—Islands in the St. John's—St. Mary's and Douglas Parishes—Madamkeswich and Nashwak Rivers—Settlements on their Banks—Cardigan—Frederickton—Situation—Description of the Town and Harbour—Its Public Institutions—Vicinity—Tabular Statement of the Population of the County of York in 1824—Superficial Content—SUNBURY COUNTY—Parishes of Mageeville and Sheffield—Lincoln and Barton—Oromocto River—QUEEN'S COUNTY—Gagetown—Hampstead—Waterborough, Wickham, and Brunswick—Produce of the County—Washedamoak and Grand Lakes—Magnapit and French Lakes—Salmon River—KING'S COUNTY—Parish of Kingston—Sussex, Norton, and Hampton—More particular Account of Sussex—Sussex Vale—River Kennebecasis—COUNTY OF ST. JOHN—Little Falls of St. John—Description of the City of St. John—Its Public Institutions and Municipal Government—The Harbour, Trade, and Fortifications of St. John's—Other Settlements in the County—Roads—Table of Distances from St. John's, on the Line of the River to Quebec—Roads of the Province generally . . . . . Page 92 to 122

CHAPTER IX.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY—Town of St. Andrew's—Roads and Settlements in its Vicinity—Parishes of St. David and St. Patrick—St. Stephens—Pennfield—St. George—River Magaguadavick—Campo Bello—Grand Manan and Deer Islands—Harbours of the County—COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND—Description, Soil, and Produce—Trade—Petcondiac River—Quality of Land in the District called the Bend of the Petcondiac—Colonel Cockburn's Report quoted—Rivers of the County—Harbours—Tides—Fort Cumberland—Roads of the County—Statement of Distances—County of Northumberland, comprising Kent and Gloucester—Parishes—Miramichi River and Harbour—Other Rivers of the County—Timber—Settlements of the County—Lumber Trade—Account of the Proceedings of a Lumbering Party—Account of the tremendous Conflagration at Miramichi in 1825—Lands on the Border of the Bay of Chaleurs—Caraquette River—Proposed New Roads—Table of the Population of the Province . . . . . 123 to 138

CHAPTER X.

General Remarks on the Province of New Brunswick—Description of American Forests—Water-carriage—Agriculture—Climate and Seasons—Roads—Produce—Soil—Fruits—Animals—Fish—Minerals—Further Account of the Soil and Agriculture—Population—Various Inhabitants—Indians—Acadians—Old Inhabitants—Emigrants—State of Religion and Ecclesiastic Institutions—State of Learning—Public Seminaries—Trade—Ship-building—Lumbering—Mode of conducting this Trade considered—Fisheries—Manufactures—Exports and Imports—Revenue—Militia—Constitution and Government of the Province—Courts of Law—Concluding Remarks on the Province . . . . Page 139 to 157

CHAPTER XI.

Prince Edward Island—Its Geographical Position—Sketch of the History of the Island—Divisions and Subdivisions into Counties, Parishes, and Townships, tabularly stated—General Description of the Island—Coasts and Harbours—Harbour of Charlotte Town—Of George Town—Richmond Bay—Others Bays and Harbours—The Harbours round the Coast traced—Rivers—Hillsborough River—York River—Elliott River—Cardigan, Brudenelle, and Montague Rivers—Foxley River—Boughton River—Murray River—Prince's County—Prince Town Lot—Settlements on Richmond Bay—Queen's County—Charlotte Town described—Other Settlements in the County—King's County—George Town—Other Settlements of the County—Climate of the Island—Progress of the Seasons—Mr. Stewart's Report on the Salubrity of the Climate quoted—Soil—Produce—Timber—Other Vegetable Productions—Agriculture—Progress of a New Settler on a Woodland Farm detailed—Description of a Log Hut—Trade of Prince Edward Island—Society, Manners, and Amusements—State of Religion—Revenue—Government—Courts of Law . 158 to 179

CHAPTER XII.

Newfoundland — Its Geographical Position — Extent — General Appearance — Historical Sketch—Discovery by Cabot—First Attempt at Settlement under Henry VIII.—Progress of Settlements—Captain Whitburn—Lord Baltimore—Lord Falkland—Conflicting Opinions relative to the Administration of the Colony in 1667 and 1674—Their injurious Effects—From 1702 to 1713 (*erroneously stated* 1708, *p.* 182), Colony annoyed by the French—1729, Captain Henry Osborn appointed Governor—Commission to Captain Drake, 1738—French claim Cape Ray as being Cape Riche—Custom-house established in 1764—Disputes with America relative to the Fisheries—Settled by Treaty of 1783—Commission to Admiral Milbanke, 1789—Acts passed for the Government of Newfoundland—The Colony long deemed a mere Fishing Settlement—Improvement in its Colonization—Situation of the Principal Settlements—St. John's—Seat of Government—Chief Harbour—Lieutenant Chappell's Account of it—Latitude and Longitude of the Town—Description of it—Population—Settlement at St. George's Bay—Climate of Newfoundland—Population of the Island—Roads—Government—Prospect of an independent Legislature—Incorporation of the Town of St.

John's recommended—*Fisheries*—Divided Interests therein of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and the United States—Shipping engaged therein in 1517, 1578, and 1615—Extent of the Right of France and the United States—Third Art of the Treaty of 1783—Convention of 1818—Rights of the United States confirmed—22 Geo. III chap. 1—3 Geo. IV. chap. 44—Extensive Advantages enjoyed by the American Government on the Newfoundland Coasts
Page 180 to 195

CHAPTER XIII.

Land Granting.—Three Classes of Lands—Grants for Military Services—For Civil Services—For the Settlement of the Country—Grants to Leaders and Associates—Locations—Conditions thereof Government Township Agents appointed in Lower Canada—Efficiency of the System—Land Boards in Upper Canada—Number of Township Agents in 1829—May be continued under the New Land Granting Regulations—Rapid Rise of the Settlements in Lower Canada from 1820 to 1828—Creation of the Commission of Crown Lands, 1827—Summary of Regulations—Land Companies—Reservations for the Crown and the Clergy
196 to 204

CHAPTER XIV.

Emigration—Importance of the Subject—Objects to which its Consideration is restricted—Capabilities of the British North American Provinces to provide for Emigration from Home—Attractions held out by them—Commencement of Emigration in 1815—Its large Increase in 1817 and 1818—First systematic Emigration in 1815 from Grenock for Canada—Conditions—Perth Settlement—Emigration from Perthshire in 1818—Emigration from Glasgow and Lanark in 1820—Conditions thereof—Subsequent Emigration in 1821—Success of those several Emigrations—The Rev. Mr. Bell—Description of Perth—Emigration of 1823—Its Expense—Its Success—Statistics of the Settlement in 1826—Emigration of 1825—Its Success—General Summary of Statistics—Extent of unassisted Emigration—The Subject brought before Parliament in 1826 by the Right Hon. R. J. Horton—Select Committee of the House of Commons—Its elaborate Reports—Views on the Subject—Third and final Report in 1827—Summary of the various Encouragements offered by Government—Question of an organized or unaided Emigration—Advantages of the former—The Colonies benefited by the Accession of Labourers—Lord Howick's Bill to facilitate voluntary Emigration—Plan of providing Emigrants with Employment in the Colonies considered—Provisions of the Bill—Its Effects in the Colonies—Plan of Employment modified to suit the Climate—Plan suggested of laying out the Lands—Progress of an individual Case of Emigration—General superintendents in each Province—Desultory Emigration—Its Consequences—Emigration from the United Kingdom to the Colonies from 1825 to 1829 inclusive—Co-operation of the Colonial Legislatures . . . . . 205 to 227

CHAPTER XV.

General Considerations on the British North American Colonies—Various Opinions touching their Value to the Mother Country—General Remarks on Colonies—Their Antiquity—Grecian, Roman, and Carthaginian Colonies—Colonies in North America considered under

four Heads—Territory—Trade—Shipping—Political Influence as Appendages to the Empire —1st, Magnitude of the Dominions—Geographical Position—Its Advantages—Prospective Population—Density of present Population—Emigration—Mr. Burke's Opinions—Tabular View of the British Possessions in North America—2dly, Trade of the Colonies—Value —Comparison between the Colonial Trade to the East and to the West—Trade with the United States—Nature of the Trade with the Colonies—Timber—Hemp, Ashes, Fish, &c. —Coal Mines—Gypsum—Marbles—Increase of the Trade—Table of Imports and Exports, 1806 and 1825—3dly, Shipping of the Colonies—Table of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, 1806 and 1825—Increase of Shipping—Shipping Business of the Port of Quebec alone—Capital put afloat by Emigration—Corresponding Increase in the Trade of the other Ports—Demonstrative of the rising Importance of those Provinces—Colonial transatlantic Trade, and the Fisheries, Nurseries for British Seamen—Competency of the Atlantic Navigation to form sturdy Mariners—4thly, The Colonies considered in a political light—*Relative* Advantages—Influence of the Colonial over the Baltic Trade—Hemp—Commanding Position of the Provinces with regard to the United States—Hypothetical Assumption—The Colonies not to sink in the American Confederacy—Their mutual Independence in process of Years, and subsequent Alliance with Great Britain—Remote Date of such an Event from the liberal System of Colonial Policy—Solid Interests of the Colonies to cling to the Parent Tree —Glance at Civil and Religious Rights—Laws—Taxation—Defence of the Country— Commerce—Municipal Offices—Metropolitan and Colonial Subject compared—Advantages enjoyed by the latter—Conclusion . . . . . Page 228 to 247

APPENDIX.

Page

Chronological Account of Public Events in Nova Scotia 249

Extracts from the Journals of the Assembly of Nova Scotia—Appropriation of Monies for Roads 252

Prices Current (Nova Scotia) 1829 253

Imports and Exports at Halifax in 1828 254

Value, in Sterling Money, of the Goods imported and exported at the Port of St. John's, New Brunswick, 1830 264

An Account of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, with the estimated Value of the Imports and Exports at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the Year ended 5th January, 1828, as compared with the Year ended 5th January, 1829 268

Revenue of New Brunswick, 1830 268

Shubenacadie Canal Company of Halifax, Nova Scotia (Prospectus) 270

Table showing the Variation and Dip of the Magnetic Needle in various Parts of North America 272

Regulations for Land Granting in the British North American Provinces 274

Instructions to Agents of Townships in Lower Canada 276

Page

Form of a Location Ticket from a District Land-Board in Upper Canada . . . 278
Fees on Land Granting in the Canadas . . . . . ib.
General Statement of Grants of Land made in Nova Scotia from 1749 to 1826, &c. . 279
Circular Letter from the Commissioners of Emigration, 8th July, 1831 . . . 280
Abstract of a Bill to facilitate voluntary Emigration to His Majesty's Possessions abroad, 1831 281
Extracts from the Third Report of the Select Committee on Emigration from the United Kingdom, 1827 283
Average Estimate of the Expenses of Settling a Family, consisting of one Man, one Woman, and three Children, in the British North American Provinces, distinguishing the Items of Expenditure 286
Prospectus of the New Brunswick Land Company 287
Duties on Goods imported into Great Britain from the Baltic, Holland, &c. by 3 Geo. IV. chap. 44 289
Ditto from British America 290
Port of St. John's, New Brunswick; Table of Value of Imports and Exports, 1827—Ships Inwards and Outwards, &c. 291
List of Prices of Land, Produce, &c. in Prince Edward Island 291
Surplus Produce of Prince Edward Island 292
Report of Prince Edward Island, as directed by the Right Honourable the principal Secretary of State, showing the Lands Granted and Ungranted 292
Emigration—Communication from the "Quebec Star" on the subject of the Employment of Emigrants 294

CORRIGENDA.

VOL. I.

Page 299, line 20, *for* 400 yards, *read* 400 feet.

VOL. II.

Page 182, line 16, *for* 1708, *read* 1713.

LIST OF PLATES.

View of Halifax	To face the Title.
Shubenacadie Canal *(Plan)*	45
Island of St. Paul	88
Government-House, Frederickton *(Vide* p. 110)	92
Grand Falls, River St. John	105
Barracks and Market, Frederickton	110
View on the Kennebeckasis	116
Project of the Survey of Four Townships for Emigrants	222

THE

BRITISH DOMINIONS

IN

NORTH AMERICA

TOPOGRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED.

CHAPTER I.

Sketch of the History of the Province.—General Face of the Country.—Lakes and Rivers.

Nova Scotia was the name formerly given to all that immense tract of country bounded on the north by Lower Canada, on the east by the Bay of Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including the Island of St. John, Cape Breton, and all the other islands on the coast, and on the west by the then New England provinces, and contained what has since been divided into the separate provinces or colonies of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, and Nova Scotia.

The province of Nova Scotia is an extensive peninsula, connected with the continent of North America by a narrow isthmus of only eight miles in width, between Bay Verte, in the Straits of Northumberland, and Cumberland Basin, at the eastern extremity of the Bay of Fundy. It is situate between 43° 25′ and 46° north latitude, and 61° and 66° 30′ longitude west, from Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by the Bay of Fundy, and by the boundary line extending from Cumberland Basin in Chignecto Bay, to the Bay Verte, which separates it from the county of Westmoreland in New Brunswick; on the east by the Gut of Canseau and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and on the south and west by the Atlantic ocean. Its extreme length, from Cape Canseau

on the east to Cape St. Mary's on the west, is about 383 English miles; and its breadth varies from about 50 miles, at which it may be estimated from Chester to Black Rock Pier, to 104, which is its width from Bristol Bay to the head of Bay Verte. It contains about 16,000 square miles, or upwards of nine millions of acres.

Nova Scotia is supposed to have been discovered in 1497 by Cabot, then in the service of our Henry the Seventh. The French, under the Marquis de la Roche, were the first who attempted to form any settlement. He arrived with a number of convicts in 1598, and landed them on Sable Island, where the greater number perished, and the remainder were taken off the island and carried back to France. No farther settlement was attempted until 1604, when Messrs. De Monts, Champlain, and Petrincourt, and a number of volunteer adventurers, founded Port Royal, now Annapolis. De Monts acted as governor-general under a commission from the King of France, and he named the country (which included Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and part of the state of Maine) *Acadia.* This little colony was destroyed in 1614 by the New Englanders, under Sir Samuel Argal, who transported the inhabitants to Canada, and cancelled and destroyed the patents granted by the French king. These transactions in Nova Scotia are memorable as the first instance of hostilities between Great Britain and France on the continent of North America, and which scarcely ever entirely ceased until, at the cost of infinite blood and treasure, France was stripped of all her possessions in North America by the peace of 1763.

King James the First, in 1621, granted Sir William Alexander, of Menstry, a patent to plant colonies in this country, named in the patent "*Nova Scotia.*" Sir William despatched a party of settlers to take possession of the colony, who, on arriving, found that the country had been occupied by the survivors of the early French emigrants, and several others, who had settled since the destruction of Port Royal by Argal, whereupon they returned to England without effecting any settlement. Charles the First confirmed his father's grant to Sir William by patent dated July 12th, 1625, and reappointed him governor-general *. Sir Wil-

* On this occasion Charles the First founded the order of *knights baronets of Nova Scotia,* the primary object of which was, that each knight should contribute to the settlement of this

liam, subsequently, sent out an armament, under Sir David Kirk, or Kirtck, who in 1628 retook Port Royal; but the French settlement of Cape Sable still held out, nor did the English obtain complete possession of the country. Sir William Alexander, thus in a great measure disappointed in the result of this expedition, and having involved himself in considerable expenses in pushing forward his projects of colonization, conveyed, in 1629, a large section of his territories of Nova Scotia to Claude de la Tour *, under the title of *Sir Claude St. Etienne, knight, Seigneur de la Tour and Vuarses* †, creating him at the same time a baronet of Nova Scotia. Subsequently, by another patent in 1630‡, Sir William, in confirming the dignity of baronet to Sieur St. Etienne, the son of De la Tour, erected two baronies, one to be called the Barony of St. Etienne, the other the Barony of De la Tour, to be held as dependencies of the crown of Scotland; and under this patent it appears that some attempts were made to form a Scotch settlement at Annapolis: but Charles the First, by the treaty of St. Germains, in 1632, surrendered all his right to Lewis the Thirteenth of France; whereupon the French immediately took possession of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Canada, which had been previously conquered by Sir David Kirk.

At the close of the civil war in 1654, Cromwell sent a force under Major Sedgwick, who reduced the whole country, and compelled the French to surrender at discretion; and it was confirmed to England by the treaty of 1655. The English did not immediately form any settlement, and retained only Port Royal in their possession, so that the French were by no means prevented from extending their settlements in the country. De la Tour afterwards preferred a claim to a section of the country under the transfer from Sir William Alexander; and having satisfactorily made it out, the Protector, by letters patent dated August 9th, 1656,

colony, in which he was to receive a large portion of land. The number of baronets was not to exceed 150: they were to have pre-eminence before all knights bachelors, and to be endowed with ample privileges. Those patents were ratified in parliament; but the knights never applied themselves to the original purposes of their creation; notwithstanding which the original titles, with all the ordinary privileges of baronets, continued to the original knights and their descendants, many of whom are now in being.

* Chalmers's Political Annals, 4to. edit. p. 92.

† Massachusetts Records. ‡ Ibid.

granted him, by the style of Sir Charles La Tour, and to Sir Thomas Temple and William Crowne, the principal part of what now composes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In this grant by Cromwell, no mention is made of the rights of Sir William Alexander himself, although his charter, which was ratified in 1633 by the parliament of Scotland*, is made the groundwork of De la Tour's claim to that part of the country claimed by him under it. Temple purchased La Tour's share, re-established the different settlements, and kept possession of the country until it was again ceded to France by the treaty of Breda, 1667. Nova Scotia was in fact during all this period inhabited by the French; and although they made but little progress in settling the country, yet their population, principally occupied in carrying on the fur-trade with the Indians, was scattered on the several rivers emptying themselves into the Bay of Fundy.

The French court paid but little attention to this colony, which, during the twenty years succeeding the peace of Breda, enjoyed repose, and received some addition by immigration. The French settlers invariably entered into close alliance with the Indians, and instructed them in some measure in the art of war; so that on the breaking out of war in 1689, they became very troublesome neighbours to the English colonies. An expedition from Massachusetts, under Sir William Phipps, in 1690, took Port Royal and some other places. The terms of capitulation were, that the inhabitants should be protected in the possession of their property and the free exercise of their religion. Phipps, after dismantling Port Royal, and burning one or two other places, quitted the colony, without leaving any garrison behind him. The French of course resumed the government of the colony. From this period until 1710, several predatory expeditions were fitted out from the New England colonies against the French settlements of Acadia, some of which were disgraced by horrible atrocities. At length, in the year 1710, a considerable armament was fitted out by the New Englanders, and the command given to General Nicholson, who proceeded to Port Royal, which surrendered to him after a short siege. In compliance with the terms of the capitulation, the French troops

* Acts of parliament of Scotland—Laws of Scotland.

and governor were removed from the colony; and thereupon Port Royal, the name of which was changed to Annapolis in honour of Queen Anne, was garrisoned by the English troops, and Colonel Vetch appointed governor. The French inhabitants were not by any means well disposed towards the English, whom they continually harassed, so that it was impossible for them to find any safety outside their fortified places.

Nova Scotia was under that name ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713; from which period to 1745, from the disaffection and hostility of the neutral French, and the consequent indifference and occasional severity of the English, little or no improvement in the condition of the colony took place. The cession of Nova Scotia to England was again confirmed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748; and the peace having left a great number of military out of employment, the idea was formed of settling the disbanded troops in this part of America. Land was also offered to civil settlers according to their means, with the advantage of being conveyed with their families to the colony, maintained there one year after their arrival, supplied with arms and ammunition for their defence, and with materials and utensils proper for clearing their land, erecting houses, and prosecuting the fishery, all at the expense of the British government. Nearly 4000 adventurers arrived in the colony in June, 1749, under the command of Governor Cornwallis. They landed at Chebucto Harbour, and laid the foundation of a town, which was called Halifax, in honour of the Marquis of Halifax, then secretary of state, who had the greatest share in the founding of the colony. Here, on July 14th, 1749, Governor Cornwallis founded the first regular British government established in Nova Scotia*. Halifax continued rapidly to improve and increase in population, notwithstanding the open enmity of the Indians, and the secret hostility of the French inhabitants.

In consequence of an ambiguity in the wording of the treaties of Cession, the French government pretended that Nova Scotia formed only a part of what was called Acadia; the English, on the contrary, contended that both names included the whole of the same country. This led to continual disputes and conflicts between the governors and subjects

* The members of the first council appointed by Lord Cornwallis were Paul Mascarene, Edward Howe, John Goreham, Benjamin Green, John Salisbury, and Hugh Davidson.

of the respective powers, even in time of peace. The perpetual recurrence of these conflicts at length induced the British government to adopt a very decisive measure for the extinction of disputes in this quarter: the provincial authorities caused the Acadian settlers to come together in their respective settlements, under the pretence of making some communications relative to their welfare, and then, without previous notice, forced them on board several vessels provided for the purpose, and thus transported and dispersed them through New England, New York, and Virginia. The principal motive for this measure was the well-founded apprehension that the Acadians would assist the French in the event of an invasion, by them, of the colony—an event which, however, did not occur. Many of these expelled and deported settlers, however, after the peace of 1763, returned to this province, and settled in and about the townships of Clare, Yarmouth, and Argyle, where their descendants now compose the principal part of the population.

The principal events between the settlement of Halifax in 1749 and the peace of 1763 were, the establishment of the Lunenburg settlement by a colony of Germans in 1753; the siege of Louisburg, and capture of Cape Breton and the Island of St. John, now Prince Edward's Island, in 1758; the calling of the first provincial house of assembly by Governor Lawrence in the same year; the settlement of several New England emigrants on the former lands of the unfortunate Acadians; the conquest of Canada in 1759; the alteration in the mode of electing the members of the house of assembly effected in 1761—(in which year also a formal treaty was entered into with the Indians, whereby they submitted to and were taken under the protection of the king): in 1763, the cession of this province, in common with all the possessions of the French in North America, was again confirmed by France to England; in this year also the township of Londonderry was settled by Irish emigrants, and that of Horton by New Englanders *. The population of the province, which then included New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward's Island, was 13,000 souls; the value of its imports was 4312*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* and of its exports 16,303*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

The face of the country is agreeably diversified with hill and dale,

* This rapid detail, together with the chronological sketch in the Appendix, comprises as much of the history of the province as needs to be here separately stated.

but is nowhere mountainous, the highest hills not exceeding 600 feet. The highlands generally run north and south, branching off in all directions, terminating in some instances in bold cliffs on the coast, the most remarkable of which is Aspotagoen, between Mahone and Margaret's Bay, and is about 500 feet high. Ardoise Hill, between Halifax and Windsor, is the highest land in the province. The Horton mountains run nearly north and south; and the north mountains, which are washed by the Minas basin, terminate in Cape Blomidon, whose head may be often seen above the clouds by which it is sometimes encircled. The highlands which lie in the interior of the counties of Annapolis, Shelburn and Queen's, are called the Blue Mountains, and are said to retain traces of volcanic eruption.

This province contains numerous lakes, which are scattered over it in every direction, many of them of considerable extent, and forming in several places almost a continued chain of water communication from sea to sea. The largest is Lake Rosignol, situate partly in each of the three counties of Queen, Shelburn, and Annapolis. It is but little known, and said to be thirty miles in length. It is the source of the Liverpool river—the Mersey; and in the same section of country there are several other lakes approaching within a short distance of the Mersey, and communicating with the head of Allan's River, running into Annapolis Bay. The Indians pursue this route in passing between Annapolis and Liverpool; and it is supposed that there are but two short portages in the whole distance. Lake George, another considerable lake, and seventy or eighty small ones, are situate in the township of Yarmouth. A chain of lakes extends from the head of the river Shubenacadie nearly to the harbour of Halifax, and by the completion of the Shubenacadie canal affords an extensive inland navigation quite across this part of the province. There are similar chains of lakes between Windsor and St. Margaret's Bay, between the head of the river Avon and Chester, and between the river Gaspereaux, in King's county, and Gold River, in the county of Lunenburg.

The rivers that intersect, beautify, and enrich the country are far too numerous even to be named. Perhaps there is no country in the world better watered, nor any of equal extent containing so many rivers

capable of navigation. The principal are, the Annapolis, running parallel with the Bay of Fundy from the township of Cornwallis, in King's county, and discharging itself into Annapolis Bay, navigable for small craft and boats the greater part of its course; the Shubenacadie, running from the Grand Lake, in the county of Halifax, dividing that county from Hants county, and falling into Cobequid Bay, receiving the tides, and navigable for upwards of thirty miles; the Avon, which receives the waters of the rivers St. Croix, Kermescook, and several others, discharges itself into the Bay of Minas, and is navigable for a considerable distance; the La Have, having its source in a chain of lakes that also feeds the Gaspereaux river, in the county of Hants, traverses the whole county of Lunenburg, and, after a course of about sixty miles, discharges itself into the harbour of La Have; the Mersey, winding from Lake Rosignol through the Queen's county, and discharging in Liverpool Harbour; the Medway, commencing in a chain of extensive lakes in the northern part of the Queen's county, and discharging itself into the noble harbour of Port Medway; the Shelburne, discharged from a chain of lakes in the northern part of that county (contiguous to the sources of the river Hubert in the county of Annapolis), and extending to within fifteen miles of the town of Shelburne, where it forms the noble harbour of that name; the Clyde which rises upwards of forty miles in the interior in an extensive chain of lakes, and is deemed one of the most beautiful rivers in Nova Scotia; the Tusket, with its numerous branches, many of which expand into lakes, the principal rising in the Blue Mountains, is navigable for shipping about ten miles, and for boats above thirty; and the St. Mary, the principal branch of which rises in College Lake, within a very short distance of the Antigonish river, and, crossing nearly the whole county of Sydney, from north to south, forms the harbour of St. Mary, where it becomes navigable for the largest vessels for about ten miles. Besides these rivers, there are several others of nearly equal magnitude and importance in all parts of the province, particularly those that run into Pictou Harbour, Cumberland Basin, and the north-eastern coast of the county of Cumberland. These several lakes and rivers beautify the scenery, enrich the soil, and afford singular facilities for internal communication.

Anteriorly to 1748 so little had been done towards the local improvement of the colony, that the whole province exhibited at that late date but a dense forest; and although the proportion of land still unreclaimed from its wilds is indeed very considerable, yet there are districts in which the arts of agriculture, guided by industry, have effected extensive ameliorations in the condition of the country. Some tracts of the province consist of extensive barrens, interspersed here and there among the forests, which forests are generally composed of large and lofty timber.

CHAPTER II.

Division of the Province into Counties, Districts, and Townships.

Nova Scotia is divided into ten counties, including Cape Breton, and the counties are subdivided into districts and townships, as follows:

Counties.	*Districts.*	*Townships.*
Halifax	Halifax	Halifax.
		Dartmouth.
		Preston.
		Lawrence Town.
	Colchester	Truro.
		Onslow.
		Londonderry.
	Pictou	Pictou.
		Egerton.
		Maxwelton.
Lunenburg		Chester.
		Lunenburg.
		Dublin.
Queen's County		Liverpool.
Shelburne		Shelburne.
		Yarmouth.
		Barrington.
		Argyle.
		Pubnico.
Annapolis		Digby.
		Clements.
		Clare.
		Annapolis.
		Granville.
		Wilmot.
King's County		Aylesworth.
		Cornwallis.
		Horton.
		Sherbrooke.

Counties.	*Districts.*	*Townships.*
CUMBERLAND		Wallace.
		Amherst.
		Pamborough.
HANTS		Falmouth.
		Windsor.
		Rawdon.
		Kempt.
		Douglas.
		Newport.
SYDNEY	Lower	St. Mary's.
		Guysborough.
		Manchester.
		Wilmot.
	Upper	Dorchester, or Antigonish.
CAPE BRETON	North Western.	
	North Eastern.	
	Southern.	

The townships are not all equal in extent. The inhabitants meet for the purpose of voting money for the support of their poor, like an English parish, and the principal townships send representatives to the House of Assembly.

The county of Halifax is the largest in the province, and stretches quite across it, from the Atlantic Ocean to Cumberland Straits. On the east of it lies the county of Sydney, on the west the counties of Hants and Lunenburg, and on the north the county of Cumberland; the whole shore on the south is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and a part of the north by Northumberland Straits. It is divided into three districts, and contains ten townships. The districts are Halifax District, containing the townships of Halifax, Dartmouth, Preston, and Lawrence Town; the district of Colchester, containing the townships of Truro, Onslow, and Londonderry, besides several settlements not yet incorporated into townships, as Economy, Shubenacadie, Stewiack, Tatmagouche, &c.; and the district of Pictou, containing the townships of Pictou, Egerton, and Maxwelton. The division of this county into districts seems to have pretty closely followed the natural division of the soil and face of the country. All the southern part of the county, which lies upon the

Atlantic, is high, broken, rocky land, interspersed here and there with some good strips, but in general barren and unfit for cultivation. The same remark applies also to all that extensive tract of country surrounding the Great Lake, and extending several miles both east and west. But the country extending from the Great Lake northward to the head of the Minas Basin, and on both its shores, is altogether of a different quality. The land is low and fertile, adapted to agricultural purposes, filled with limestone and gypsum, and affording indications of extensive beds of coal and other minerals. This character applies to the country extending along and for several miles to the east and west of the Shubenacadie River. Again, that part of the county bordering on Northumberland Straits, and the whole district of Pictou, is every where diversified with hill and dale, intersected by streams and brooks, which form several rivers. The soil is generally rich and capable of high cultivation, and this district is in fact one of the best cultivated in the province. About half way between Halifax and the Minas Basin occurs an extensive chain of lakes, the principal of which is called the Great Lake. The Shubenacadie, the largest river in the province, takes its rise in those lakes. The point where it flows from the Great Lake is 21 miles from Halifax ; and thence to Cobequid, or Cumberland Bay, at the head of the Minas Basin, where it discharges itself, is about 55 miles. It is a mile in width at its mouth, receives the tide for about ten miles, and is securely navigable for about thirty more. Its banks are generally precipitous, fringed and overhung with beautiful trees. In its course it receives several tributary rivers of no inconsiderable magnitude, the principal of which, in this county, are the Stewiack, St. Andrew's, and Gray's rivers. The navigation of this noble river has been completed, and, by means of the Shubenacadie Canal, continued quite to Halifax, whereby sea-going ships, drawing eight feet water, can be navigated from the Minas Basin (head of the Bay of Fundy) quite across the province to Halifax Harbour on the Atlantic Ocean.

The harbour of Halifax is one of the finest in America. A thousand vessels may ride in it in safety. It is accessible at all seasons of the year, and easy of approach. It is situate in latitude 44° 39′ 26″ north and longitude 63° 37′ 48″ west from Greenwich. It lies nearly north and south,

about sixteen miles in length, and terminates in a beautiful sheet of water called Bedford Basin, within which are ten square miles of safe anchorage. The entrance is marked by Sambro Head, on which a lighthouse was erected soon after the settlement was established. Three miles from Halifax, near the mouth of the harbour, lies M'Nabb's Island, on the western side of which stands Sherbrooke Tower, a circular stone battery, on the top of which is a lantern. This island forms two entrances to the harbour—the eastern passage, which is only used by small vessels, and the western, which is used by all ships bound to and from Halifax. Immediately opposite the town is George Island, which is regularly fortified, and forms the chief defence of the place.

The town of Halifax is, in point of extent and population, the third town in British North America. It was founded, upon the first permanent settlement of the English in this province, by Governor Cornwallis in 1749. It is situated on the western side of the harbour, on the declivity of a hill 240 feet above the level of the sea. There are eight streets running through the town, intersected by fifteen others, laid out with regularity, some of them paved, and the others macadamized. The town and suburbs are upwards of two miles in length, and about half a mile in width. It has been very much improved within the last five years. There are meat, vegetable, and fish markets, all extremely well supplied. The fish, in point of quality, variety, and cheapness, may vie with any in the world. There are two episcopal churches, two presbyterian, two baptist, one Roman catholic, one methodist, and one Sandaminian, chapels. The catholic chapel is an elegant spacious structure, built of freestone. Amongst the public buildings is the Government-house, built of freestone, situate at the south end of the town, and occupied by the lieutenant-governor of the province for the time being. The province building is the best-built and handsomest edifice in North America. It is built of freestone, and is 140 feet in length, seventy in width, and forty-two in height. It contains all the provincial offices—secretary's, surveyor-general's, treasurer's, prothonotary's, collector's of customs, &c.; also the council-chamber, House of Assembly room, and superior courts. It is situate in the centre of the town, within a square, which is enclosed by an iron railing. The Court-House is a plain brick building, in which

the courts of common pleas and sessions of the peace are held, and in which there is an exchange-room for the merchants. There is also a Bridewell or House of Correction, and a poor-house. Dalhousie College, established in 1820, is a spacious and handsome structure, situate at the end of the old military parade.

Halifax has been always the principal naval station of British North America; and here is a king's dock-yard, which is enclosed towards the town by a high stone wall, and contains within it all the requisite work-shops, warehouses, and stores, besides commodious residences for the officers and servants belonging to the yard; it is on a more extensive footing than any in America. In the rear of the dock-yard, on a height that overlooks the works and harbour, is the admiral's house, a plain stone building, occupied by the senior naval officer on the station. There are also a residence for the military commandant, two barracks, and a military hospital.

Halifax contained, in 1790, 700 houses and 4000 inhabitants; in 1828, 1580 houses and 14,439 inhabitants. It is the seat of government, the principal emporium of the trade of the province, and returns two members to the House of Assembly. Besides Dalhousie College, there are a grammar-school, with an endowment of 200*l.* from the province, three large schools on the national and Lancasterian plan, and several common schools. There are no fewer than six weekly newspapers published, and it has several charitable institutions. The manufactures carried on in Halifax are still in an imperfect state: they consist of a sugar-refinery; distilleries of rum, gin, and whiskey; breweries of porter and ale; and factories of soap, candles, leather, flour, and cordage, and a few other minor articles. Halifax was declared a free warehousing-port in 1826, and its trade is very considerable. In 1828, the exports, exclusive of the coasting-trade, amounted to 246,852*l.* in 553 vessels, containing 61,511 tons, and navigated by 3323 men; and the imports 733,392*l.* in 544 vessels, containing 62,829 tons, and navigated by 3340 men. Nearly the whole of the import and better than one-half of the export trade of the province are carried on at Halifax. There were owned at Halifax in 1828 seventy-three square-rigged vessels and seventy-seven schooners; of which seventy were employed in the West India trade,

four between Halifax and Great Britain, six in the trade with foreign Europe and Brazil, and the remainder in the fishery. There is a respectable private banking-establishment at Halifax, and the Falmouth packet regularly arrives with the mails once a month. The situation of Halifax is very beautiful. The noble harbour in front, Bedford Basin beyond, and the north-west arm in the rear, with the extensive forests in the background, unite in exciting the admiration of every beholder.

The township of Halifax extends westward to the boundary line between this county and Lunenburg county. The land is of the worst description in the province, being both naked and barren; but the coast is almost one uninterrupted succession of harbours. The first is Sambro; it lies about a league north-west of the lighthouse, is easy of access, deep, and perfectly sheltered. There was a small settlement founded on it in 1780, and it contains a small fishing population. Between Sambro and Margaret's Bay are Pennant, Upper and Lower Prospect, Molineux, Dover, and Indian harbours, upon each of which are settled a few fishermen. St. Margaret's Bay is safe and capacious. It is four leagues in length and two in width, but at its entrance only two miles wide. It contains within it many smaller harbours and coves, affording shelter for ships of the greatest burden. The soil about the bay is fertile and well cultivated. It was settled by the descendants of some German and French families in 1783. Several streams fall into the bay, abounding with salmon and other fish.

The township of Dartmouth lies on the eastern side of Halifax Harbour. The land is of a far better description than that of Halifax township. There are some very fine farms belonging to the descendants of the original German settlers. A chain of lakes in this township, connected with the source of the Shubenacadie River, suggested the idea of the Shubenacadie Canal, which now completes a water communication between Halifax Harbour and the Basin of Minas. The town of Dartmouth lies opposite to Halifax, on the eastern side of the harbour, which is here about a mile wide; it considerably increased in size, population, and wealth during the late war, but has not since been so flourishing. A steam-boat constantly plies between Dartmouth and Halifax for the accommodation of passengers.

The township of Lawrence Town is situate on the coast to the east of Dartmouth township. It was laid out in 1754, and contains 20,000 acres. It is well watered; but the soil, with the exception of some marsh and interval land, is inferior, being mostly rocky and barren. The harbours are Cole Harbour, Lawrence, and Three Fathom Harbour, which are suitable only for small vessels.

The township of Preston is situated on the east of the township of Dartmouth, and on the north and in the rear of Lawrence Town. It was laid out and granted in 1784 to 388 proprietors—loyalists, disbanded soldiers, and free negroes. The negro settlers were industrious and thrifty, but some agents of the African Company induced them to remove to Sierra Leone. The land in this township is inferior and stony, but its proximity to Halifax gives it a value it would not otherwise possess.

The tract of country coastwise from Lawrence Town township to the boundary line of Sydney county is in general of inferior soil, and therefore but thinly settled. There are, however, several small but thriving settlements on the harbours and rivers, which are very numerous, the inhabitants being mostly engaged in the fishery. A short distance beyond Lawrence, the river Musquedoboit discharges itself into the sea. This is a fine river, rising near the Stewiack country, producing very good timber, and having some thriving settlements on its banks. Jeddore forms a long shallow bay, intricate and unsafe. Ship or Knowles Harbour is deep, bold, and distinguished by a white cliff resembling at a distance a ship under sail. The anchorage is good and safe in every part of it. Charles River, which runs into this harbour, proceeds from a chain of lakes at a small distance, of about twelve miles in extent, the lands on both sides of which are clothed with very superior timber. Beyond this lie several harbours, on which there are some small settlements.

There are few finer agricultural tracts than the country to the eastward of the river Shubenacadie, which composes the district of Colchester. It abounds with gypsum, lime, and coal, and is exceedingly well watered. About twenty miles up the river Stewiack, veins of coal rise to the surface, and freestone, lime, and roofing slate are found in the same neighbourhood; salt springs also, of considerable strength,

occur. There exist no obstacles to this river being made navigable for boats of ten tons' burden to the canal. On the northern branch of Gay's River, which falls into the Shubenacadie, a valuable vein of coal has been exposed to view by the action of the water, and iron ore, limestone, and slate are found in the same neighbourhood. Pine, spruce, and other valuable timber abound in this quarter, and the land is of very superior quality.

The first township in this fine country is Truro. This township was originally settled by the French, who were forcibly expelled in 1755. It was subsequently granted, in 1765, to some Irish emigrants, several of whom came to this province, under a Colonel M'Nutt, who found the remains of the French improvements, a quantity of diked marsh land, orchards, &c. in a state of tolerable preservation. The township contains 50,000 acres, and abounds with gypsum and limestone. The upland soil is good, well cultivated, and fruitful; and there is a considerable quantity of marsh and interval land of extreme fertility. The town of Truro is situated on the south side of Cobequid Bay, near its head, and contains about 100 houses. There are an episcopal and a presbyterian church, a court-house, a jail, custom-house, post-office, and masonic-hall. There are good roads to Halifax, Pictou, &c., and a handsome bridge over the Salmon River. Truro township returns one member to the House of Assembly.

The township of Onslow adjoins that of Truro, and is situated on the north side of Cobequid Bay, by which it is bounded on the south, and on the west by the township of Londonderry. The soil, like that of Truro, is in general good. The Salmon, North, and Chiganois rivers run through it; the land on the banks of each of which, particularly on the North River, is of very superior quality. Some interval land on this river has been known to produce fourteen crops of wheat in succession without manure. Salt springs have been discovered, and coal abounds, a seam of which has been worked for some years. The original French inhabitants had settlements in this township, and after their expulsion it was settled by Irish emigrants under Colonel M'Nutt in 1761, who found the remains of the French roads, buildings, and orchards, which they of course immediately occupied. The whole front of the township is

cleared upland; there is no town: there are several saw and grist mills. Halifax is the principal market for the produce of this and Truro townships. Onslow returns one member to the House of Assembly.

The township of Londonderry is situate on the north side of Cobequid Bay, and to the west of Onslow. It was also originally settled by the French, and afterwards by Colonel M'Nutt, 1763. The land is in general very good, whether marsh, upland, or interval, of the latter of which there is a considerable proportion. There are seven small villages in this township, in which are six grist-mills, five saw-mills, two carding and two oat mills; and it sends one member to the provincial parliament. Truro, Onslow, and Londonderry, with the several settlements Economy, Stewiack, Tatmagouche, Salmon River, &c., comprise a tract of country which, for richness of soil, mineral productions, local convenience, and beauty of scenery, is quite equal to any in this province. Cobequid Bay, around which they are all situate, is easily navigable on its northern shore by vessels of any magnitude, and on its southern by vessels of 150 tons, abounds with fish, and has several small harbours and inlets. The produce is carried to Halifax market, and exported to St. John's, New Brunswick; cargoes are also assorted for the West Indies, and lumber, in some quantities, exported to Europe: it is, in short, one of the best-circumstanced, most fruitful, populous, and best-cultivated districts in Nova Scotia. There are considerable quantities of land as yet ungranted in this district, estimated at about 50,000 acres, scattered up and down, about one-half of which may be fit for cultivation.

That part of the county of Halifax called the district of Pictou contains the three townships of Pictou, Egerton, and Maxwelton. It is a diversified county of hill and dale, well watered by numerous streams and rivers. The soil is very good, and it has been as well cultivated and is as productive as any in the province. It abounds with coal, iron ore, copper, freestone, and lime. The great coal field of this district is very extensive, and the coal is of the very best quality, and is now being worked by the lessees of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, of London. It has several good harbours, the principal of which are Pictou, Merigomish, Carriboo, and Tatma-

gouche, in all of which the Shore and Labrador fisheries are carried on to a great extent. The timber of this district is also of a superior kind, particularly the birch, which is considered the best in America. This district, though one of the last settled, is the most important part of the province; in fertility of soil, abundance and value of its mineral productions, proximity to the fishery, and facilities for carrying it on, it has the advantage of every other part of Nova Scotia. The French made very few settlements here while the province was under their dominion. The first British settlers were from Philadelphia, in 1765, and some Scotch from the highlands; to these were added further emigrants from Scotland, and in 1784 a considerable number of disbanded soldiers. The population is principally of Scottish descent, and certainly as enterprising, industrious, thriving, and wealthy as that of any other portion of this country.

The principal port is Pictou Harbour. It has a bar at its mouth, on which is twenty-two feet at low water: inside the bar it becomes a capacious and beautiful basin, with five, six, and nine fathom anchorage on a muddy bottom. It is admirably well situated on the Straits of Northumberland, opposite to Prince Edward Island, on the route from Halifax to Quebec, between which places there is not a safer or better harbour.

The principal town of this district is Pictou; it is situated on the harbour of that name, about three miles from the entrance. Although not very regularly laid out, the houses are generally better than in any of the other provincial towns; many of them are built of stone. It contains four places of worship—an episcopal, a Roman catholic, and two presbyterian chapels. There are also the Pictou Academy, a grammar-school, court-house, and public library. The population in 1828 was nearly 1500 souls, and it has since very rapidly increased; it cannot now be less than between 2500 and 3000. Pictou has been declared a *free warehousing port*, and its trade is very considerable in lumber, coal, and the fishery. Coasters from all parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence resort to Pictou, and its exports have amounted to 100,000*l.* in a single year. One hundred vessels have been loaded here with timber for Great

Britain, and its exports to the West Indies were not less extensive and important.

There are still in this district some considerable portions of ungranted land in the interior, on the borders of Sydney county; the aggregate may be about 70,000 acres, upon the whole tolerably good land; and although not immediately adjacent to the sea, yet in no place above twelve or fifteen miles from it, and in all instances intersected by rivers which run into the sea at Pictou, Merigomish, and Antigonish harbours.

The population of the county of Halifax in the year 1817 was 30,196 souls. The population, live stock, quantity of land cultivated, and produce, in 1827, as appears by a census then taken, were as follows.

TOWNSHIP, &c.	Population. No. of Souls.	Live Stock.				Acres of Land cultivated.	Agricultural Produce.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of other Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Tons of Hay.
Halifax Town .	14,439	399	458	39	493	1,020	128	4,105	23,601	1,021
Halifax Township .	5,686	837	4,304	5,406	2,164	9,678	4,223	23,201	101,318	7,319
Dartmouth ditto .	1,070	155	292	345	180	652	163	1,215	10,380	422
Preston ditto .	1,043	13	289	138	221	906	56	921	11,320	507
Lawrence Town ditto	1,391	75	1,446	1,887	789	1,598	774	2,883	33,739	1,684
Sundry Settlements	1,267	2	799	878	429	806	90	997	22,294	920
Truro Township .	1,380	285	1,451	2,295	868	4,551	2,787	12,053	53,545	2,654
Onslow ditto .	1,239	245	1,768	1,263	1,314	5,729	3,035	13,631	54,935	2,832
Londonderry ditto .	1,398	249	2,045	2,431	1,330	4,924	4,195	12,114	55,000	3,581
Sundry Settlements	3,686	661	4,913	6,724	3,400	13,931	8,627	26,220	128,755	7,689
Picton Town .	1,439	73	192	244	23	766	474	2,433	9,815	380
Picton Township .	4,777	487	4,411	7,572	8,515	17,996	12,896	29,793	193,955	4,176
Egerton ditto .	5,622	819	5,593	10,798	3,374	24,270	22,121	51,152	133,444	5,577
Maxwelton .	2,111	230	1,505	2,514	1,022	6,149	2,607	14,184	44,445	1,635
Total county of Halifax	46,548	4,530	29,464	43,534	24,122	92,976	62,246	194,902	876,546	40 397

COUNTY OF SYDNEY.

The county of Sydney is the most easterly part of the province: it is bounded on the west by the county of Halifax; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by Chedabucto Bay, the Gut of Canseau, and St. George's Bay; and on the north by Northumberland Straits. It is divided into two districts, called the Upper and the Lower District,

and contains seven townships, viz. Dorchester, Arisaig, Tracadie, St. Andrew's, Manchester, Guysborough, and St. Mary's. The soil of the northern and eastern part of this county—interval, alluvial, and upland—is equal to any in the province. The agricultural produce is very considerable, and large quantities are exported. The lumber trade is extensively carried on, and the fisheries are the best in the province. It is exceedingly well watered, abounding with lakes and rivers, and no part of the province affords so many fine harbours. This county contains the greatest quantity of crown or ungranted land of any in the province. It has been estimated at 120,000 acres of available land, situate between Guysborough and Coventry Harbour in one direction, between Milford Haven and St. George's Bay in another, and to the westward of the river St. Mary in a third.

The township of Dorchester, or Antigonish, is situate on and about the bay of that name. The first settlement made by the English was in 1784, and it was materially increased in 1795 by emigrants from Scotland. Dorchester, or Antigonish, is the shire town of the district. It is situated about a mile above the navigation on Antigonish River. It has but one principal street, and contains a court-house, a Roman catholic, a presbyterian, and a baptist church. It is a very pretty village, and is the principal trading place in the district. The harbour is about six miles in length; but the entrance is narrow, over a bar with only nine feet at high water, and difficult of access.

The townships of Arisaig, St. Andrew's, and Tracadie are extremely fertile, well peopled, and highly cultivated. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade and fisheries, and are an industrious thriving population.

The township of Manchester contains all that part of the county lying between Milford Haven and the Gut of Canseau. The soil is of an excellent quality; lime abounds; coal has been discovered in several places at the head of Milford Haven, and is supposed to extend over a large tract of country. The population is scattered and not numerous.

The township of Guysborough reaches from Crow Harbour to the northern bounds of the Lower District. The original grant was 100,000 acres, made to some American loyalists in 1784. The land of this town-

ship is extremely good, but the fisheries afford such lucrative employment that very little more land is cultivated than is sufficient for internal supply; but great quantities of horses, black cattle, and sheep are reared, and several cargoes are annually exported to Newfoundland, together with considerable quantities of butter.

Milford Haven is situate at the head of Chedabucto Bay. Though narrow and difficult at the entrance, having a bar with eighteen feet at low water, it opens into a spacious and beautiful basin, about half a mile wide and three miles long, completely sheltered and affording good anchorage: after a narrow passage of two miles, it opens into another spacious harbour for four or five miles more, navigable the whole way for ships of 500 tons' burden. The town of Guysborough is situate at the western side, near the entrance of the lower basin, and commands a full view of Chedabucto Bay and its southern shore as far as Canseau, and few places possess more beautiful natural scenery. It contains a court-house, an episcopal, a Roman catholic, and a methodist church, besides several chapels scattered through the township. The land on both sides the harbour is very good, and has been long since cleared of timber, now affording extensive natural meadows and pastures.

The extensive bay of Chedabucto is formed by Cape Canseau on the west, and Cape Hogan, in the island of Cape Breton, on the east, and is twenty-five miles in length and fifteen in breadth. It is altogether free from rocks and obstructions, and is navigable throughout for the largest ships. Milford Haven and Guysborough Harbour lie at its head, and Fox Island, Philip Harbour, Crow Harbour, and Canseau on its southern shore. The fisheries of this great bay are as productive as any in the known world. The inhabitants are all engaged in them, and the quantities of cod, herring, and mackerel taken are immense.

Canseau is situate at the southern extremity of the county. The greater part of this district is a barren naked rock, with a few hills of good land. The town-plot, called Wilmot, is situate on the south-western side of Canseau Harbour. It has lately been much improved. The harbour of Canseau is a very excellent one, accessible at all seasons of the year. The strait is called Little Canseau, and is navigable for the largest ships, affording safe and commodious anchorage. During the

prevalence of westerly gales, all the vessels to and from the Gulf of St. Lawrence anchor here, and wait for a favourable wind; and it is a great resort for the fishing-craft in the season.

St. Mary was formed into a township in 1818, and contains 280,000 acres. The lands along the shores are stony and barren, but improve very much in the interior. Timber of a superior description abounds, and there are extensive tracts of ungranted crown lands of good quality. The first settlement in this township was made at Coventry Harbour, by American refugees, in 1784, who built a small town called Stormont, beautifully situate on the east side of the harbour, where it is about half a mile wide, and navigable for ships of the line. Coventry Harbour is a noble port, navigable for the largest ships for ten miles above its entrance, and forms the most extensive inlet from Halifax to Canseau.

The river St. Mary falls into the Atlantic Ocean about ninety miles east of Halifax, and fifty west of Canseau. It has a bar entrance, upon which there is eleven feet water at lowest ebb tide, and is navigable for vessels of the first class for about nine miles. The river divides into several branches, flows through a well-wooded country, and is remarkably convenient for floating down lumber. Sherbrooke is situate at the extreme head of the navigation of the river, and is accessible to vessels of 50 to 100 tons. A very considerable lumber trade has been and is carried on from this place. Several good roads have been opened through the township, and its natural advantages are such as to require only population and capital to make it equal to any settlement in the county of Sydney.

COUNTY OF SYDNEY.	Population. Souls.	Live Stock.				Land cultivated. Acres.	Agriculture.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of other Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Tons of Hay.
Dorchester Township . . .	2,432	173	3,416	5,090	1,456	8,425	4,711	9,085	75,060	3,387
St. Andrew's ditto . . .	1,632	115	2,648	3,825	1,211	7,456	4,287	5,931	58,297	2,275
Arisaig ditto	1,568	132	2,257	3,913	1,004	7,961	4,975	6,156	50,260	1,793
Tracadie ditto	1,471	143	2,172	4,130	1,382	6,569	3,405	7,241	49,610	2,557
Manchester, Guysborough, and St. Mary's ditto	5,657	285	5,213	7,391	2,652	8,054	4,541	9,760	130,061	5,782
Total county of Sydney	12,760	848	15,706	24,349	7,705	39,465	21,919	38,173	363,288	15,794

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

This county is bounded on the north-west by the Chignecto Channel, Cumberland Basin, the Missiguash River, and the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which runs from the source of that river to Bay Verte; on the east by the Straits of Northumberland; on the south-east by the county of Halifax; and on the south-west by the township of Tansborough and part of the Bay of Fundy. It contains two townships, Amherst and Wallace, besides the several settlements of Fort Lawrence, Maccan, Nappan, Minudie, West Chester, &c. The soil of this county is various. On the shore of the Chignecto Channel and Cumberland Basin there are considerable tracts of valuable marsh land. The upland is in general of very superior quality, of which a large tract, quite through the county from Minudie to Tatmagouche, remains ungranted, and at the disposal of the crown. Coal, lime, and gypsum are found almost every where. Iron ore is indicated in several places, and copper ore at Toney's River; and there are good salt springs at Philip River. This county is remarkably well watered, being traversed by several rivers, and it has several fine harbours on both its shores.

The settlement of Fort Lawrence adjoins the boundary line, lying between the rivers Missiguash and La Planche. It consists principally of dike land, and is one of the most productive in Nova Scotia. Vast quantities of hay are raised, and herds of cattle fed, upon these lands, and the farmers are generally wealthy and independent.

The township of Amherst contains 26,750 acres, of which a considerable quantity is dike land, and the remainder interval, upland, and wood. Meadow and grazing are the principal agricultural pursuits, and beef and butter are raised and exported to a large amount. The little town or rather village of Amherst is in a flourishing condition. It is situate near the narrow isthmus which here separates the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Straits; it is therefore connected with the navigation of both, and can with the same facility avail itself of the

markets of St. John and Miramichi. The river Tidnish in this township flows into Bay Verte, between the head of which river and the source of the river La Planche, which falls into the Bay of Fundy, there is a portage of only one mile. The near approach of the waters of the Bay of Fundy and of the Straits of Northumberland to each other at this point naturally suggests the idea of connecting the navigation of both by a canal. The ground has been examined and surveyed, and the practicability of such a work ascertained. The expense of making a canal for sea-going vessels of eight feet draught has been estimated at 67,728*l.* 14*s.*; and no doubt a work of such importance, not only to this province and New Brunswick, but to the whole intercolonial trade of British North America, will in a short time be effected, either by public or private funds.

The settlements on the Maccan, the Nappan, and the Hibbert River, and at Minudie, consist principally of the same quality of dike land as Amherst, and are cultivated in the same manner, meadow and grazing. The settlement at Minudie consists of Acadians, the descendants of those who escaped the general expulsion of that people in 1755. They are a temperate, industrious people, forming a little distinct community, and pursuing their own customs, language, and religion with remarkable pertinacity. Great quantities of shad are taken at Minudie, in weirs in the flats, which are exposed at low water. A quarry of grindstones is worked to a great extent in the neighbourhood, and the stones exported in large quantities to the United States. Coal also is found here, and if properly worked might supply the demand of St. John and all the places on the Bay of Fundy.

Tatmagouche Bay is situate at the north-eastern border of the county, on the gulf shore adjoining the district of Pictou. The river of that name runs into it. The lands on both are fertile and well cultivated, and the settlement is in a thriving condition.

The township of Wallace contains several populous and growing settlements. The town of Wallace is situate at the mouth of the noble bay of that name. It was settled by loyalists from New York, who engaged largely in the lumber trade, which is still carried on in this part of the country. Wallace Bay is navigable for the largest ships for above six miles, and for smaller ones above twelve. The river Remsheg, after

a course of twenty-five miles, discharges itself into the bay, and is well stocked with salmon and trout. The lands on the bay and river are of a very superior quality, and the country is well settled. On the opposite side of the bay is Fox Harbour. It was settled by highlanders from Scotland about twenty years ago, who are now both comfortable and affluent. Pugwash settlement is situated on Pugwash Bay, the best harbour in the county. The shore is so bold, that vessels of 500 tons may lie with safety, at all times, within twenty yards of it. Above the channel, which is not more than a quarter of a mile wide, it becomes a beautiful basin, into which the river Pugwash, which rises in a chain of lakes about seven miles distant, discharges itself. The land on the harbour and river is of superior quality, although not very populous. The river Philip, which is a union of several others rising in the interior of the county, also discharges itself into the sea near Pugwash Harbour. This river is remarkable for the quality and size of its salmon and trout, and gaspereux and shad are also abundant. There are several salt springs in this district: the most remarkable is one on the Black River, a branch of the Philip, which gives five gills of salt to every two gallons by common boiling, and the brine is highly medicinal. The settlements on this river have not flourished. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the lumber trade, and do not pay as much attention to agriculture as in other settlements in the county. Goose River forms a small barred harbour between Pugwash and Tidnish. There are some good tracts of dike and interval land, but the settlement is as yet in its infancy.

West Chester is situated on the summit of the Cobequid highlands, in the centre of the county. It was settled by loyalists from New York. The soil is naturally good, but the local situation is much against it, and the settlement is on the decline.

The county of Cumberland is well intersected by roads in all directions. The great road from Halifax to Quebec runs quite through it. Although containing some of the richest, and the greatest quantity of dike and other valuable land, of any county in the province, agriculture, with the exception of meadow and grazing, is not as extensively followed as it might be. Little grain is exported from this county, but the export of beef and butter is considerable. The grazing farmers in

the districts bordering on the Bay of Fundy are as wealthy and independent as any in Nova Scotia; but the same remark will not apply to the settlements on the Gulf shore, where the inhabitants are principally engaged in the lumber trade, to the neglect of their rich and valuable lands.

The county returns two members to the provincial parliament, and the township of Amherst one. The population of the whole county was, in 1817, 2965 souls. The census of 1827 gave the following results as to population, agriculture, and stock.

	Population. No. of Souls.	Live Stock.				Acres of land cultivated.	Produce.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of other Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Tons of Hay.
Amherst township . . .	1,318	384	2,166	2,837	1,354	8,434	3,511	11,323	88,560	4,037
Wallace ditto	1,917	322	2,250	3,944	1,752	8,506	5,394	9,514	69,780	3,346
Minudie, Nappan, Manow, and Hibbert River Settlements	1,440	378	2,711	3,225	1,623	8,055	3,545	7,639	80,970	4,417
Fort Lawrence, West Chester, &c.	681	180	1,099	1,560	804	4,313	1,702	5,591	30,587	1,990
Total county Cumberland . .	5,356	1,264	8,226	11,566	5,533	29,308	14,152	34,067	269,897	13,790

HANTS COUNTY.

The county of Hants is bounded on the north by the Minas Basin, on the east by the Shubenacadie river, which divides it from Halifax county, on the south by Halifax county, and on the west by the King's county and the county of Lunenburg. It contains six townships: Windsor, Falmouth, Newport, Rawdon, Kempt, and Douglas. The county returns two members to the provincial parliament, and the townships of Windsor, Falmouth, and Newport, each one. The greater part of this county was originally settled by the French, who enclosed the dikes and marsh lands, and brought them into a state of cultivation and improvement, so as to enable them, before their expulsion from the province in 1755, to export wheat and other grain to Boston. After their expulsion their farms and improvements were laid waste and abandoned, until within about the last twenty-five years, when the English

became aware of the value of these tracts, and they were granted in extensive lots to the then members of Council, and others.

Windsor township was originally settled by the French, as before mentioned. It is an agreeably diversified county of hill, dale, and lawn. It contains a considerable quantity of marsh and interval land. The climate is considered warmer than either to the north or south of it, and it is well adapted for the growth of wheat and other grain. The orchards originally planted by the French have been improved and extended, and fruit is abundant and good. There is abundance of gypsum found in this township, and it forms a very considerable article of export to the United States. The local scenery is very beautiful, and coming from Halifax, the contrast to the general character of the southern part of that county is striking and remarkable. The river Avon receives the Kennetcook, St. Croix, and Cockmagon, and conducts them to the Minas Basin. The rise and fall of the tide at Windsor is thirty feet, and the bed of the river is at times entirely exposed. The extreme breadth of the river here is about 1000 feet, and it is intended to erect a bridge over it. Windsor town is the shire town of the county. It is situate at the confluence of the St. Croix, and the Avon rises forty-five miles from Halifax; the great mail-road from that place to Annapolis running through it. Windsor contains an university (King's College), an academy, episcopal, Roman catholic, presbyterian, baptist, and methodist churches, a court-house, and county jail. Packets ply between Windsor and St. John's, New Brunswick, and also to Parrsborough, across the Minas Basin, and the mail-coach runs to Halifax and Annapolis three times a week. Windsor is the only town in the county of Hants; there being nothing like a town in any of the other townships.

Falmouth township is situated between Windsor and Horton township, in the King's county. It was granted in 1759, and contains 50,000 acres. A range of mountains form the rear, a gradually sloping upland the centre, and a border of marsh the front of this township. It is well cultivated and thickly settled, and the people are generally in comfortable circumstances.

Newport township lies on the eastern side of the river St. Croix. It was granted in 1761, and contains 58,000 acres. There is a good portion

of dike and interval land, and the upland is generally very superior, particularly on the river St. Croix and Kennetcook. This township is well cultivated by a native population, descended from the first New England settlers.

Rawdon township lies between Newport and Douglas. It was laid out in 1784, and contains 24,000 acres. The first settlers were New England loyalists. It consists principally of very good upland. The chief cultivation is hay for the Halifax market.

Kempt township contains 80,000 acres. It is situated on the borders of the Minas Basin, and consists almost wholly of upland, which is deep and productive. At the ebb of the tide the flat shore is exposed to view, and the alluvial deposit thereon affords an inexhaustible supply of excellent manure. This township contains both gypsum and lime in abundance, and there is a good cod and herring fishery.

Douglas township is bounded on the north by Cobequid Bay, on the east by the Shubenacadie river. It contains 105,000 acres, granted to Colonel Small, for the location of the 2d battalion 84th regiment in 1784. It is one of the finest townships in the province, containing a great proportion of marsh, interval, and upland, and abounding with coal, gypsum, lime, freestone, and slate. Nothing can exceed the fertility of the lands on the Shubenacadie river.

The population of this county in 1817 was 6318 souls. The census of 1827 gives the following results as to population, live stock, and agricultural produce.

	Population. No. of Souls.	Live Stock.				Acres of Land cultivated.	Produce.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of other Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Tons of Hay.
Windsor Township .	2,065	834	1,642	2,761	864	6,195	4,433	10,337	42,531	3,555
Falmouth ditto . .	869	248	839	1,555	834	3,017	2,190	5,249	29,385	2,394
Newport ditto . .	1,960	528	2,781	4,417	1,390	11,035	4,350	10,437	54,629	3,626
Rawdon ditto . .	865	247	898	1,760	652	5,571	1,586	5,558	25,665	1,996
Kempt ditto . .	595	148	563	769	390	2,271	773	2,035	9,350	970
Douglas ditto . .	2,273	431	2,752	3,601	1,797	9,442	5,188	11,712	6,588	5,436
Total Hants county	8,627	2,486	9,475	14,863	5,927	37,531	18,520	45,328	227,948	19,977

KING'S COUNTY

Is bounded on the south by the counties of Hants and Lunenburg, on the west by the county of Annapolis, on the north by the Bay of Fundy, and on the east by the county of Cumberland. It contains four townships, Horton, Cornwallis, Aylesford, and Parrsborough.

The township of Horton was originally settled by the French, and in it was situated the French village of Minas, of which no traces are now to be seen, except the cellars of the houses, a few old orchards, and the constant appendage of an Acadian settlement, scattered groups of willows. It contains 100,000 acres, and was settled by the English in 1760, with emigrants from New England, who found the dikes much dilapidated, and the meadows under water. After considerable difficulty, delay, and expense, the tide was at length shut out from all the old enclosed lands, by means of embankments. This township has about 4000 acres of diked land, besides interval and salt marshes; and the upland, the hilly and broken, is mostly good tillage land. The only village in the township is Kentville, on the borders of Cornwallis. It contains several good private houses, a court-house, a jail, and a good grammar school. There are one episcopalian, one presbyterian, two baptist, and two methodist churches, in the township, eleven grist-mills, two oat-mills, five saw-mills, one flax, and three fulling-mills, and two carding machines. The river Gaspereaux, which flows through the entire township, abounds with salmon, trout, smelts, and the fish called gaspereux.

Cornwallis township lies between Horton and Aylesford, along the Minas Basin and Bay of Fundy. It was settled at the same time with Horton by emigrants from Connecticut. This township is well watered by several rivers, and the land throughout is of the very best quality, every farm having a proportion of dike, meadow, and upland, whereby the farmers are enabled to keep large stocks of cattle. There are numerous and productive orchards; and this township, from its extraordinary fertility, has been styled the garden of the province. There are in it one episcopal, one presbyterian, one methodist, one independent, and

three baptist chapels; also sixteen saw-mills, eleven grist-mills, one oat-mill, and two carding machines.

Aylesford township lies between Cornwallis and Wilmot, in the county of Annapolis. It was settled by loyalists in 1784. The soil and productions are similar in all respects to those of Cornwallis.

Parrsborough township is situated on the eastern side of Minas basin, by which it is divided from the rest of the county. The land is much broken and hilly, but in general the soil is good and fruitful, there being a considerable quantity of interval. The village of Parrsborough is on the shore, from whence packets sail to and from Windsor and Horton twice a week.

The Minas basin is a large reservoir that receives the waters of nineteen rivers, some of very considerable magnitude, and communicates with the Bay of Fundy by a strait between Partridge Island and Cape Blomedon. The tides rise in this basin higher than in any part of America, and rushing in with extraordinary velocity from the Bay of Fundy, deposit vast quantities of alluvial matter on the shore, whereby those tracts of rich dike and marsh land have been formed, which render the districts surrounding it the most productive, best settled, and populous in Nova Scotia.

The population of this county was in 1817, 7,145 souls. The census of 1827 gave the following results as to population and agricultural produce.

	Population. Souls.	Live Stock.				Acres of Land cultivated.	Produce.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of other Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Tons of Hay.
Horton Township	3,014	629	4,121	5,650	2,791	11,286	9,452	25,258	148,386	8,251
Cornwallis Ditto .	4,404	261	5,316	8,484	3,227	13,100	11,555	28,270	281,727	11,120
Aylesford Ditto .	1,093	164	1,192	2,017	629	3,429	1,642	4,591	29,925	2,581
Parrsborough Ditto	1,692	235	1,951	2,423	1,585	6,335	3,019	7,018	78,865	3,334
Total King's county.	10,203	1,789	12,580	18,574	8,232	34,150	25,668	65,137	538,903	25,286

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

The county of Lunenburg was laid out in 1754: it is bounded on the north by King's and Annapolis counties, on the east by Halifax, on the west by Queen's county, and on the south by the Atlantic ocean. It contains three townships, Chester, Lunenburg, and New Dublin, and returns two members to the provincial parliament.

The township of Chester was laid out in 1760, and first settled by emigrants from New England, to whom were subsequently added several German families. The land is, in general, covered with spruce and fir timber, well watered, and capable of cultivation. Indications of coal are observed near Chester, and lime, yellow ochre, and pipe clay, are found in several places. The principal harbour is Mahone Bay, which is very extensive, and affords secure anchorage inside its numerous islands, to vessels of the greatest magnitude. Chester town is situated on the north side of the bay, about nine miles from its mouth, upon a snug and commodious harbour. It is a very thriving town, and carries on a very considerable lumber trade and fishery. There are seven saw-mills, two grist-mills, and a fulling-mill, in this township, and an episcopal and a baptist church.

Lunenburg township is, next to Halifax, the oldest formed by the English in this province. It was settled in 1753, by 400 families of Dutch and Germans, who were brought out at the expense of the British government, and who received very liberal encouragement and assistance. The settlement continued to prosper, more or less, and in 1791 the population amounted to 3247 souls; since when it has increased both in population and wealth. The harbour of Lunenburg is small but easy of access, and is well sheltered by Cross Island; vessels can lie alongside the wharfs in fourteen feet water. The town of Lunenburg is constructed on a regular plan; it is the shire town, and contains about 250 dwelling-houses, stores, &c. There are a court-house and jail, and four churches, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Calvinist, and Methodist. There is an extensive trade carried on here with the West Indies, Newfoundland and Quebec. Lunenburg is one of the flourishing townships of

the province, and although the land is nowhere rich, yet its contiguity to the Halifax market enables the settlers to raise and dispose of any article of produce with advantage. This township returns one member to the provincial parliament.

New Dublin township is situate on the river and harbour of La Have. It was originally granted to some New Englanders, who very soon abandoned it, and it was subsequently granted to German and other settlers. The lands bordering on the harbour and river La Have are stony and mountainous, abounding with timber of large growth and value. The land to the westward, on Petit River and Palmerston Bay, is of a better quality. The river La Have takes its source far in the interior, and falls into the harbour of La Have. This harbour is very spacious, forming an inner and outer harbour. The outer harbour affords good anchorage, and is formed and sheltered by several islands, which are well calculated for drying fish. The inner harbour is formed by the river; it is capacious, and navigable for fifteen miles. The bar at the entrance has twelve feet at low water; inside there are soundings from eight fathoms gradually to three. Considerable quantities of fish are taken here, and several vessels are annually loaded with lumber and timber for Great Britain. There are on the La Have upwards of thirty saw-mills, and on the west side of the river the remains of an ancient French fort, built in 1632, are still to be seen.

The Statistics of the County, as taken in 1827, *are shown by the following Table.*

	Population. Souls.	Live Stock.				Land cultivated. Acres.	Produce.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of other Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Tons of Hay.
Chester Township .	2,092	38	1,645	2,412	1,151	3,346	558	6,061	56,800	1,746
Lunenburg ditto .	5,038	105	5,042	6,350	2,766	7,081	2,008	21,044	193,028	6,249
New Dublin ditto .	2,275	59	2,291	2,376	1,414	3,040	551	6,041	84,335	2,582
Total Lunenburg county	9,405	202	8,978	11,238	5,331	13,467	3,117	33,146	334,163	10,577

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

This county is bounded on the north by Annapolis county, on the east by Lunenburg, on the west by Shelburne county, and on the south by the Atlantic ocean. It contains two townships, Liverpool and Guysborough, and returns three members to the provincial House of Assembly, viz. two for the county, and one for Liverpool township. The interior of this county is stony, and generally incapable of cultivation. On the sea board it is somewhat better; there are, however, several tracts of better soil, and several thriving settlements.

Liverpool is the shire town of the county. It is surrounded by hills, well watered, and enjoys a pure air. It contains about 250 houses, stores, &c.; a court-house, jail, and three churches, episcopalian, congregational, and methodist; a school-house and block-house. It is one of the best built and most regular county towns in the province, and there is a handsome drawbridge, 1100 feet in length, over the river Mersey. The trade of the place is very flourishing, consisting of the lumber trade and fishery, both Shore and Labrador, and carried on with Europe and the West Indies. The harbour was called by the French Rosignol. A light-house stands on Officer's Island, at the entrance of the harbour, and is distinguished by revolving every two minutes. This harbour never freezes over, and is accessible at all seasons; but there is a bar at the entrance of the river, with only nine feet at ebb and fifteen feet at flood tide, so that large vessels are sometimes obliged to anchor at Henry Cove.

Port Medway is a very fine harbour, capacious, navigable, and safe; having from five to fourteen fathoms. The river Medway runs into it, upon which is situated Mill village, containing several good houses, a church, and school-house, and the land here is the best in the county. There is a considerable lumber trade and fishery also carried on here. Port Mouton is situated to the westward of Liverpool. A settlement was founded in 1783, called Guysborough, but subsequently in great part abandoned: it has never flourished, and is now an inconsiderable place. There are also small settlements at Port Jollie and Port Hibbert,

both of which are shoal harbours, yet both the fishery and lumber trade are carried on to some extent.

The population of the county was, in 1817, 3,098 souls. The census of 1827 gave the following results as to population and agriculture.

	Population. Souls.	Live Stock.				Land cultivated. Acres.	Produce.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of other Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Tons of Hay.
Liverpool Township	4,342	91	1,601	1,237	1,543	3,006	644	1,624	27,430	2,220
Guysborough ditto	505	4	312	412	272	452		118	7,237	338
Brookfield Settlement Caledonia ditto Harmony ditto	458	68	523	782	449	2,172	715	1,464	9,250	949
Total of the county	4,225	163	2,436	2,737	2,264	5,630	1,359	3,276	53,917	3,507

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Annapolis county is bounded on the north and west by the Bay of Fundy, on the south by Shelburne, Queen's, and Lunenburg counties, and on the east by King's county. It contains six townships, Annapolis, Granville, Wilmot, Clements, Digby, and Clare; and it returns five members to the provincial parliament, viz. two for the county, and one for each of the townships of Annapolis, Granville, and Digby. The first European settlements in Nova Scotia were established by the French in this county, who made some very extensive improvements. After the expulsion of the Acadians, their lands became an object of attention to the people of the British colonies, a considerable number of whom removed thither in 1764, and obtained a grant of the township of Annapolis. This township contains a considerable quantity of valuable dike land; and the upland, though stony, is generally good. Annapolis is the county town. It was founded by the French, who called it Port Royale, and was the capital of the province while in their possession. It was also the seat of the British government until 1750, when it was superseded as such by Halifax. The town is built upon a peninsula, which projecting into

the river, forms two beautiful basins, one above and one below the town. It has not much increased in size or population since the conquest of the province, but it is still a respectable town. It contains a government house, a court house, an episcopalian and methodist church, an academy, commodious barracks, and several handsome private buildings. The military works erected at various times for its defence are now in a state of decay. There are several good roads leading to all parts of the province; a stage coach runs through Granville, Wilmot, Aylesford, Cornwallis, Windsor, and Newport, to Halifax; and a steam packet plies constantly to St. John's, New Brunswick. The trade of this town is comparatively insignificant to what it formerly was, business being removed to other more convenient and better circumstanced settlements.

Granville and Wilmot townships comprehend, for 46 miles, the peninsula formed by the river Annapolis, running parallel to the Bay of Fundy. They were granted in 1764 to several New England settlers who came here. The land is of a very superior quality, consisting of dike, salt marle, interval, and upland. The river Annapolis rises in the King's county, and, keeping its course parallel to the Bay of Fundy, runs into and from the harbour of Annapolis, and is navigable up to Bridgetown, in Granville district. This thriving village is situated just at the head of the navigation of the river, and is the place of shipment for the produce of these districts. It contains an episcopalian, a methodist, and a baptist church, some good dwelling-houses, and several stores and shops. A small peninsula, extending from Granville township into Annapolis Bay, was the first piece of land cleared, by the French, for cultivation in Nova Scotia. These townships are well cultivated and thickly settled, and contain, besides those at Bridgetown, ten churches of various denominations. The whole coast of these townships, on the Bay of Fundy, affords no shelter for vessels; to remedy which, a pier has been erected on the shore in Wilmot township, which answers the purpose of a port, and enables the inhabitants to ship their lumber and other produce. The farms in these townships are in general well cultivated and productive; most of them have orchards; and the cider and cheese made here are equal, if not superior, to any in the province.

Clements township is situated between Annapolis and Digby town-

ships. It was settled in 1784 by some disbanded Hessian and American loyalists. The land, though hilly and irregular, is in general of a superior quality; great quantities of fish, herrings, aluviers, and shad are taken on the shore of the basin in weirs. Iron ore exists in this township in great abundance; and here, and at Moore River, the Annapolis Iron Mining Company have erected their works, from which metal of very superior quality has been produced.

The township of Digby extends from Clements township to the river Sissiboo, and within its limits are Long Island and Brian Island. It was granted to American loyalists in 1784. It contains a portion of marsh and interval land, and the timber is very good. The town of Digby is situate on the Basin of Annapolis. It contains about 200 houses, a court-house, and spacious church. The air is salubrious, and the situation agreeable; and it is much frequented in the summer by company from St. John's, to which a steam-packet runs three times a week. The inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood are largely engaged in the cod and mackerel fishery along the coast. About three miles below the town of Digby is the entrance from the Bay of Fundy to Annapolis Basin, through a strait called Digby Gut. At this entrance is a light-house, well situated for the navigation of the bay. There is a very pretty little settlement at the mouth of the Sissiboo, called Weymouth; the situation is peculiarly pleasing, and three are a number of respectable inhabitants, whose farms are in a good state of cultivation.

The township of Clare, including the settlement of New Edinburgh, lies between Digby and Yarmouth, in Shelburne county. It is almost exclusively settled by Acadians, the descendants of those who were expelled from this province in 1755, and allowed to return after the peace of 1763; and here those people preserve their distinctive character and customs more especially than any where else in Nova Scotia. This township is in a flourishing condition. Farming, lumber, and the fishery are industriously and extensively carried on. There are several small vessels owned by the inhabitants; they have erected between thirty and forty saw-mills and several grist mills. The whole township forms one parish, and contains two Roman catholic chapels, one of which is a very spacious, handsome place of worship.

The three townships which compose the western district of this county have not the same advantages of salt-marsh and intervals which the other districts possess: but the upland is in general good, the pasture abundant and sweet, the timber of the best quality, and the fishery most valuable. Much of this tract of country remains as yet uncultivated, but is not of a quality to invite strangers to settle in it, however advantageous it may be for the increasing resident population.

The navigation of the Bay of Fundy has been represented as difficult and dangerous; but the experience of years has proved the reverse: for in fact fewer vessels have been lost in it than in any other equal portion of the seas of North America. The tide rises to a great height, sometimes seventy feet, in the bay, and it flows with great rapidity, running at the entrance at the rate of about three miles an hour, and increasing as it advances to more than seven, and at length rushing with impetuosity into the Minas Basin and Chignecto Bay. This rise and flow of the tide considerably aids the navigation both in and out of the bay. On the Nova Scotia side there are few or no ports from Minas Basin to Annapolis; but from thence to the entrance, and round to the Atlantic, there are several places affording anchorage and shelter.

The population of the county of Annapolis was, in the year 1817, 9817 souls. The census of 1827 gave the population, live stock, and agricultural produce as follows.

	Population. Souls.	Live Stock.				Cultivated Land. Acres.	Produce.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of other Grain.	Tons of Hay.
Annapolis Township .	2,578	314	2,713	8,315	1,291	4,758	1,225	65,415	7,270	5,182
Granville ditto . .	2,526	264	2,789	3,767	1,194	4,200	1,714	54,699	4,125	4,062
Wilmot ditto . .	2,294	328	2,435	4,173	1,327	5,190	1,780	49,816	5,455	4,525
Clements ditto . .	1,611	153	1,400	2,290	614	2,649	467	32,630	2,307	2,051
Digby ditto . .	3,614	216	2,799	5,605	1,037	2,492	195	78,688	4,055	3,632
Clare ditto . .	2,038	76	1,736	2,892	1,314	2,885	29	104,230	3,097	2,090
Total Annapolis county	14,661	1,351	13,872	27,042	6,804	22,174	5,410	385,478	26,309	21,549

COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.

This county is bounded on the north by Annapolis county, on the east by Queen's county, and on the south and west by the Atlantic ocean. It contains four townships—Shelburne, Barrington, Argyle, and Yarmouth, and returns five members to the House of Assembly, viz. two for the county, and one each for the townships of Shelburne, Barrington, and Yarmouth. The whole of the interior of this county remains, with few exceptions, in a wilderness state. In some places it is well wooded, and the soil of a good quality. The whole population is settled on the sea coast, where the best land is found.

Shelburne township lies between Port Hibbert, on the boundary of the Queen's county, and the river Clyde. It was granted in 1764 to Colonel M'Nutt, a spirited adventurer from the north of Ireland, who, with his associates, obtained a grant of one million acres in the province, to be selected where he chose. He selected 100,000 in this township; but having failed to fulfil the condition of the grant, it became forfeited. It was subsequently settled by American loyalists, 500 families of whom arrived here in 1783, and the number was subsequently very much increased. They erected the extensive town of Shelburne, on the harbour of that name. This town arose with astonishing rapidity, and in the course of a year its population was not less than 12,000. Its decline was almost as rapid: owing to many and insurmountable combining circumstances, it began immediately to decay, and now is in a most deserted and dilapidated state. The harbour of Shelburne is esteemed one of the best in America; it is twelve miles in length, easy of access, and perfectly secure, affording anchorage for ships of the heaviest burthen. On M'Nutt's Island, situate at the entrance of the harbour, stands a light-house, in lat. 43° 40′ and longitude 65° 8′ west from Greenwich. The lantern is 125 feet above the sea, and has been lately filled with Argand lamps, which may be seen at thirty miles distance. It is in every respect similar to to the light-house at Halifax, with the exception of showing an inter-

mediate light about half way from the lantern to the base. The river Clyde rises upwards of forty miles in the interior, in an extensive chain of lakes, and at its junction with the sea forms two harbours, called Cape Negro Harbours. It is said to be one of the most beautiful rivers in Nova Scotia. The lands surrounding the lakes and head of this river abound with valuable timber.

Barrington township lies between Shelburne and Argyle, and includes Cape Sable Island. It was granted in 1760 to 200 proprietors from New England. It contains 100,000 acres, a great part of which is barren and bog. The soil is rocky and stubborn; but in several places, when well tilled and manured, yields abundant crops, particularly of grass. The climate is much milder than in the more eastern districts of the province, and fog prevails in June, July, and August. It was originally inhabited by the Acadians. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the Shore and Labrador fishery, which yields large quantities of fish for export to the West Indies. In front of this township is Sable Island. Another island forms Cape Sable, the most southern point of Nova Scotia. Barrington Harbour is shoal, but safe and convenient for small vessels; at the head of it is the inconsiderable village of Barrington. The inhabitants of the township are scattered along its coast, the better to take advantage of the fishery.

Argyle township lies between Barrington and Yarmouth, and is bounded on the south and west by the sea. It includes all the islands in front of it, and contains about 120,000 acres. It contains some extensive marshes, which, although not so valuable as those on the Minas Basin, afford several good situations for farming. The upland is generally stony and productive, but requires good tillage; the climate is temperate, varying from zero to eighty; the mean about forty-eight. Apples, plums, and cherries succeed well; and pears, peaches, and melons ripen. The production of potatoes and grass, rearing cattle, and making cheese and butter, are more attended to than the culture of grain. At the mouth of the Tusket river there are about 300 islands, called the Tuskets, many of which are well cultivated, and afford shelter and anchorage for small vessels. The river Tusket is navigable for boats thirty-

two miles from the sea, and for ships,—eight miles; the least depth during that space being sixteen feet, with good shelter and anchorage. About thirteen miles from the shore, and twenty-one miles west by north from Cape Sable, lies Seal Island. It is emphatically called the elbow of the Bay of Fundy. The American fishermen resort to it for wood and water. There are two Acadian settlements in this township, at Pubnico and Eel Brook. The principal harbour is Pubnico, from seven to twelve fathoms water, easy of access, and affording shelter to vessels entering the Bay of Fundy.

Yarmouth township lies between Argyle and Clare (in Annapolis county), and contains 100,000 acres of land. The soil, productions, and climate are the same as those of Argyle. There are numerous lakes in these townships, upwards of eighty of which have been already explored, and it is intersected by several rivers. The face of the county is diversified, and the scenery beautiful. The principal harbour is Cape Fourche or Fourchon, which is large, well sheltered, and navigable for ships up to Yarmouth village. Chebogue river is navigable for seven miles from the sea, and at its mouth expands into a good harbour. The Acadians had several small settlements in this district; after their expulsion the township was granted, in 1767, to settlers from New England. It has always maintained a steady state of improvement, and promises, from its various local advantages, to become a place of considerable importance. The inhabitants are industrious and enterprising, and carry on a trade of some consequence both with England and the West Indies. There are in the township a court-house and a jail, four churches of several denominations, eighteen small school-houses, fourteen grist-mills, and upwards of 700 dwelling-houses. Yarmouth village and Melton are classed among the towns of the province. Yarmouth contains about 100 dwelling-houses, and there are nine trading establishments. Melton contains about thirty houses.

The population of this county was, in 1817, 13,611; the census of 1827 gave the following results, both of population and produce. This is the only county in the province in which the population has not increased; a circumstance attributable, not to the want of a due natural

increase in the resident population, but to be ascribed to emigration, the greater part of the settlers in and about the town of Shelburne having removed from that place.

	Population. Souls.	Live Stock.				Cultivated Lands.	Produce.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of other Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Tons of Hay.
Shelburne Township .	2,697	41	2,428	4,993	1,754	3,133	295	2,611	42,701	2,408
Barrington ditto . .	2,186	16	1,323	4,002	1,221	1,687	20	590	47,020	1,651
Argyle ditto . . .	2,790	42	2,566	3,940	1,555	2,640	15	1,063	103,837	3,212
Yarmouth ditto . .	4,345	220	3,722	7,817	1,456	10,039	115	4,798	114,692	5,022
Total county of Shelburne	12,018	319	10,039	20,752	5,986	17,429	445	9,062	308,250	12,293

Abstract of the Population, Cultivated Land, Agricultural Produce, and Live Stock of Nova Scotia, as per census taken in 1828.

	Population.		Land cultivated in Acres.	Agricultural Produce and Live Stock.							
	In 1817.	In 1827.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of other Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Tons of Hay.
Halifax County . .	30,196	46,548	92,976	4,530	29,464	43,534	24,122	62,246	194,902	876,546	40,397
Sydney ditto . .	7,090	12,760	39,465	848	15,706	24,349	7,705	21,919	38,173	363,288	15,794
Cumberland ditto . .	2,965	5,356	29,308	1,264	8,226	11,566	5,533	14,152	34,067	269,897	13,790
Hants ditto . . .	6,318	8,627	37,531	2,486	9,475	14,863	5,927	18,520	45,328	227,948	19,977
King's ditto . . .	7,145	10,208	34,150	1,789	12,580	18,574	8,232	25,668	65,137	538,903	25,286
Lunenburg ditto . .	6,428	9,405	13,467	202	8,978	11,238	5,331	3,117	33,146	334,163	10,577
Queen's ditto . .	3,098	4,225	5,630	163	2,436	2,737	2,264	1,359	3,276	53,917	3,507
Annapolis ditto . .	9,817	14,661	22,174	1,351	13,872	27,040	6,804	5,410	26,309	385,478	21,549
Shelburne ditto . .	13,611	12,018	17,429	319	10,039	20,752	5,986	445	9,062	308,250	12,293
Total (exclusive of Cape Breton) . . .	86,668	123,808	292,130	12,952	110,776	174,653	71,904	152,836	449,400	3,358,390	163,170

CHAPTER III.

Harbours—Roads—Canals—Climate—Productions, &c. of Nova Scotia.

No country, in proportion to its extent, possesses a greater number of safe and commodious harbours than Nova Scotia. The whole line of coast, with the exception of a part in the Bay of Fundy, is almost one continued chain of bays and harbours, some of them forming as fine ports as any in the world. Halifax is one of the finest in America; accessible at all seasons of the year, remarkable for the facility of its entrance, and possessing safe anchorage for 1000 ships. Margaret's Bay is both safe and capacious, twelve miles in depth and from two miles, at its entrance, to six miles in width. Mahone Bay is equally extensive and safe, affording secure anchorage for ships of the line. Liverpool, a noble deep bay, having good anchorage for the largest ships. Shelburne Harbour is esteemed one of the best in America, as well on account of its easy access, as for its capacity and perfect security. Country Harbour is navigable and safe for the largest ships for ten miles from its entrance. Canseau forms an excellent harbour, affording safe and commodious anchorage for the largest ships; and Chedabucto Bay, twenty-five miles in length and fifteen in breadth, free from all obstructions, is navigable throughout for the largest ships, and affords secure shelter and anchorage in its several smaller harbours. These are but a few of the principal harbours on the Atlantic shore. In the gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Northumberland there are also several noble harbours: Pictou Harbour, a beautiful and capacious basin; Wallace Bay, navigable for ships of the first class for more than six miles; and Pugwash Bay, the entrance about a quarter of a mile wide, leading into a noble basin, where the largest vessels can ride in perfect safety, and anchor within twenty yards of the shore. On the Bay of Fundy the principal harbours are Annapolis, with its two beautiful basins, and the outer port of Digby; the extensive basin of Minas.

with its numerous minor harbours; and Chignecto Channel and Cumberland Basin, out of both of which branch off several smaller bays and harbours*.

ROADS—CANALS.

The roads of this province are, for a new country, inferior to none in America. The expense of their construction and repair has been provided for by annual votes of the legislature; the sum raised for "road service" is very considerable, being not less than 30,000*l.* a year. It forms nearly half the public expenditure of the province. The road from Halifax to Annapolis is very good, and kept in excellent repair, and a stage coach runs between these towns three times a week. This main-road crosses the counties of Halifax and Hants to Windsor, runs from thence to Kentville, and so on to Annapolis, parallel with the shore of the Bay of Fundy. Another road has been completed from Halifax to Annapolis in a direct line, traversing the interior of the province in that direction. A line of roads, commencing at Halifax, passes through all the townships on the southern and western shores, taking in Chester, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Guysboro, Shelburne, Barrington, Argyle, Yarmouth, Clare, and quite round through Weymouth and Digby to Annapolis. Again, good roads run from Halifax into the eastern districts of the province; viz. to Pictou, to Antigonish, to Guysboro, Crow Harbour, Cape Canseau, and the townships in that direction. Other excellent roads run from Halifax to Truro, the townships of Onslow and Londonderry, and the several townships of the county of Cumberland. Generally speaking, the road communications of the province are very good, and are every year extended and improved.

* The position of Halifax, as well as of all the principal headlands and harbours on various parts of the coast, and in the gulf of St. Lawrence, have been most accurately determined by the direction and under the immediate command of Admiral Sir C. Ogle, whilst commanding on that station, by Messrs. J. Jones and other officers of distinguished scientific talents. A table of the latitudes and longitudes of such points will be found in the Appendix. The solicitude of the admiral in the execution of this important service has produced a degree of accuracy of the greatest advantage to the shipping interests employed on these coasts, as has been unequivocally acknowledged both by the colony and at home.

MAP and ELEVATION of the SHUBENACADIE NAV



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MAP and ELEVATION of the SHUBENACADIE NAVIGATION from HALIFAX HARBOUR to the BASIN of MINES.



IGATION from HALIFAX HARBOUR to the BASIN of MINES.



J. & C. Walker, Sculp.

The Shubenacadie Canal, which unites the waters of the Basin of Minas, or Mines, with Halifax Harbour, is a work of infinite importance and value to the province. It traverses the best-cultivated districts of the country, and affords an easy and cheap communication to Halifax market for the produce of all the townships on the Minas Basin; and in the event of a war with the United States, puts the internal trade of the province beyond the reach of an enemy. It is fifty-four miles in extent, and is constructed for sea-going vessels drawing eight feet water. It has been completed for boat navigation, and will be fully finished, as is expected, in the course of another year. The expense of its construction was estimated at about 40,000*l.* raised by a joint-stock company, who have obtained a charter of incorporation.

It has been proposed to make a canal across the narrow isthmus (which connects this province with New Brunswick) between Cumberland Basin, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and Bay Verte in Northumberland Straits. The distance across is no more than eleven miles, and an eminent engineer who surveyed the ground has demonstrated the practicability of the work, and estimated the cost of its construction, so as to admit sea-going vessels drawing eight feet water, at 67,728*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Upon consulting the map, the advantages of such a canal are most apparent, and would be equally important to New Brunswick and to this province. The long and dangerous circuit of Cape Breton would be avoided in the navigation between the Bay of Fundy and the St. Lawrence, and the communication between the Canadas, Prince Edward's Island, and the country on the Restigouche and Mirimichi, and between this province and New Brunswick, would become so much shorter and safer, that there can be no doubt that the intercolonial trade would be increased to a degree not easily to be calculated; and in the event of hostilities, placed beyond the reach or interruption of an enemy. Another benefit arising from this navigation to the trade of the Canadas would be, that Halifax, St. John's, and New Brunswick, would become depots for the bread stuff intended for exportation to the West India Islands.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Nova Scotia is cold, the winter continuing from December to May. The earth is completely frozen from Christmas to April, during which period there are very heavy falls of snow. There is scarcely any spring; for so soon as the frost and snow disappear, vegetation revives with such vigour as, in a few days, to alter the whole face of the country. About the 1st of June the fields afford sufficient food for cattle. The heat of summer is both moderate and regular, being greatest in the month of August, and the nights are, generally, temperate. The autumn is the finest portion of the year; the mornings and evenings are cool, the temperature of mid-day not unlike that of June, and the sky generally clear, and cloudless. The month of April and the autumnal months are the most rainy, and fogs prevail on the southern shore, and at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, in summer, but do not extend inland. The climate is remarkably healthy, and conducive to longevity. A great proportion of the inhabitants live to a very advanced age, not uncommonly to ninety and one hundred years. This great longevity was also observable among the Indians. The air is pure and wholesome, and there is nothing like that noxious miasma which in the United States is the fruitful cause of intermittent fever. The intermittent, bilious, and yellow fever of America have never appeared in the province, nor do any diseases prevail that are not usual and familiar in England. To say that the climate is not unhealthy would convey but an inadequate idea of it. It is decidedly most salubrious and congenial to the prolongation of human life, and proved by experience to be entirely beneficial to Europeans.

SOIL.

The soil of this province is of the greatest variety; and although no general observations will apply to the whole, it may be divided into four classes; viz. the superior quality of soil, the good, the inferior, and the barren, or that which is incapable of cultivation. The quantity of land

of the first class is supposed to be equal to one-fourth of the whole province, about 2,500,000 acres; and of the second about 3,500,000 acres: inferior land about 2,000,000 acres; and nearly an equal proportion of barren. The same diversity of soil prevails in every county in the province. The best land is generally found on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, the Minas and Cumberland Basins, and the gulf shore; and the inferior land on the southern shore. There are extensive exceptions in both cases, particularly on the margins of the lakes and rivers; on the latter of which, especially, good land mostly prevails. The quality of the soil is generally indicated by the timber it produces. Black and yellow birch, elm, ash, maple, or hemlock, indicate a rich soil. White birch and spruce, or timber of a stunted growth and size, denote inferior land, and pine is generally found on dry sandy soils. The first class of land consists of upland, interval, and marsh. Interval is a term peculiar to America, and denotes land composed of the alluvial deposit of rivers; it is found in every county in the province; it produces grain of all kinds; and such is its fertility, that it has been known to produce fourteen successive crops of wheat without the assistance of manure. Marsh land is also composed of alluvial sediment, deposited by the tide, and when enclosed by dikes, and well drained, exceedingly fertile, yielding for several years abundant crops of wheat, and subsequently alternate rotations of grass and wheat, without the aid of manure. The quantity of interval and marsh land in the province has not been accurately ascertained, nor is it easy to form a conjecture respecting it; much of it, particularly the interval, being yet in a state of nature. The arable lands bear as yet but a small proportion to the uncultivated, and are chiefly confined to the coasts, harbours, and banks of the rivers; though several small settlements, invited by local circumstances, are found scattered in the interior. The appearance of some of the old townships will vie with any part of America. The extensive and well-cultivated valley of the river Annapolis, the diversified and picturesque country of Horton, Cornwallis, and Windsor, the country along the Shubenacadie, and the townships of Newport and Yarmouth, cannot fail to strike the stranger with surprise, as existing in a country which has hitherto almost escaped notice, and has been represented as the most uninteresting part of America.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The natural productions of this country, like all others in a state of nature, consist of its timber, minerals, and wild animals. The woods and timber are the same as are found in the other northern parts of North America:—the pine in all its varieties; the birch, which is considered as the best in America; oak, suitable for ship-building; spruce, hemlock, beech, ash, maple, and elm; all fit for boards, staves, and lumber, and an innumerable variety of other sorts of great beauty, but of minor value. The quantity of valuable timber is very great, and far from being exhausted, and enables the colonists to carry on a very extensive trade in timber and lumber, to the mother country and the West Indies, as well as in the building and sale of ships, for which purposes it is as suitable as the timber of any other section of North America. There is a great variety of indigenous plants and flowers, some of them very beautiful, as well as of wild fruits, consisting of the sorts most common in Europe.

MINERALS.

The minerals of this province are but little known, and no steps have been hitherto taken to procure a scientific geological survey of the country. With the exception of the coal-fields at Pictou, no excavation of any depth has been made into the earth, and its surface is so covered with forests that the greater part of it has never been made the subject of investigation. The reservation to the crown (in the grants of land made in this colony) of the valuable minerals has rendered the owners of the soil indifferent about the discovery of what they could not enjoy. All the reserved minerals in the province were granted by the crown to His Royal Highness the late Duke of York, and by him leased (it is understood for a term of sixty years) to Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co., of London, who have as yet confined their operations to a colliery opened in the district of Pictou, called the Albion Colliery. The principal minerals hitherto observed are coal, iron, gypsum, lead, copper, manganese, salt, lime, slate, freestone, and granite.

Coal of the finest quality and in the greatest abundance is known to exist in certain parts of the province. The great coal-field of Pictou, based on limestone, has been traced from Carriboo Harbour to Merigomish, enclosing an area of more than 100 square miles, the veins varying in thickness from fifty feet to one foot. The vein opened at the Albion coal-mine is upwards of fifty feet in thickness. This field consists of several distinct layers, the upper or main base being generally thirty-six feet in thickness. The coal is of a highly bituminous quality, burns freely, making a cheerful lively fire in a grate, and casting a strong and powerful heat. It is as well adapted for smiths' use as any coal in the world, and has a peculiarly valuable property in preparing iron. In an experiment made at the Albion works upon some iron ore, it produced a metal of the very best and finest quality. It is also peculiarly adapted for steam-engine boilers, as it produces steam quicker than any known bituminous coal; and being free from impurities, has not so great a tendency to burn the boilers. The coal-field in the north-western part of the county of Cumberland, between the river Macan and the shores of the Chignecto channel, is also of considerable extent. There are eight veins of coal, one over the other, varying from one to four feet in thickness. The coal is not considered so good as that of the Pictou field, nor have any works been yet established upon it. There are also indications of coal in the township of Londonderry, and at Onslow; on the north shore of the Minas Basin; at the head of Pomket Harbour, in the upper district of the county of Sydney; and on the south shore of Wallace Harbour, in the county of Cumberland. From the great abundance, superior quality, and facility of raising and shipping the coal of this province, there is no doubt but it will, at no distant period, become an extensive and valuable article of its trade, and an abundant source of wealth to the proprietors and the colonists.

Iron ore abounds in several parts of the province. Some of the most valuable is found in great quantities, interstratified with the coal veins, in the Pictou coal-field. This ore is found to be of the very best quality, producing from thirty to sixty per cent. of pure metal. There are no iron works as yet established in these districts. Iron ore exists in the western parts of the county of Annapolis in great abundance, particularly in the township of Clements. The "Annapolis

Iron Mining Company" was established and incorporated in the year 1825; they have erected extensive iron works on the Moose River, which falls into the Annapolis Basin, where they manufacture hollow ware and bar iron of very superior quality. As there is no coal discovered in this part of the province, charcoal is used in those works, of which the neighbouring forests afford an inexhaustible supply. Indications of copper have been found at Cariboo and Toney's River, French River, and East River, near Pictou; at Tatmagouche and Waugh's River, and at Minudie, in the county of Cumberland: in fact, indications of copper are found from Cariboo, near Pictou, quite through the whole extent of the county of Cumberland to Minudie; and although no stratum or continuous vein has been discovered, with the exception of a small one at Minudie about an inch in width, there is every reason to believe that this section of country contains some valuable veins of this mineral. Very few lead ores have been discovered. Some fine specimens of sulphuret of lead have been found near Guysborough, in the county of Sydney; and manganese occurs in considerable quantities near Amherst, in Cumberland county. Thus it should seem that in those sources of riches which lie below the surface of the soil, this province excels every other part of the British dominions in North America.

Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, abounds in the middle and eastern parts of the province, and is generally of the best quality. It exists in the county of Hants, and in Windsor and Newport townships in the greatest profusion, forming the principal article of export. It also abounds in the Shubenacadie River. Considerable quantities are raised in the township of Dorchester, in Sydney county, and exported from Antigonish; and it is very abundant in the county of Cumberland, especially at the Rivers Macan and Napan, in the township of Amherst, and on the River Philip. There are various kinds of gypsum, generally divided into hard and soft, the latter of which is esteemed the best; it is by no means a solid body, and is seldom found in unbroken strata of pure gypsum. It is quarried by the aid of gunpowder, and broken into a suitable size for exportation by the pick-axe. Its value, as a manure, is well known, and highly appreciated in the United States, to which upwards of 100,000 tons have been annually exported from Nova Scotia.

SALT SPRINGS.

Salt springs have been discovered in several places. At Black River, a branch of the Philip, a considerable quantity is manufactured, producing twelve per cent. of pure salt; at West and Middle Rivers, near Pictou, producing about eight per cent.; at the west river of Antigonish of similar quality; at the Rivers Chegenois and Salmon, in the township of Onslow; and at the River Stewiack, in the township of Truro. There never has been any extensive manufacture of this article, the price of labour being as yet too high to enable the colonists to enter into competition with that which is imported; but no doubt the period will arrive when the supply of native salt for the fisheries will be an interesting object of manufacture, and source of considerable wealth.

Granite, limestone, slate, and freestone are found in several parts of the province, and the two latter in some places worked to some extent, principally for domestic use; and extensive and valuable quarries of grindstones are worked at South Laggin, near Minudie, in the county of Cumberland. These grindstones are particularly esteemed in the United States, to which upwards of 10,000*l.* worth are annually exported.

ANIMALS.

Nova Scotia abounded with a great variety of animals. These were soon considerably reduced by the chase, principally for the purpose of obtaining fur and peltry; many species have consequently become extinct, and the catalogue and number of those that remain are by no means considerable. Among these the principal are the moose, cariboo, bear, fox, racoon, lynx, cat, weasel, martin, otter, minx, beaver, musquash, hare, woodchuck, rat, mouse, mole, bat, &c.

BIRDS.

The birds of Nova Scotia are in general the same as are found in all the northern provinces of America. Most of them are birds of passage,

but some, such as the jay, crow, partridge, woodpecker, and a few others, are to be found during the winter. No perfect catalogue has been as yet made of them.

FISHES.

The waters of this province, and the seas surrounding it, abound with fish in the greatest variety and of the most valuable species. The lakes and rivers teem with the usual fresh water fish—trout, perch, bream, eels, and many others. The harbours swarm with cod, mackerel, herrings, shad, alewives, salmon, halibut, sturgeon, sole, plaice, smelt, haddock, lobsters, oysters, muscles, cockles, and an infinite variety of others; and in the surrounding seas are found all those fish of the whale species valuable for their oils, as the whale, grampus, porpoise, &c. Indeed the taking and curing of fish may be considered as one of the principal, if not the chief staple of the trade and source of the wealth of Nova Scotia; a more particular account of which will be given when we come to treat of the trade of the province.

CHAPTER IV.

Extent—Grants—Agriculture—Statistics—Clergy—Education, &c.

Nova Scotia contains, exclusive of Cape Breton, about 9,000,000 of acres, not including lakes and rivers. Very few grants of land were made prior to 1750, except town and fishing lots. It appears that from 1760 to 1812, there were passed 1816 grants of land, conveying 5,991,961 acres, and subsequently 127,978 acres; on the whole 6,119,939 acres: but of those 2,152,662 acres escheated to the crown. The quantity of appropriated land therefore is 3,979,277 acres, and the quantity at the disposal of the crown about 5,000,000. In all those grants trifling quit-rents were reserved to the crown, and in most instances all minerals; but the crown lands are now disposed of by sale at public auction; and as the mines and minerals of the whole province have been granted away, they cannot go with the land. The first settlers naturally selected the best land, both as to quality and situation; the ungranted, or crown lands, therefore, lie in the rear of the townships and in the interior, and consist of almost all the inferior tracts, with a very considerable quantity of good land. There are extensive tracts of crown lands in the county of Cumberland, extending from one end of it to the other, a great part of which is of very excellent quality. The whole of the interior of the county of Shelburne is still undisposed of; some of it is well wooded, and the soil in many places of good quality. There are also considerable tracts of good crown lands in the interior of the counties of Annapolis, Queen's, and Sydney. In short, considerable tracts of superior and good land are to be found among the crown lands in all parts of the province*.

* The value of land necessarily depends on the fertility of the soil, local situation, and state of improvement. It is impossible therefore to form any general estimate of the value of improved land. Wilderness, or unimproved land, varies from 5*l.* to 40*l.* per hundred acres. About 10*l.* per hundred acres is the full average value of improvable wilderness land.

The process of bringing the wild land into a state of cultivation, and the operations of agriculture, are much the same in this province as in all other newly-settled countries. The first thing to be done is to clear off the wood. The trees are cut down at about three feet from the ground, lopped and sawn into convenient lengths, and then burnt; where this is not performed by the settler himself, the cost of the whole is about 4*l.* 10*s.* per acre, exceeding the rate at which the same service may be procured in the Canadas by about 1*l.* 10*s.* per acre. The wood, although green, burns freely, and the whole clearing may be, and generally is, performed in one season, from March to September. The land is then prepared, by manual labour with the hoe, for the seed, and wheat, rye, maize sown, or potatoes planted; grass seeds are always sown with the grain crops, and after they are taken off, the land remains in grass, producing hay for the food of the cattle in winter, until the stumps of the trees decay, and the plough can be used. The settler is enabled to keep a stock of cattle as soon as he can raise hay off his land, which is generally the third year. The settler carries on the same process on a portion of new land every year, either until his whole farm is cleared, or until, by the decay of the stumps, he is enabled to cultivate again the already-cleared land with the plough, which can generally be done in five or six years. New land yields the most abundant crops, and a farm consisting of both new and cleared land is considered more profitable than one entirely cleared. Farms of the former description are called "half-improved farms." Wheat is raised with some difficulty in Nova Scotia; if the seed be well selected, and sown early on good land, properly tilled, it will ripen in all ordinary seasons; it requires great care in its culture, and if that be neglected, it is probable it will not succeed. The average crop on good upland is from sixteen to twenty-five bushels; on interval and marsh much more: it has been known to yield forty bushels per acre. The quantity grown in the province is not nearly sufficient for its own consumption, and flour is consequently imported to a considerable extent. The climate is very congenial to rye, oats, and barley; they are raised without difficulty, and yield abundantly. The average crop on good land is oats, 25; barley, 20; and rye, 16 bushels per acre. Maize, or Indian corn, is indigenous in America; it is extensively cultivated in the western districts of this pro-

vince, and is a most valuable vegetable. It is easily cultivated: the leaves and stalk afford good food for cattle; the grain is the very best that horses and swine can eat; and the meal the best for bread, next to wheat-flour. Indian corn bread, though very little used in this province, is in common use in the New England provinces and New York, indeed all through the United States; the average crop is about twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre.

Potatoes thrive better in Nova Scotia than in any part of America, and are very much cultivated; the produce is about 200 bushels per acre. Turnips, beans, and buckwheat are also cultivated very generally, and with success. Few places are regularly divided into fields, but a rotation of crops is generally adopted. On the virgin land, wheat, rye, potatoes, maize, and sometimes turnips, compose the first crop; then grass for a few years. On the breaking up of the grass land, generally oats, then potatoes, then wheat, succeeded by potatoes and wheat, and laid down with clover or timothy grass. Hay is indispensable for the subsistence of cattle in the winter in this province, and the culture of grasses is therefore a primary object with the Nova Scotia farmer, insomuch that the land laid down in grass is scarcely ever broken up until the failure of the grass crop indicates the necessity of renewal and change. New land requires no manure in the first instance, and some soils, marsh and interval, have been under crop for several successive years without the aid of manure. Dung is the most common manure used, particularly on upland; lime has come but partially and lately into use. Gypsum, of which such quantities are exported to the United States for manure, is not at all used for that purpose in this province; the alluvial deposit of the tide and rivers is, where it can be had, considered the best manure, and used as such.

One of the greatest embarrassments of the farmer arises from the rapid progress of vegetation. The spring is very short, the time for planting extremely limited, and the period of harvesting succeeds with rapidity; hence the labours of the husbandman are all crowded within the space of half the year. Wheat and rye are sown in April; Indian corn, barley, and potatoes, in May; buckwheat in June; and turnips in July. Mowing commences in July; reaping begins in August, and is finished in Sep-

tember. This crowding of the business of the farm is often attended with expense, and sometimes, owing to the scarcity of labourers, with the loss of some part of the crop, from inability to harvest it. The quantity of cultivated land, and its produce, was ascertained, by a census taken by order of the government in 1827, which gave the following results:

Land cultivated, 292,009 acres; wheat, 152,836 bushels; other grain, 449,626 bushels; potatoes, 3,398,220 bushels; hay, 168,212 tons. From which it would appear, estimating the number of acres under each crop by the average produce per acre, that there were about 10,000 acres under wheat, 22,500 acres under other grain, 22,500 acres under potatoes, and about 164,000 acres under hay; in all about 220,000 acres under crop.

The climate of this province is by no means uncongenial to the production of fruit. The French in all their settlements planted orchards, some of which still remain; the settlers from New England often did the same, and the practice has been generally and successfully followed. There are extensive orchards in Hants, King's, and Annapolis counties; and the cider, which forms a considerable article of export, is inferior to none in America. The winter fruit particularly is raised in great quantities, and is of the most excellent quality. Plums, pears, quinces, and cherries are found in all the orchards perfectly naturalized, and bear abundantly; and peaches and grapes ripen in ordinary seasons without any artificial aid.

The province is well stocked with horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine. The horses are a mixed race of the American, Canadian, and English stock; they are not very good, but considerable improvement is being made in the breed by the introduction of English blood horses. The horned cattle are very superior; the oxen are large, well-shaped, strong, tractable in yoke, and easily fatted. The cows, when attended to, are good for the dairy. Beef and butter are both abundant and cheap, and not only supply the home consumption, but afford a considerable article of export. The sheep have been so intermixed that they cannot be classed with any particular breed: they are good-sized, and hardy; weigh from ten to twenty pounds a quarter, and as mutton,

are very good; the fleece is tolerably fine, and always manufactured by the settler for domestic use. The live stock of the province has more than doubled within the last twenty years. The census of 1827 gave the following results: horses, 12,951; horned cattle, 110,818; sheep, 173,731; swine, 71,482.

Labour, although scarce, cannot be considered high in this province. The expense of clearing wilderness land, that is, felling and carrying off the timber, varies from 3*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per acre; that of erecting a tolerable house for a first settlement, about 15*l.* to 25*l.* The yearly wages of good labourers are from 20*l.* to 25*l.* besides board and lodging; day labour from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per day, with board and lodging also. The demand for labour must suit itself to the supply, but if the supply were considerably greater, the demand would increase, at least in an equal, if not a still greater ratio.

There are few manufactures, properly so called, carried on in Nova Scotia; but the preparation of lumber, and ship-building, are sometimes so denominated. There are saw-mills in every district of the province, and even so far back as 1785 there were ninety of them in the country; the number has been vastly increased since that period. The quantity of lumber prepared and exported is momentous, and it is considered as good here as in any other part of America. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent in every part of the province: in the ship-yards of the peninsula alone, there were built in the year 1826, 131 vessels, containing 15,535 tons; and in 1828, 94 vessels, containing 6,560 tons. The average quantity of ship-building is not less than 10,000 tons per annum, principally sloops, schooners, and vessels for the fishery. The number and tonnage of the shipping belonging to the province, exclusive of Cape Breton, was, in 1826, 1,031 vessels; tonnage, 52,779; number of men and boys employed, 3,407. The number is on the increase, and may now be estimated at not less than 1,500 vessels, and 70,000 tons, about 150 of which are square-rigged, and the remainder sloops, schooners, &c. There are iron works at Moose River; the quantity manufactured is inconsiderable, but the quality is very good. There are also coal works at Pictou, which supply not only the provincial demand, but also a considerable export to the United States. A few manufactories are esta-

blished at Halifax: sugar refining; distilleries of rum, gin, and whiskey; breweries of ale and porter; soap, candle, and leather factories: the latter, with some few other articles of domestic consumption, are indeed manufactured by almost every farmer.

The foreign trade of this province is, in common with that of the other British possessions in America, regulated by the statute 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, of the British Parliament, which took effect in 1826. Halifax and Pictou were declared free-warehousing ports, under this act, for the entry, warehousing, transporting, and exportation of all description of merchandize, with a few trifling exceptions. The exports of provincial produce consist of timber to Great Britain and foreign Europe; of gypsum, coal, and grindstones to the United States; of lumber, fish, beef, pork, butter, grain, potatoes, horses, horned cattle, and sheep to the West Indies, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Brazil. Besides provincial produce, considerable quantities of fish, flour, and West India produce are re-exported. The imports consist of British manufactures of every kind, wines, dried fruit, &c. West India produce, salt, flour, and cured fish. The greatest part of this trade is carried on at Halifax, which is the general port of entry and clearance for the greater part of the province. The value of the exports, and quantity of shipping employed therein in 1828 was, of exported articles, 473,861*l.*; shipping employed, 1,651; tonnage, 132,767; navigated by 7,304 men and boys. Among the articles exported were, 175,128 quintals of dry fish, and 40,526 barrels of pickled fish, the latter consisting principally of herrings, mackarel, salmon, alewives, and shad. The imports the same year were of the value of 847,530*l.* in 1,694 vessels, of 132,174 tons, navigated by 7,342 men and boys. Such a trade, carried on by a province the resources of which are scarcely known, much less fully developed, and having only a scanty and widely-scattered population of 124,000 souls, is powerfully demonstrative of the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants, and of the value and importance of the colony. Fish is the chief staple of the trade of this province. The fishery is carried on principally on the eastern shore, in and about Chedabucto Bay; on the southern at Lunenburg, Liverpool, and Shelburne; on the western at Yarmouth, Clare, Argyle, and Barrington; and at Annapolis, in the Bay of Fundy.

The fish principally taken are cod, herrings, mackarel, shad, alewives, and salmon. The fisheries of Chedabucto Bay are remarkably productive; indeed cod is taken in the bay, and even in the harbours, and so are herrings; and the shoals of mackarel are immense. This fish is to be found from June to October on the shore and in the harbours, in such quantities that 1000 barrels have been taken in a sieve at one draught. At the commencement of the season the fisherman obtains permission from the proprietor of the beach to erect his hut, and occupy a certain space for his boat and nets, for which he pays at the end of the season a barrel or more of cured mackarel, and one-twentieth of the aggregate quantity of fresh fish besides. The fishery is usually held by shares; the owner of the boat and nets taking one half of the produce, and the fishermen he employs, the other, which is divided amongst themselves. One proprietor has been known to receive nearly 2000 barrels of mackarel in the year for his fishing grounds, each barrel worth 17*s.* 6*d.* The quantity of herrings that throngs Annapolis Basin is almost incredible; they are caught in weirs. Herring fishing commences in May and continues generally to September, sometimes until November; at one time the fish remained so long that they were frozen in immense masses in the weirs. After being properly selected and cleaned, they are smoked, and packed in boxes of half-bushel size, 200 fish in each box, and are shipped for the West India market. The herring fishery on the other parts of the coast is carried on in the usual way. Besides this "shore" fishery, the Nova Scotians carry on a considerable cod fishery on the Labrador shore. The fish is taken there, and generally brought to the ports of this province to be cured.

Value of Exports from and Imports to Nova Scotia in 1828, *distinguishing the several Countries, the number of Ships employed, and Tonnage.*

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Great Britain.	West Indies.	British North America.	United States.	Brazil.	Foreign Europe.	Total Value.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Exports.	1,651	132,767	37,860	233,877	166,514	5,790	24,850	4,970	473,861
Imports.	1,694	132,174	311,100	153,298	139,644	217,933	875	24,680	847,530

Quantities of Fish, Flour, and Salt exported and imported, 1828.

	Quintals of Dry Fish.	Barrels of Pickled Fish.	Barrels of Flour.	Hogsheads of Salt.
Exported . .	175,128	40,526	26,721	..
Imported . .	81,248	3,439	76,696	51,090

POPULATION.

The progress of the population of this province before the complete establishment of the British dominion was very slow and uncertain. Although the colony had been settled for a period of about one hundred and forty-four years, the Acadian, or French population, amounted in 1749 to no more than 18,000 souls. After the expulsion of this unfortunate people in 1755, the British population was numbered at 5,000. By an estimate made in 1764, the number of souls was 13,000, of whom 2,600 were Acadians, who had escaped the general expulsion, or returned to the province at the peace. It was estimated in 1772 at 19,100 souls, of whom 2,100 were Acadians, and 865 Indians. In consequence of the American Revolution it was reduced to 12,000 in 1781, but 20,000 American loyalists having arrived in 1784, the number in that year was computed to be 32,000, including New Brunswick and Cape Breton, which were until then included in the province of Nova Scotia, but were

about that time separated from it; the population within the limits of Nova Scotia, as it now stands, was estimated to be 20,400 souls. This population had increased in 1790 to 30,000 souls; from which time it steadily, and, in many instances, rapidly advanced. By a census taken in 1817, it was found to be 86,668 souls, and another census, taken with great care and accuracy in 1827, gave the results exhibited in the general statistical return of the province, made by the civil secretary 31st December, 1827.

The population of Cape Breton, about 20,000, is not included in this census; and if that amount be added to the returns of Nova Scotia, we shall have a population of 164,191 souls in 1827.

A statistical Return of the Province of Nova Scotia, 31st day

COUNTY.		POPULATION.					RELIGION.							
		Number of Males in the county, exclusive of labourers or servants.	Number of Females in ditto, exclusive of Servants.	Number of Labourers, or Male Servants.	Number of Female Servants in ditto.	Total Number of Souls in the County.	Of the Church of England	Of the Church of Scotland	Of the Church of Rome.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Lutherans.	Dissenters from Establ. Church of England.	Ditto Scotland.
County of Halifax.	Peninsula of Halifax .	5,546	6,466	1,321	1,106	14,439	6,021	2,900	3,627	1,164	680	..	..	..
	District of ditto . .	4,898	4,614	689	345	10,437	3,709	3,732	2,158	150	688	..	..	..
	District of Colchester .	3,606	3,597	315	185	7,703	334	6,283	136	50	868	..	..	..
	District of Pictou .	6,704	6,291	408	296	13,949	257	12,429	1,013	..	..	..	..	..
Hants County . . .		3,901	3,692	619	415	8,627	1,956	2,722	599	1,590	1,753	..	..	..
King's ditto . . .		4,756	4,654	537	261	10,208	1,507	2,432	721	1,080	4,454	..	..	..
Annapolis ditto . . .		7,152	6,917	339	253	14,661	4,900	400	2,004	1,776	4,872	..	..	..
Shelburne ditto . . .		6,133	5,885	273	288	12,018	2,116	2,075	1,326	1,501	4,872	26	13	..
Queen's ditto . . .		1,936	1,915	251	123	4,225	865	217	183	1,253	411	45	1,231	..
Lunenburg ditto . . .		4,531	4,288	315	271	9,405	2,119	1,916	437	844	1,192	2,897	..	..
Cumberland ditto . . .		2,568	2,415	285	148	5,410	763	646	417	..	..	..	3,173	40
Sydney ditto . . .		6,255	5,775	431	222	* 12,760	4,107	1,473	7,180	..	..	..	..	..
Total		57,986	56,509	5,783	3,913	123,848	28,659	37,225	20,401	9,408	19,790	2,968	4,417	40

March 31st, 1828.

* This seems an error, as the addition of the numbers of males and females, including servants, gives the numb found in our statement.

It is not easy to ascertain the increase of population derived from emigration as distinguished from the natural increase of the inhabitants. It is certain that natural increase has been very great in this province, and such as is only known in newly-settled countries, where the means of providing for a family are easily acquired. It is equally certain that there has been a considerable addition made to the population by immigration even before the last census, 1827, although this province partook less of the tide of emigration than the other North American colonies. The mass of the present inhabitants consist of natives, the descendants of the original emigrants from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, New England, and the Acadians. The majority of the people in the eastern parts of the province, district of Pictou, and county of Sydney, are of Scotch descent, and are a most industrious and enterprising por-

ecember, 1827, *not including the County of Cape Breton.*

						Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Agriculture.								
									Land cultivated.	Produce.				Stock.			
Quakers.	Swedenburghs.	Jews.	Antinomians.	Unitarians.	Doubtful or professing no Religion.	No. of in the County during the year ending 30th Sept.	No. of Females married in the County during the same period.	No. of in the County during the same period, including Labourers.	Number of Acres of Land in cultivation in each County.	Number of Bushels of Wheat.	Number of Bushels of other Grain.	Number of Bushels of Potatoes.	Number of Tons of Hay.	Number of Horses.	Number of Horned Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Swine.
..	..	3	..	..	21	384	87	520	1020	128	4,105	23,601	2,101	399	458	39	493
..	..	..	..	..	..	370	105	157	13,440	5,298	28,212	199,041	10,852	1,081	7,130	8,720	3,673
..	..	..	..	..	32	334	38	77	29,135	18,644	64,073	292,235	16,756	1,440	10,177	12,713	6,912
..	..	..	..	..	250	501	79	115	49,181	38,198	98,561	302,659	11,750	1,609	11,701	21,128	12,945
..	..	..	..	..	7	330	95	362	37,531	18,520	45,328	227,948	19,977	2,486	9,475	14,863	5,927
14	..	..	..	..	..	339	71	115	34,150	25,668	65,100	538,903	25,386	1,789	12,580	18,574	8,232
75	3	..	..	..	10	435	65	100	22,174	5,410	26,309	385,478	21,549	1,351	13,872	27,042	6,804
60	..	..	..	4	..	635	129	124	17,499	445	9,062	308,250	12,293	319	10,039	20,752	5,986
2	..	..	9	..	..	153	26	77	5,630	1,362	3,476	52,817	3,517	163	2,436	2,737	1,941
..	..	..	..	..	..	331	78	123	13,476	3,117	33,146	334,163	10,577	202	8,978	11,238	5,331
7	..	..	..	..	..	243	46	49	29,308	14,152	34,076	269,897	13,790	1,264	8,266	11,576	5,533
..	..	..	..	..	..	508	126	89	39,465	21,919	33,173	363,228	15,794	848	15,706	24,349	7,705
58	3	3	9	4	320	4,563	945	1,908	292,009	152,861	449,626	3,298,220	168,212	12,951	110,818	173,731	71,482

RUPERT D. GEORGE.

tion of the population. The Germans were settled at Halifax, Lunenburg, and at Clement's, in the county of Annapolis; their descendants are numerous, but do not preserve any distinct character, as they have always mixed with the general mass of the inhabitants. The early New England settlers occupied the lands of the expelled Acadians about Annapolis and the shores of the Alpinas Basin, and the American loyalists were located all over the province; they very generally engaged in the lumber trade and the fisheries, and were a most active and industrious class of people. The descendants of those different people now form a population so mixed up together, that all distinctive characteristics are lost. Not so the Acadians; they settle together as much as possible, preserve their religion, language, and customs, and never intermarry with their protestant neighbours. As a people, they are moral, simple in their habits,

cheerful in their disposition, and although neither so intelligent perhaps or enterprising as the other inhabitants, are contented and happy; they are principally settled in the township of Clare, county of Annapolis, and Minudie, county of Cumberland. There are a few free blacks, who are principally employed as domestic and agricultural servants, but there are no slaves. There are a few Indians still in the province: in 1772 their number did not exceed 865 souls, and they have been since then on the decrease. Isolated from their red brethren of the continent, and living very much among the white inhabitants, they preserve but few of their Indian characteristics; they are an indolent race, addicted to drunkenness, and are seldom found steadily to adhere to industrious habits or pursuits. In a few years not a trace of this once numerous people, the original proprietors of the soil, will be found in this province; on the whole, the predominant character of the people is Anglo-American. They are generally tall; the men stout, muscular, active, hardy, enterprising, and ingenious; the women, well made, and possessing much feminine softness of manner. As the people live chiefly on their own farms, and rely on their own exertions for support, they have much manliness of character, and a singular aptness in acquiring a tolerable degree of skill in the more useful and common mechanical arts. A Nova Scotia farmer will not only cultivate his own farm, but build his own house, make his implements of husbandry, and even shoe his own horses. He is in a great many instances a sailor, and can build and navigate the vessel that conveys the produce of his own farm to market. The people are hospitable and civil in their manners. It may be remarked, that innkeeping alone will not afford a subsistence in any part of the country out of Halifax.

There are several religious denominations in this province, all of whom enjoy the most complete toleration, and are subject to no disabilities whatever on account of religion. The number of each denomination was found, at the census of 1827, to be church of England, 28,659; of Scotland, 37,225; of Rome, 20,401; baptists, 19,790; methodists, and other protestant sects, 17,771. The church of England in this country is supported by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign

Parts and by the British government. The clergy of this church consists of a bishop, styled Bishop of Nova Scotia, whose jurisdiction extends over New Brunswick and the Bermudas,—and about thirty missionary clergymen, each of whom receives a salary of 200*l.*, one half from the crown, and one half from the society, which, with the proceeds of small glebes, parochial fees, &c. affords a tolerably comfortable maintenance. The churches have been built by subscription, aided also by funds from the crown and the society. Nova Scotia was erected into a bishopric in 1787. The bishop possesses no lay jurisdiction of any kind; his authority is confined to the superintendence of the church of England clergy within his diocese. The presbyterians have an independent provincial church government of their own, upon the model of the church of Scotland. The synod generally meets at Pictou, and contains about thirty members, who are dispersed over this province, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and are supported by their respective congregations. The Roman catholics are under the control of a bishop, who resides at Antigonish; there are about twelve subordinate clergy, who are altogether supported by their respective congregations. The baptist clergy have an annual meeting, called an Association, wherein they arrange the general concerns of their church; but each baptist congregation is considered by them a distinct independent church, and as such chooses and supports its own clergyman. The number of the clergy of this denomination is scarcely sufficient to supply all the congregations. The methodists compose about one-half of the remaining sects; they have about twenty missionaries connected with this province and Prince Edward Island. This church is in all respects governed in the same manner as the methodist church in England, with which it is closely connected. Its ministers are supported by the people of their persuasion, assisted by the English Methodist Missionary Society. The other denominations, who are principally Lutherans, and what in England are known as Independents, are tolerably well supplied with ministers, each congregation supporting its own. Such is the good feeling that prevails, that it is not uncommon in this country to find the minister of one denomination officiating occasionally for and in the churches of another. The chapels belonging to all the different sects are numerous, and in many instances both com-

modious and handsome, bearing ample testimony in favour of the religious feeling of the country.

The education of the people is provided for as well as in any of the British-American colonies. There is an university, called King's College, at Windsor; Dalhousie College at Halifax; academies at Pictou, Annapolis, and Kentville; grammar-schools at Halifax, Windsor, Pictou, and Kentville. The Society for Propagating the Gospel supports between forty and fifty schoolmasters; and schools have been established in all the townships, aided by a very liberal pecuniary grant from the provincial legislature. The university of King's College was established by royal charter in 1802; it is enabled to confer the usual degrees. The Archbishop of Canterbury is patron; and the board of governors is composed of the lieutenant-governor of the province, the bishop, chief-justice, speaker of the House of Assembly, the attorney and the solicitor-general, and the president or principal of the university, all for the time being. There are four professors: one of Hebrew and divinity, one of moral science and metaphysics, one of mathematics, astronomy, and natural philosophy, and one of grammar, rhetoric, and logic. The students are eligible for matriculation at the age of fourteen, and the course occupies from four to seven years. There are twelve divinity scholarships, endowed by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, each enjoying 30*l.* per annum for seven years. There are also some scholarships on the foundation of less emolument. The college possesses a large well-selected library, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. Subordinate to the college, and under its control, is the collegiate school; the system of education is preparatory to that of the college, for which it is intended. There are twelve divinity scholarships, supported also by the society, who allow each 30*l.* per annum, and they may be held for seven years.

Dalhousie College (at Halifax) was incorporated in 1820; the system of education was framed upon the model of the university of Edinburgh. There are three professorships: one for the Greek and Latin classics, one for mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, and one for theology and moral philosophy. The academy at Pictou was projected in 1804, and incorporated by charter in 1816; it was erected and supported by subscriptions among the presbyterians, for whose benefit it was prin-

cipally projected. The House of Assembly has voted 400*l.* annually for several years in aid of this institution. The course of education here includes the usual branches of academical instruction, and occupies four years. There are at present three professors. It possesses a small but valuable library, and has the best museum of natural history in Nova Scotia. The academy of Annapolis was established in 1827, partly by voluntary subscription, and partly by provincial aid. There are two distinct but connected schools—one devoted to the higher branches of classical education, the other confined to the elementary and higher branches usually taught in English schools.

CHAPTER V.

The Legislature—Courts of Law—Public Revenue—Sable Island.

The legislature of the province is composed of a lieutenant-governor, a council, and an House of Assembly. The whole of British North America is generally comprised under one command, the captain-general, governor, and commander-in-chief, who resides at Quebec. The governors of the respective provinces are styled lieutenant-governors, and in their civil capacities are quite independent of the governor-general. The governor of Nova Scotia has the local rank of lieutenant-general, and is styled lieutenant-governor, commander-in-chief, chancellor, and vice-admiral of the province of Nova Scotia. The whole executive authority is vested in the governor: he summons, prorogues, and dissolves the council and general assembly; he appoints to all offices not disposed of by the crown; he can pardon all offenders but those guilty of treason and murder; he commands the army and militia, and presides in the Courts of Chancery and Error. Besides various fees and emoluments, he receives a handsome annual allowance or salary. In the event of the governor's death, the next senior member of council, not being the chief-justice, exercises all the functions of governor.

The legislative council consists of twelve members, appointed by mandamus from the king. In their legislative capacity they meet and deliberate as a distinct chamber or upper house, and conduct their proceedings as closely in imitation of the House of Lords as circumstances allow. They are also a council of state, or privy council to the governor, whose advice he is obliged to obtain and act upon in a great variety of cases. They form, with the governor, the Court of Error and the Ecclesiastical Court, in whose deliberations the governor has only a single voice; they are styled honourable, hold their office merely during the king's pleasure, and the governor can suspend them until the king's pleasure be signified. The House of Assembly resembles the British

House of Commons in its formation, powers, and mode of procedure as closely as the circumstances of the country permit. The members are elected exactly as in England, by freeholders possessing real estates in houses or lands of the annual value of 40*s*. The assembly continues for seven years, and must meet at least once a year, but may be dissolved or prorogued by the governor.

The number of members elected to the House of Assembly is forty-one: four for the county, and two for the town of Halifax; two for each of the other nine counties of Annapolis, Cumberland, Cape Breton, Hants, King's County, Lunenburg, Queen's County, Shelburne, and Sydney; and one for each of the following towns—Annapolis, Amherst, Barrington, Cornwallis, Digby, Falmouth, Granville, Horton, Liverpool, Londonderry, Lunenburg, Newport, Onslow, Shelburne, Truro, Windsor, and Yarmouth. The legislature meets generally in winter, and continues in session from six to twelve weeks, and the debates are often conducted with ability and spirit. Every law in this province must have received the concurrent assent of the House of Assembly, of the council, and of the governor, before it can be enforced; and each may dissent from any law or bill proposed or approved of by the others. Upon any bill passing the house and council, and receiving the assent of the governor, it immediately operates in the province; but to make it a permanent law it must be submitted to the king in council, who may confirm or disallow it. In the event of its being disallowed by the king, or *not* confirmed within three years from the time of its enactment, it becomes void.

The courts of law are, the Court of Chancery, of which the governor is sole judge, by virtue of his office, but where the Master of the Rolls, always a professional man, sits as judge in lieu of the governor. The powers of this court are, within the colony, the same as those of the Court of Chancery in England, and its proceedings similar in form. An appeal lies from this court to the king in council. The Court of Error is composed of the governor and council. An appeal lies from all the inferior courts to this, and from this to the king in council. The subject-matter of the appeal, in the former instance, must exceed 300*l*. in value, and in the latter 500*l*. The Supreme Court is invested with

the powers of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. It is composed of a chief and three puisne judges, and a circuit associate. The jurisdiction of the court is both criminal and civil, and extends over the whole province, including Cape Breton; it holds four terms in the year at Halifax. The whole province is divided into four circuits, Cape Breton being one, into which the judges go and hold courts of assize, &c. The practitioners in this court unite the business of barrister and attorney. The inferior courts are courts of common pleas in each county, having jurisdiction in all civil matters under the value of 5*l*. There are three distinct commissioners, or judges, each of whom holds a distinct court in every county within his circuit, the province being divided into three circuits for that purpose. The process and course of practice are similar to those of the Supreme Court. The process issued by the courts of the province is of the same nature and operation as the process of the courts at Westminster; besides which there is a peculiar process affecting absent or absconding debtors, by which their property in the colony is attached, and unless security be given, is sold for the benefit of the creditor. There are also courts of general and quarter sessions, similar in all respects to such courts in England, held in each county; and in every township small debts are recoverable before courts consisting of one or more justices of the peace. The governor, being ordinary of the province by virtue of his office, appoints surrogates in the several counties, by whose probates letters of administration, &c. are granted.

The statute of distribution in Nova Scotia is different from the same statute in England, in so far that the real estate is divided into shares, according to the number of children, and the eldest son takes only *two* of such shares. The reason for this alteration of the law of the mother country is, that in a new country the improvement of the landed estate is likely to absorb the whole personal property of the proprietor, and that if it went to the eldest son, there would be no provision for the other children; on this ground it was that this law, which prevailed in all the English-American colonies, was approved of by the king in council.

There is also a Vice-Admiralty Court at Halifax. This court has the usual admiralty civil jurisdiction. It has also a peculiar revenue jurisdiction, and in time of war a prize jurisdiction: the duties of judge

are at present performed by the chief-justice of the Supreme Court. There are sheriffs and justices of the peace in all the counties, both appointed exactly as such officers are in England.

From this sketch it will appear that the government and institutions of this province are in all respects as similar to those of England as the nature and circumstances of a new country will allow; the unrivalled constitution of the mother country being the grand model by which the institutions of this minor, but not unimportant portion of her dependencies have been framed and established.

The provincial revenue is not very large, nor are the demands upon it very considerable. It consists principally of custom and excise duties, trifling in amount, and by no means onerous to the colonists. The whole is applied to provincial purposes, the greater part in the making of roads, bridges, &c., and a considerable sum in promoting education. There is a custom-house establishment at Halifax, which, considering the nature of its duties, and the amount of revenue collected, is remarkably elegant. The gross amount of the customs in the year 1827 was, 25,416*l.*, out of which a sum of 8,890*l.* was deducted for the fees and salaries of the custom-house officers. The collector at Halifax has, in salary and fees, 2,000*l.* and the comptroller 1,000*l.* a year. The receipt and expenditure of the provincial revenue for the year 1828 were as follows:

Received.	£.	s.	d.
Excise duties	35,099	17	10½
Customs ditto	18,000	0	0
Light ditto	1,313	9	6
Sundries	762	16	4
	55,176	3	8½

Paid.	£.	s.	d.
Government department	2,762	16	11
Legislature	3,026	0	0
Judicature	5,150	18	6
Revenue	1,511	19	7
Militia	2,156	18	9
Navigation	3,179	15	2
Road service	29,762	6	3
Education	3,347	3	2½
Miscellanies	8,853	13	0½
	59,751	10	7

The difference was paid from a balance remaining in hand from the prior year*.

* For a great part of the valuable details conveyed in this and the preceding chapter we are indebted to the lucid, accurate, and comprehensive labours of Mr. Halliburton, which we are most happy here, as elsewhere, to acknowledge.

ISLE OF SABLE.

Sable Island, or *Isle aux Sables*, although distant eighty-five miles from Nova Scotia, is considered as belonging to that province. The west end of the island lies in latitude 43° 56′ 42″ north, and longitude 60° 17′ 15″ west, and the east end in latitude 43° 59′ 5″ and longitude 59° 42″; it is about thirty miles in length and fifteen in breadth. It consists entirely of an accumulation of loose white sand, utterly barren, producing neither tree nor shrub. It lies in the direct track of vessels bound to and from Europe, and upon it very many have been wrecked, and numerous lives lost. An establishment was formed in 1804 upon this island for the purpose of assisting persons wrecked: it consists of a superintendant and about ten assistants, who constantly reside on the island, and have in charge a competent supply of such articles as would be useful in cases of shipwreck. The establishment was maintained by the province of Nova Scotia from 1804 to 1827 at an annual expense of about 500*l.*; but in the latter year the British government undertook to add a further sum equal to that voted by the province, whereby the establishment has been enlarged, and its usefulness very much increased. The superintendant and his assistants continually perambulate the island. There are several signal-posts and flag-staffs to direct vessels, and huts to shelter the sufferers. The island is regularly visited to convey supplies, and bring away those who may have been thrown upon its shores. The supply of stores and provisions is always abundant, so that 300 persons at once upon the island have been liberally subsisted and supplied with all necessaries. There never were any inhabitants on the island but those connected with the establishment. The only native animals to be met with are some wild horses, whose flesh has been occasionally found a providential substitute for better food; a few seals are caught upon the shore. The coast is exceedingly dangerous, and almost every where surrounded with breakers.

CHAPTER VI.

Cape Breton—Situation—Extent—Divisions—Harbours—Soil—Settlements.

The island of Cape Breton constitutes a county of the province of Nova Scotia. Its extent is equal to about one-fourth of that of Nova Scotia Proper, and its population bears nearly the same proportion, yet it returns only two members to the provincial House of Assembly for the whole county. This island, formerly called by the French when they held it L'Isle Royale, forms with Newfoundland the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is situated between the latitudes 45° 27′ and 47° 5′ north, including the islands of Madame, Scatari, Boulardrie, St. Paul's, and minor islands, and longitude 59° 38′ and 61° 50′ west; its greatest length north-east and south-west being about 100 miles, and the greatest width from south-east to north-west about eighty miles, comprising an area of about 2,000,000 acres, exclusive of the great masses of water contained within it. It is distant from the south-western extremity of Newfoundland about sixteen leagues, and is divided from Nova Scotia by St. George's Bay and the Gut of Canseau, twenty-one miles in length, and varying from one mile to one and a half in width. Its shape is nearly triangular, indented with many deep bays, and nearly separated by the waters of the Bras d'Or into two natural divisions; the one to the north being high, bold, and steep; the other to the south, low, and intersected by water; diversified with moderate elevations, and gradually rising from the interior shore of the Bras d'Or, until it presents abrupt cliffs towards the ocean. There are not any mountains, properly so called, in the island; the highest ridges in the southern division do not perhaps exceed an altitude of 600 feet. The highlands in the northern division are more elevated, bolder, and continuous; but even there the supposed highest point, Smoky Cape, does not probably exceed five hundred yards. There are several fresh water lakes, some of which are of no inconsiderable magnitude. The largest are Lake Marguerite, in the northern division,

about forty miles in circumference, and the Grand River and Mire Lakes in the southern division; besides several others differing in size and shape, and scattered all over the island. The rivers, or rather rivulets and brooks, are numerous, but small, and not navigable. The whole coast of the southern division is broken into harbours, many of them of great depth and magnitude; but the northern coast does not afford nearly so many. The principal harbours for vessels of burden are the Bras d'Or, with its innumerable minor harbours, Sydney, Louisburg, Arichat, Basin of Inhabitants, Ship Harbour in Canseau Strait, Port Hood, and St. Anne's; besides several others of less importance.

The Bras d'Or is a vast internal sea, occupying a considerable portion of the area of Cape Breton, intersecting with its numerous arms every part of it, and dividing it almost into two islands. The entrance is on the eastern side of the island, facing Newfoundland, and it is divided into two passages by Boulardrie Island. The southern passage is called Little Bras d'Or; the northern passage, Great Bras d'Or; and the large sheet of inland waters itself, Bras d'Or, or the Great Lake. A sunken bar at the mouth of the Little Bras d'Or renders it unnavigable for vessels of heavy burden, and it is therefore never used. It is about twenty-three miles in length, and from a quarter of a mile to three miles wide. The Great Bras d'Or has no impediment to its navigation; it has above sixty fathom water, is from two to three miles wide, and about twenty-five miles in length: when at the head of Boulardrie Island it is joined by the Little Bras d'Or, and a few miles further on enters the Great Lake through the Straits of Barra. The Great Bras d'Or, before its junction with the Little one, or with the lake, communicates with, or rather sends its waters into the interior, forming several excellent harbours to the north-west of the Great Lake. The first is Bedeque Bay, and farther on a fine sheet of water called Whycocomagh Basin, upwards of forty miles from the main sea, and where the timber ships from England usually load. After passing the Straits of Barra the Great Lake sends off a number of branches. On the northern side the first is Brooklesby Bay, which runs to within half a mile of Whycocomagh Bay; next is the River Denys Basin, six miles long, and two broad, with numerous smaller branches, in which also the timber vessels

load; next follows St. George's Channel, which is six miles wide at its opening, is filled with creeks and inlets, and runs up, towards the Gut of Canseau side of the island, fifteen miles. On the southern shore the centre proceeds south-westerly through a number of small islands to the isthmus of St. Peter; thence again north-easterly, it makes a course of thirty-one miles to the head of East Bay, or St. Andrew's Channel, terminating in the Barrasoi, or Lagune of Tweednooge, (this bay is eighteen miles in length); from the north-eastern point of which at Benakady, it is five miles to the Straits of Barra, on which terminates the circuit of the Bras d'Or. From the entrance of the Great Bras d'Or to the head of the Great Lake at St. Peter's is above fifty miles in a straight course, and its greatest width about twenty miles. The depth varies from twelve to sixty fathoms, and it is every where secure and navigable. This extensive sheet of internal waters is of peculiar advantage to the island, for, exclusive of the fishery, which is carried on there to a considerable extent, it spreads out into such an extensive and ramified navigation, as to afford every part of the island the benefit of water communication, and enables every district, almost every farm, to ship its own produce without the intervention of land carriage.

The Isthmus of St. Peter, which divides the waters of the Bras d'Or from the Atlantic Ocean at St. Peter's Bay, is so narrow that a canal could be easily made between the two waters for ship navigation. The ground has been examined and surveyed by an eminent engineer, who has reported upon the complete practicability of such a work, and has estimated the expense at no more than 17,150*l*. The whole length of the canal required would not exceed 3,000 feet. The principal part of the expense would be the necessary works at the points of communication with both seas.

The soil of Cape Breton is considered quite equal to that of Nova Scotia, or any of the neighbouring countries. There is no dike land, such as is found in Nova Scotia, but the upland is of an excellent quality, and very productive; the increase of wheat on new land being in general ten or twelve fold. It is found capable of producing wheat, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, turnips, buckwheat, peas, beans, &c. It has been before remarked, that the area of the island comprises about

2,000,000 acres, exclusive of the great salt waters. Of this, 685,640 acres were granted away to settlers by the crown up to the year 1821; of the remainder, about 800,000 acres are supposed to be contained in the small lakes, hills, barrens, and swamps, leaving about 500,000 acres of land fit for cultivation undisposed of and distributed in several parts of the island. The greater part of the disposable land lies in the interior of the northern division of the island, between the gulf shore and the Bras d'Or waters. In the section of country between Port Hood, Whycocomagh, the Rivers St. Denis and Inhabitants, the Bras d'Or and the Gulf Shore, it is estimated that there are about 120,000 acres of good upland, fit for settlement; and in the north-eastern peninsula, from St. Anne's Bay on the one side and Lake Marguerite on the other to Cape St. Lawrence, there are supposed to be about 150,000 acres more. In the southern division through its whole length, from St. Peter's on the west to Sydney on the east, in the interior, including the lands on the Grand-River Lake and Mire Lake, there are supposed to be no less than 200,000 acres of good land undisposed of; besides which there are several other smaller portions scattered through the island.

The Island of Cape Breton, as has been before observed, is naturally divided by the Bras d'Or Lake into two parts, the northern and the southern. As a county, it has been divided into three districts—the north-eastern, north-western, and southern, without any respect to its natural divisions. The north-eastern district has been subdivided into the townships of Sydney, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick; and the north-western district into the townships of Canseau, Port Hood, Ainslie, and Marguerite; the southern district, being by much the smallest of the three, has not been as yet subdivided into townships. In describing the country, we shall adhere to the natural divisions.

Sydney is the shire town and capital of the island, and a free port. It is situated on the harbour of that name, on the eastern coast of the southern division of the island. The courts of justice and public offices are kept here, and here also the principal officers of the island reside. It contains about sixty houses, besides a government-house, government-stores and barracks, a court-house; likewise episcopal, Roman catholic, and dissenting churches. The streets are regularly laid out, the houses tolerably

good, and the grounds in the vicinity cultivated with some taste, so that on the whole it presents a pleasing appearance. The population is about 500 souls. The harbour is one of the most capacious and secure in the provinces; it is two miles wide at its entrance, four miles above which it diverges into two extensive arms, upon one of which, about seven miles from the sea, the town of Sydney is built, on a peninsula affording abundant suitable situations for wharfs, dock-yards, &c. The surrounding country is one of the finest agricultural tracts in the island: the advantages for carrying on the fishery are excellent. The principal coal-works are carried on in the neighbourhood, where useful timber abounds. The vicinity of these works must eventually render Sydney a place of considerable importance.

All the settlements in Cape Breton have been made on the shores of the Atlantic, of the Gulf, and of the Bras d'Or. None have as yet been made to any considerable distance in the interior; and all the points on those shores fit for settlement are occupied. The line of coast from the Bras d'Or to Cow Bay may be called the coal coast, the whole range being faced with cliffs streaked with veins of that mineral.

The principal settlement is Sydney. There are several other small settlements along the shore, upon Lingen Bay, Windham River or Glace Bay, and Cow Bay, all of which have bars at their entrance, and are shoal harbours; but the adjacent lands are very fertile, and abound with fine timber. The settlers, consisting principally of the descendants of American loyalists, Scotch, and Irish, are industrious and comfortable. Miray Bay is a large arm of the sea into which falls the River Miray. This river, or rather succession of narrow lakes, has its source about forty miles in the interior, but its entrance being obstructed by a bar, its navigation does not afford all those advantages that otherwise belong to it: the lands upon it and around the bay are good, but the soil light: the best portion of it, consisting of about 100,000 acres, although granted some years ago to 100 individuals, has never been settled on or improved. There are several settlements on the bay, wherein agricultural operations are not considered as secondary to the fisheries. Beyond Miray Bay lies the small harbour of Menadon, or Main-à-dieu, on which is a settlement of active fishermen, who are also engaged in the coal and coasting trade from

Sydney to Halifax: this is one of the busiest and most thriving settlements in this part of the coast. Opposite this place is the island of Scatari, the easternmost dependance of Cape Breton; and Port Novy Land, or Cape Breton, from which the island has been named, the most easterly point of Breton Island itself. The once-famed harbour of Louisburg is utterly deserted; although capacious and secure, no settlement has been made upon it since the destruction of the town; and what was once, if not the largest, certainly the most splendid town of La Nouvelle France, is now without an inhabitant. Beyond Louisburg the deep bay of Gabarus opens; and from thence to St. Esprit there are three or four small fishing inlets. The tract of country from Miray to St. Esprit is of inferior quality, destitute of timber, barren, and hilly; and with the exception of a fine tract here and there, unfit for settlement, and uninhabited. At St. Esprit the country again improves; and upon the banks of the Grand River, and the chain of lakes out of which it issues, the soil is of an excellent quality, and is now being settled by Scottish emigrants.

From Grand River to the Gut of Canseau, the whole shore, including the Isle Madame, is of the same general character; it is indented by a great number of small coves and inlets, and occupied by Acadians, who are chiefly employed in the fisheries. The land on the whole of this part of the coast is of superior quality, and the settlements are populous and thriving. These are principally situated at Ardoise, River Tillard, River Bourgeois, False Bay, Grand Anse, the inlets on the northern shore of Lenox Passage (itself a harbour of great extent, separating Isle Madame from the main land), Inhabitants River, and Caribacou Cove, where this series of Acadian settlements terminates. A number of Scotchmen have settled at the upper end of Grand Anse Bay, and are chiefly engaged in agriculture, the land being very good; but the Acadians whom we have just mentioned devote themselves almost exclusively to the fisheries and the coasting trade. Both sides of Inhabitants River, which runs parallel with the Gut of Canseau for nearly fifteen miles, are settled nearly down to its mouth, and also across to the shore of the Bras d'Or Lake, and in the direction of the River St. Denis.

The Isle Madame, separated from the main land of Cape Breton by St. Peter's Bay and Lennox Passage, is about sixteen miles in length

and five in breadth, indented with numerous harbours, and possessing a tolerably good soil. It is situated near to the Atlantic side of the Gut of Canseau, and peculiarly calculated for prosecuting the fishery. The principal port is Arichat*, now, and for many years past, the seat and centre of the fishing establishments of the Jersey merchants, who export their produce hence to the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and the Brazils. It is a fine harbour, accessible at all times. The town is situate on the harbour, and is fast increasing in size, appearance, and population, and is the most important commercial port of Cape Breton.

The Bras d'Or shore of the southern division of the island is settled more or less along its whole length, commencing at that part of the Grand Lake called St. George's Channel, and bending round to St. Peter's; there are settlements every where, principally composed of Scottish highlanders, formed at various periods since 1800; and from St. Peter's, the coast, to the head of St. Andrew's Bay at Tweednooge, and thence again on the north side of that bay down to Benakady, the same settlements are continued along the shore, but do not in general penetrate far inland. To give a general idea of the settlements on this southern division of the island, it may be observed, that from the Little Bras d'Or to Miray Bay on the eastern shore, and thence to the Grand River on the southern shore, the settlements are scattered along the coast at every available part, the population being composed of English, Irish, Scotch, and American loyalists, mixed together, who are equally engaged in agricultural pursuits as in the fishery; that from Grand River the whole western coast to Caribacou on the Gut of Canseau, the settlements are all composed of Acadians, engaged principally in the fishery, coasting, and boat-building; and that the Bras d'Or coast is occupied by Scotch settlements, whose population is certainly agricultural, though partially engaged in the fisheries.

The northern natural division of the island commences at Ship Harbour, on the Gut of Canseau, from which to Port Hood there is no con-

* Some years back I sailed from Quebec to Arichat, and thence to Halifax, in a small schooner which belonged to the former port, and was somewhat peculiarly circumstanced: she was called the *Mother,* was commanded by the *father,* and navigated by his *three sons;* on her next voyage she was wrecked, and the whole family unfortunately perished.

siderable harbour, although there are several inlets. The land on the whole of this coast is good, and thickly settled by Scottish emigrants, who have extended themselves four or five miles inland all the way, and are employed in agriculture. Port Hood is a spacious, safe harbour, fit for the largest vessels, and is the most important place in the northern division. The courts, &c. are held here, and it carries on a considerable trade in agricultural produce to Newfoundland. From Port Hood to Marguerite, on the Gulf Shore, the same line of Scottish agricultural settlements continues upwards of thirty miles along shore, and extends some distance back towards the interior. These form the largest series of continued settlements in the island. The coast is high and bold; there are no harbours except that of Mabou, which admits only small vessels. Lake Marguerite lies between the Gulf Shore and the Bras d'Or, from which Salmon River runs into Port Marguerite. The land on both sides of this river for several miles, and along the coast northward for sixteen miles more, as far as Chetecan, the most northern settlement on this shore, is entirely settled by Acadians. These people, although necessarily agricultural, still devote much attention to the fishery. There is a considerable village at Marguerite, and the Jersey markets have an establishment at Chetican, in both of which places a considerable trade is carried on.

Returning to the Bras d'Or coast of this northern division of the island, the next considerable places of settlement after St. George's Bay are the Basin and River Denis and Brooklesby Inlet; the former is a noble harbour, where the timber-ships load, and where a ship-yard is established, wherein good ships have been built for British owners. The whole coast is settled by Scotch emigrants. The land is every where fit for agriculture; and as the settlements do not extend far back from the shores, there is yet a considerable quantity of disposable land in these districts. The same observations apply, in short, to the whole coast—on the Straits of Barra, from Whycocomagh Basin, Bernakady Bay, and the numerous creeks, inlets, and rivers branching out from and falling into them, the land is every where of good quality, agricultural settlements are very frequent, and their population is fast increasing in numbers and wealth. Without the Bras d'Or, is St. Anne's Bay, by the French called Port Dauphin. This is a fine harbour, about eight miles

in length and three in width, and afterwards branching out into two extensive arms. The whole country around the bay is settled by Scottish emigrants, whose chief employment is agriculture, as well as the fishery. The settlements on this bay, though founded scarcely ten years ago, are now amongst the most flourishing in the island, and the population marked for its industrious habits. The only settlements on this coast farther north are the Niganish Bay and at Aspey Bay, where there are a few families engaged in the fishery. With the exception of these settlements, the northern division of the island, from St. Anne's Harbour on one side and Cheticamp on the other, to Cape North, is wholly unoccupied, and little known, but it is represented as containing a considerable quantity of good land perfectly adapted for settlement. At this, its northern extremity, the island is only eight miles in width from Cape St. Laurent to Cape North. The shore between these capes forms a crescent, and the land sloping down to the shores of the bay is represented as possessing an excellent soil.

The island of Cape Breton, forming the eastern barrier of the gulf of St. Lawrence, commands the usual, and indeed (with the exception of the circuitous route of the Straits of Belleisle) the only access from the Atlantic by the Gut of Canseau on the south, and the passage between this island and Newfoundland on the north. It is, in fact, from its relative situation, the key of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and being provided with excellent harbours, the naval power in possession of it will be the arbiters of the commerce of the Canadas, Prince Edward Island, and all the coast bounding that gulf.

CHAPTER VII.

Climate—Mines—Resources—Population—Agriculture—Fisheries—Trade.

The climate of Cape Breton is very similar to that of Nova Scotia, and is considered by the inhabitants to be quite as conducive to health and favourable to agricultural pursuits as that of any of the British-American provinces. The winter lasts from the beginning of November to the end of April. The cold is sometimes intense, and has been known at thirty-two degrees below zero; $\frac{0}{2\,0}$ is not uncommon, but the fluctuations are more frequent than on the continent; a partial thaw generally takes place every day, and the mercury, often, below zero in the morning, rises to sixty or seventy at noon. Frequent thaws of a fortnight's continuance are experienced in the winter, followed by renewed frost and snow, vicissitudes which render that season perhaps more disagreeable here than on the continental provinces. The summer months are usually dry and warm on the eastern coast, but rather moist on the western; fogs do not prevail in the eastern and northern parts of the island, but along the western and southern coasts they are more common. The mean heat in summer is about 80° in the shade, but it often increases to ninety-six (in the shade) and 120° in the sun. The spring, as in all cold countries, is short—the summer intensely hot—vegetation rapid—and autumnal maturity quickly succeeds; thus are three seasons all included between May and October. Planting and sowing take place in May—flowers are out in June—fruits in July—reaping engrosses August and September—all must be safe in October. On the whole the climate of Cape Breton is somewhat colder in winter and hotter in summer, more irregular, and therefore less pleasant than that of the neighbouring peninsula and provinces, although perhaps quite as favourable generally to health and agricultural productions.

The natural productions of this island are in all respects similar to those of Nova Scotia. The timber on the island is of a sturdy growth, and differs but little in its varieties and character from that of Nova Scotia; and it is every where very plentiful, and within reach of places of shipment.

The coal found in Cape Breton is of the best quality; a specimen has been carefully analysed, and found to contain only three-quarters of an unit per cent. of extraneous substance. Coal is traced in the western part of the island, on Inhabitants River, at Port Hood, and at Mabou. This field has never been worked or examined, but the indications are decided and numerous. The eastern, or Sydney coal field, is very extensive: it commences at Miray Bay, and follows the course of the shore all round to the Great Bras d'Or, being in length about forty miles, and averaging five miles in width. From a minute calculation, after deducting harbours, bays, and all other interpositions, it appears that there are 120 square miles of land containing available veins of coal. It is supposed the veins in many places run out into the sea ten miles from the shore. There are fourteen distinct veins, one over another, varying from three to eleven feet in thickness; and there are extensive works now carried on at Sydney Harbour and at Lingan by the lessees of the late Duke of York, Messrs. Rundell and Bridge. Gypsum is found in almost all parts of the island. In the Island of Boularderie it forms a cliff several miles in length, where large vessels may take it in. It is found at Bedique, at Whycocomagh on the River Denn, or Denis, at Barra Straits, at St. Anne's Harbour, at Aspey Bay, at Cape North, and at Plaister Cove on the Gut of Canseau, where great quantities have been annually exported. It is every where of the very best description, and may be conveyed immediately from the quarries on shipboard.

Several salt springs have been discovered; the principal at Bedeque, at Wagamatcook, at Whycocomagh, and other places on the Bras d'Or Lake. They vary in strength, producing from six to twelve per cent. of salt. Situated in the heart of the best fisheries of North America, and where coal is so abundant, the manufacture of salt promises to become hereafter a most valuable source of wealth to the colony.

Iron ore abounds every where in the coal field about Lingan, Sydney, &c., and at Cape North and Aspey Bay: specimens from the latter place have yielded sixty per cent. of pure metal.

The natural riches of this island seem to consist preeminently in its fisheries. There is no place along the coasts of America, with the exception of Newfoundland, where the fish is so abundant and so good, or which is so well adapted for taking and curing it. The fish, consisting of those varieties taken in Newfoundland—cod, herrings, mackarel, &c. swarm on the whole coast, and in all the harbours, exterior and interior. In fact, every farmer and settler in Cape Breton may, and in general does, become as much a fisherman as an agriculturist, uniting the two profitable occupations, drawing wealth alike from the land and the ocean.

The population of Cape Breton is, like that of Nova Scotia, a good deal mixed, being composed of Acadians, and people of Scottish, Irish, English, and Arminian origin. The most numerous are the Scotch, who spring principally from the Highlands. The Irish do not permanently settle in any considerable numbers, and the inhabitants of English descent are few. Next to the Scottish, the Acadians are the most numerous class; they are industrious and active, principally employed in the fisheries, preserving, but not in so marked a manner as in Nova Scotia, their own language, customs, and religion. The settlers from Scotland and of Scottish descent are equally noted for industry, uniting more than the Acadians do the occupations of farming and lumbering with the fishery. All the Acadians and the greater number of the Scottish are Roman catholics. Presbyterians are few in number, nor are the members of the church of England at all numerous. There is no public provision made to support the clergy of any denomination, and therefore every sect provides for its own pastors. From the absence hitherto of competent schools, there being merely one or two at Sydney and at Arichat, the native part of the population have been almost wholly without the means of becoming educated, and the population on the whole may be considered therefore as very badly provided with the means of acquiring even the first rudiments of education. The number of the inhabitants has been lately estimated as high as 30,000: in 1814 it was, upon a census taken that

year, rated at 8,000: it therefore appears to have more than trebled itself in about sixteen years. There are about 300 Indians still remaining in Cape Breton, which are included in the above-stated population: they are scattered on five small tracts of land reserved for them, upon which they grow maize and potatoes; some of them possess cattle, but their principal employment is hunting and fishing. They are generally stationary during the winter, remaining at their settlements; in the summer they wander along the shores, and skirt the inland waters of the island. All the distinctive traits of Indian character are softened down or lost, and they are a quiet, temperate race.

This island having been annexed to Nova Scotia in 1820, the government, laws, &c. are of course the same as in that colony. Indeed the laws and ordinances of Nova Scotia were, by an express act of the provincial legislature, extended to Cape Breton. It was erected into a county, and now sends two members to the House of Assembly; a number certainly not commensurate with its relative extent, population, wealth, and importance, in all which respects this island is probably equal to one-fifth of the whole colony, while its share of representation in the legislature is scarcely in the proportion of one-twentieth.

There existed a small revenue, arising from a duty of one shilling per gallon on imported spirituous liquors, collected before the island was annexed to Nova Scotia, which had been expended in local improvements, &c. That revenue, which continues to be exacted since the union, amounts to about four or five thousand pounds per annum, which sum is applied generally to the domestic purposes of the colony.

Agriculture is here quite in its infancy, and there are few persons whose pursuits are confined to that object, and none but the settlers who labour on their own lands find it answer at all. The soil, productions, and seasons are similar to those of Nova Scotia, and the system of farming less perfect, bears still a close analogy to that of the peninsula. The expense of clearing new land is about three pounds per acre, not including buildings of any kind. The wages of labour from twenty to thirty pounds per annum, besides board and lodging. Wheat is not very generally grown, but oats and potatoes are raised to a considerable extent, so

as indeed to afford a surplus of both for exportation. Live stock thrives as well as in the neighbouring colonies, and also affords a moderate surplus for export.

The colonists build all their own vessels in Cape Breton, and a few ships are annually built there for British owners. The number of registered vessels belonging to the island in 1828 was 340, varying from 30 to 200 tons; the average about fifty tons each. About fifty square-rigged vessels are built every year, besides schooners, shallops, and boats; the whole number of all descriptions is estimated at about 1,500.

The trade of the island is quite in its infancy: fish is the staple article of export. The principal establishments are at Arichat, Ship Harbour, Ardoise, Sydney, Menadon, St. Anne's, Marguerite, and Cheticamp. The mode generally is for the merchant to supply the fisherman with all necessaries, and take the fish in payment. The quantity of fish exported in 1828 amounted to 41,000 quintals of dried, and 18,000 barrels of pickled fish. Coal forms, next to fish, the largest article of export. The mines were for a long time worked on the part of the government; but since their occupation by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, the quantity raised and exported has been very considerably increased, and will be still more so: from 15 to 20,000 chaldrons are annually exported, principally to Halifax and the United States. The timber trade is not so active as it has been; the facilities for shipping it are decidedly greater than in any of the continental provinces, and the quality of the timber itself is not inferior to any; yet there are not more than twenty to thirty cargoes annually exported. The export of gypsum has also declined, but not from any want or difficulty in the supply, for, as before observed, it is found in vast quantities, of the choicest quality, and can be shipped with the greatest facility. There is a partial export of agricultural produce, live stock, potatoes, oats, butter, cheese, and some beef and pork, principally to Newfoundland.

The principal imports consist of flour, rum, molasses, and British manufactures. This trade, both export and import, is carried on with the British North American colonies, Great Britain, and the West Indies. The amount and value in 1828 were as follows:

Exports.

			£
Dry Fish	41,000 quintals.	Value of Exports to Great Britain	7,500
Pickled ditto	18,000 barrels.	British America	55,000
Coals	10,000 chaldrons.	West Indies	5,500
Potatoes	12,000 bushels.	United States	1,000
Oats	5,000 ditto.	Other places	10,000
Train Oil	2,200 barrels.	Total value of Exports	79,000
Live Stock	700 head.		
Timber	10,000 load.		

Imports.

			£
Flour	40,000 barrels.	Value of Imports from Great Britain	22,000
Rum	40,000 gallons.	British America	50,000
Molasses	30,000 ditto.	West Indies	3,500
British manufactures		Sundries	500
		Total value of Imports	76,000

Showing a balance of trade in favour of the island.

Sydney was declared a free port in 1828, a circumstance which will no doubt be of infinite advantage to the development of the resources, and increasing the trade and wealth of the island.

About ten miles north-east from Cape North lies the Island of St. Paul, a barren precipitous rock, upon which numerous ships have been wrecked, and thousands of lives lost. From the high importance that attaches to this island for navigators, it is expedient to insert the following important reports, made and grounded on the information of gentlemen of science and experience.

"H. M. Sloop Columbine.
"Halifax, 20th October, 1829.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to represent to you, that having landed on the Island of St. Paul's on the 16th instant, in order to determine its geographical position, assisted by Mr. Jauncey, admiralty mate, with a reflecting circle, sextant artificial horizon of quicksilver, and chronometer, No. 102, being compared with our standard on board, that it lies in lat. 47° 12′ 38″ north, and long. 60° 11′ 24″ west of Greenwich. It being the most ad-

vantageous place in my opinion of all others in or about this great thoroughfare of shipping to erect a light-house, I was very particular in examining its local situation, whether a landing could be conveniently effected so as to supply a light-house with stores, &c. In standing close to its north-west and north-east sides in the ship, where we had been led to believe there was an anchorage, we had no bottom, with seventeen fathoms, at a distance of two cables' length from shore: but it has two coves, one on the north-east and the other on the north-west side; there is no possibility of landing at the former, the rocks being perpendicular, but at the north-west cove, which is an indent of about two cables' length, and about three cables' length broad, there is a shelter for small vessels, with the wind from south-west southerly to north-east, in ten fathoms, at two cables' length from shore (then Cape Breton will appear over the west side of the cove), the depth gradually lessening to five fathoms close to the rocks. At the north-east side of this cove there is a small creek, large enough for a line-of-battle ship's launch (a vessel about ten tons), to lie well sheltered, where stores could be landed whenever a vessel could show herself off this side of the island. The surface of the hills is covered with stinted firs, and between them are patches of fioron grass, which would feed cattle. The great mass of the island is composed of floetz stone (the stratum vertical), which seems to crumble away, and not very good for building; but there are here and there veins of red gneise or granite, from six to ten feet broad, running across the island from north to south. At the head of the north-west cove is a fine run of fresh water. In approaching the island from south-east and north-west, it appears in three hills, the highest being in the middle. At the head of the north-west cove, and about half a mile north-east from the middle hill, and near the brook of fresh water, is the spot where we took our astronomical observations. On the top of this hill is the site I humbly recommend to have a light-house built, its elevation being 229 feet above the level of the sea by our measurement; therefore a light-house 100 feet high could be seen over the other hills and from every direction, and ships could run boldly for it, and never could pass on either side in the fair way without seeing it. A light-house in this island would also answer to distinguish it from the neighbouring land during snow storms

FIGURATIVE PLAN, & VIEWS,

of the Island of

St PAUL,

Entrance of the Gulf of St Lawrence.

Taken in Sept^r 1829 by COL.^N JOS.^H BOUCHETTE.

in Long.^de 60 11 24 } Var 28 15 W
Lat.^de 47 12 58 }

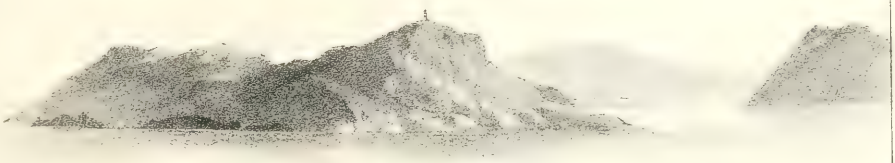
by JOHN JONES Esq.^r R.N

1829.

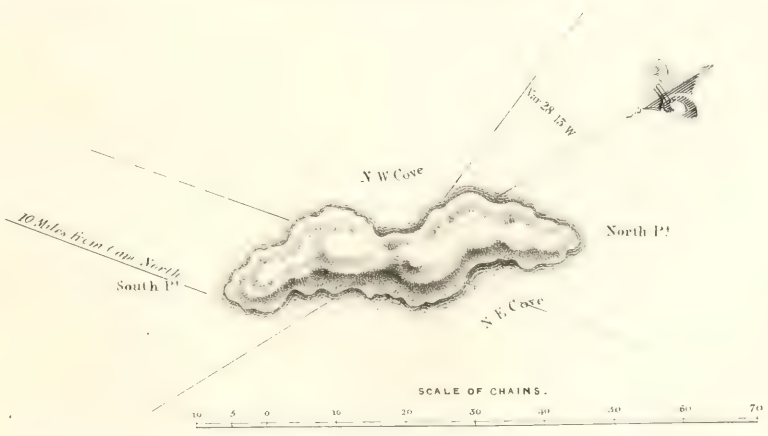
Isle of the Light House Summit 211ft 220 feet



St PAUL'S ISLAND bearing N.W by N distance 15 Miles



St PAUL'S ISLAND, bearing W.S.W distance 5 Miles



and hazy weather in the day, as well as its light at night; and if there was a great gun to be fired, or a bell to be rung at intervals in foggy weather, it would show its position, and enable a ship to shape her course accordingly. The want of this I have no doubt has been the cause of many shipwrecks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south coast of Newfoundland, and Cape Breton Island, together with the extreme inaccuracy of the latitudes and longitudes of the different headlands, which has been proved by minute astronomical as well as chronometrical observations made on the spot at the respective headlands under your orders.

"I have the honour to be,

"&c. &c.

"JOHN JONES,

"Master — H. M. S. Hussar."

"To Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart.
"Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c."

"The Island of St. Paul, according to the most correct accounts that have been procured, lies in a direction north 73° east by the magnet, or north 52° east, true, from Cape North, the north-east point of the island of Cape Breton, distance ten miles to the southern extremity, being in length about a mile and a quarter from north to south, and inclining to the eastward at the north end; and in average breadth about a quarter of a mile. The margin is rocky and precipitous nearly all round, indented on the north-east and north-west sides by two coves, in both of which boats may obtain shelter during the prevalence of certain winds. The cove on the north-west side affords a small and bold beach, about 150 feet long, where a landing may be effected, but generally with difficulty, by reason of the continual swell of the ocean. The interior of the island rises into three hills, the highest being nearly in the centre, and terminating in a square summit of about fifty feet on each side, and nearly perpendicular, which is estimated to be about 258 feet above the level of the sea. The surface of the island is in general rocky, with some spots of marsh or bog, which probably supply the fresh water found issuing from the rock. Stunted fir and white birch trees are the only products of the island, but some drift wood may be picked up. It is not known what animals, if any, inhabit the place.

"There is good anchorage all round the island, and close in shore, which circumstance enables vessels to lie there with any winds by shifting their stations as the wind and weather require—a mode practised by the privateers of the United States during the last wars. There are tolerably regular soundings off the north-west side, at the distance of half or three quarters of a mile; on the north-east side a bank lies off about three quarters of a mile, with from seven to eight fathoms of water. The general depth of the soundings round the island, half a mile from the shore, is from twenty to forty, but the water soon deepens to one hundred fathoms. The current runs generally about four miles an hour, about south-south-east. There is a plentiful fishery of cod and mackarel round the coast of the island, and also an abundance of seals.

"The situation of this island, in the very entrance of the great thoroughfare leading from the Atlantic to the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, together with the abrupt nature of its shore and the depth of the sea around, admitting a ship to run her jib boom against the cliff before she strikes the bottom; the frequent fogs and tempestuous weather; the uncertain currents; and, at the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the large bodies of ice; all these circumstances combine with the inaccuracy of many of the charts in general use, to render the island of St. Paul probably the most dangerous to shipping that is to be found on the coast of British America. It has been the scene of innumerable wrecks since the first settlement of the colonies, many, perhaps most of which, are only told by the relics strewed upon the rocks. So constant are these disasters, that it is the custom of the inhabitants of Cheticamp (a French settlement on the north-west coast of Cape Breton) to visit the island regularly every spring for the purpose of collecting the spoil. Human bones are to be seen scattered in various parts, and very lately fourteen large anchors were counted lying at the bottom of the sea near the shore. The destruction of life and property on this fatal spot has been incalculable. For the future it might doubtless be prevented, in great measure, by the erection of a light-house, provided with a great gun or a gong, to be used in foggy weather. The central eminence, already mentioned, appears to be the best site for this purpose. Stone

may of course be procured in abundance on the island, but timber, and probably lime, with all other materials, must be imported, and can be supplied from Cape Breton.

"The following vessels have been ascertained to be among the number that of late years have met their fate on St. Paul's Island:

"The Horatio, of London	1823
A ship from Prince Edward's Island	December, 1826
The Canada, of Aberdeen	1827
Duncan, of Hull	1827
Venus, of Aberdeen	1828
Ship, name unknown	1829

"Not many years ago a transport, full of soldiers and their families, struck on St. Paul's, and went down; the bodies floated into all the harbours along the north-east coast of Cape Breton. Two hundred perished.

"Sydney, Cape Breton, 23d June, 1829.

"(True Copy) J. LAMBLY, H M.
"Quebec, August 19th, 1829."

CHAPTER VIII.

New Brunswick—The Territory on the Banks of St. John's—Madawaska Settlements—York—Sunbury—Queen's County—King's—St. John's City and County—Harbours, Roads.

This Province is situated between the parallels of latitude 45° 5″ and 48° 4′ 30″ north, and between 63° 47′ 30″ and 67° 53′ of longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by the Bay of Chaleurs, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and by the river Ristigouche, which in its whole course from its source to its estuary in that bay, divides the province on the north from the county of Bonaventure, in Lower Canada: on the south by the bay of Fundy and Chignecto, which indenting from the Atlantic, separate it from Nova Scotia, Cumberland Basin, a deep inlet from the latter bay, and by the boundary line drawn from Fort Cumberland to Bay Verte, in Northumberland Straits, which separates the county of Westmoreland in this province from that of Amherst in Nova Scotia. Its eastern boundary being Northumberland Strait, which flows between it and Prince Edward's Island, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence: its eastern limit, commencing at Passamaquoddy Bay, is the river Scodie or St. Croix, the river Chiputnetikooh flowing into the former, and a chain of lakes, the principal of which is termed Grand Lake, extending north-westerly to the source of the Chiputnetikooh, thence by the boundary line separating it from the United States' province of Maine, and from Lower Canada. The difference between the British and American commissioners as to the position of this line, the decision of the King of the Netherlands, the umpire agreed to, and the considerations enforcing the view of the British commissioners, have been amply treated of in an earlier part of this work, and therefore require no further mention in this place. To this province also pertain the islands in the Bay of Fundy as far south as the 44° 36′ of latitude north,



the principal of which are Deer Island, Campo Bello, and Grand Monan. The superficial content of the whole province exceeds 27,704 square miles, comprising 17,730,560 acres.

In surveying this extensive and important portion of the British dominions, we are not guided by any of those continuous ridges of elevated land, by which nature itself separates one district from another, and which have divided and regulated some of our former descriptions. It is not less remarkable for all those grand features which stamp and characterize the operations of nature in this quarter of the globe, amongst them comprising many towering heights and precipitous elevations, but these being isolated and detached, rather claim our attention as they occur in following another species of division, than of themselves direct us in our general view of the province. As Mars Hill, however, is invested with a peculiar degree of interest, from the circumstance of its being the point fixed on by the British commissioners as the commencement of the range of highlands, forming the boundary of the United States, we will step a little out of our way to take a rather close survey of it. It is about five and a half miles to the west of the river St. John, about 100 miles above Fredericton. The mountain is about three miles in length, its lower base four and a quarter; it is very narrow and divided by a hollow near the centre; its highest elevation above the level of the sea is about 2000 feet, and about 1200 above the source of the St. Croix. The early part of the ascent is easy to the height of about half a mile, beyond which it becomes much more abrupt, and near the summit almost perpendicular. The prospect viewed from its crest is extensive and commanding, as it is the highest point in its vicinity. Immediately beneath stretches the vast forest of which the adjacent country is composed, whose undulatory swells, clothed with a brilliant green, resemble stupendous waves, the more elevated spots rising from the bosom of the others like towers above the ocean.

This conspicuous mountain lies west of and close to the meridian or exploring line, run from the source of the river Chiputnetikook, called the source of the St. Croix, and so determined by commissioners in 1798, and at which place a new monument or boundary was erected in 1817 (vide vol. i. p. 14), and from whence the

exploring line due north was run that year through the country, and passing east of Mars Hill at the distance of forty-one miles, and traversing the St. John at seventy-seven miles five chains, two and a half miles above and west of the great falls, and finally ending at the waters of the Ristigouche or Wagansis, at ninety-nine miles four chains. The year subsequent the same exploring line was prolonged forty-four miles beyond this point to the head waters of Mitis.

Having thus alluded to this extensive line traversing 143 miles and four chains of vast forests and wilderness, and intersecting in its course numerous rivers and streams, a few observations relating to the face of the country along its whole course may not be deemed unacceptable, also a table of barometrical and thermometrical observations, taken by us whilst running the line in 1817.

From the monument at the source of the St. Croix to Park's at Houlton Town, a distance of thirteen miles, the country is generally low, with the exception of a few gentle swells of land, becoming more conspicuous, however, in approaching Park's farm at Houlton town-road. From this fine elevated position the country can be viewed with great advantage, and especially the principal range of highlands, extending from Mars Hill west to the Catahden mountain, remarkable for its height and diversity of scenery, the land descending by gradual ridges and slopes towards Houlton town. The country from Park's to River Maduxnekeag is low and marshy, but in approaching the river the land rises, and its banks are high and steep, where the line traverses the river at seven miles north of Houlton town-road, which extends westward to a large bend of the river about five miles west of Park's farm, up to which place the author explored the river from its estuary in the St. John's.

This river has numerous windings, and spreads into several large and inferior branches. The chief fall is about three miles east of the exploring line, at which place there are falls of fourteen feet nine inches high, and a portage of sixty rods. It is rapid and shallow in many places, and contains numerous islands. Four and a half miles above the line are the settlements that connect with the Houlton town-road; from thence to Presq' Isle river the land ascends gradually, until approaching the river where the ascent is conspicuous. From the summit of the high banks of this river

Mars Hill is seen, bearing north 24° west, and a range of high lands stretching to the south-west, with other higher but more distant objects in the rear. From hence the land rises considerably, but on approaching Mars Hill it descends into a valley, until it again ascends at the river Goosequick immediately north of Mars Hill—then a most conspicuous ascent presents itself between the river and that of river des Chutes, which seems to connect with Mars Hill highlands. At this point highlands are seen at the distance of eight or nine miles in the direction of north-north-west and south-south-east; from hence the land ascends by gradual slopes towards the river Aristook, and where the line traverses the river there are two beautiful small islands, called Commissioners Islands; between this river and the St. John's, in the direction of the line, the land is extremely high, and more conspicuously so between the sixty-ninth and seventy-fourth miles, and like the other ridges of high land directs its course towards the south-south-west.

The generality of land throughout this large extent of country is of a good quality, fit for cultivation, and the timber is by no means inferior.

From the river St. John northward for a distance of about fourteen miles, the ascents and descents are not materially conspicuous, nor is the land of so good a quality as that south of the St. John, presenting however large tracts of pine ridges, also large swamps; the land again rises beyond the ninety-first mile on proceeding north, and is high in the vicinity of the Ristigouche or Wagansis, between which river and the head of the Grande River lies the Ristigouche portage, about seven miles in length, passing over fine elevated land, and strikes the head waters of the Grande River, which falls into the St. John below the Madawaska settlement.

This extensive line forms the base of a double row of American townships, laid out by the government of the province of Maine, seemingly granted for the support of agricultural societies, academies, colleges, &c.; these townships are named Westford, Groton, Houlton, Plantation, Williams, Framingham, Belfast, Limerick, besides one for the agricultural society. These eight townships are well situated, cover a fine tract of country, most abundantly watered by numerous branches

of the river Maduxnekeag and several small lakes: farther north along the exploring line are situated the townships of Portland, Bridgewater, Mars Hill, Durfield, and Westfield, composed of good land, and although uneven and mountainous, is fit for cultivation, and well watered by several branches of the river Presq' Isle.

There are at present some settlements in several of these townships, besides the chief one already mentioned, Houlton-town Plantation, and a road of communication is now opened from the Penobscot near Sunkaze stream, traversing diagonally a range of townships to the head of the St. Croix, and thence to Houlton-town, and is either continued or will be carried on to Mars Hill, opened as a military road; and as Mars Hill is a commanding position, it is probable the American government will avail itself of its advantages and position, and will occupy it accordingly.

Table of Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations, taken by the Author whilst running the Exploring Line northward from the Source of the St. Croix in 1817.

Date.	Place of Observation.	Time.			Weather.	Wind.	Barometer.		Thermom.	
		H.	M.	S.			Inch.	Thou.	D.	M.
July 10.	Long Island, 32 miles above St. John	12			rain	N.N.E	30	170	71	30
12.	Fredericton	12			..	..	29	970	84	
19.	At Eel River	11	30		..	calm	29	83	86	
20.	At Richard Smith's	10	15		..	S.W.	29	55	86	
23.	Near Houlton Town	10	20		clear	..	29	33	68	
..	Meduxnekeig Creek	9			..	..	29	50	66	30
..	Three miles on the Line	4	25		..	..	29	13	67	30
24.	Five and a quarter from the Monument	10	30		..	..	29	54	70	
..	Three from ditto	7			..	..	29	67	51	
27.	At Monument Camp	12			..	..	29	67	87	
..	Ditto	2	30		..	..	29	65	78	
..	Highland before Camp Ridge				..	..	29	660	77	
Aug. 3.	At Monument Camp	12			..	..	29	40	83	30
6.	One mile and a half from the Monument	6			..	calm	29	67	49	
..	Ditto at the Camp	1	45		..	S.W.	29	47	74	
7.	Ditto	6	40		..	..	29	65	60	
..	Ditto	12			.	calm	29	66	78	
8.	Ditto	9	15		cloudy	..	29	45	71	
11.	At Park's House	12			clear	N.W.	29	50	74	30
..	Ditto	5	40		..	calm	29	56	71	
12.	Ditto	8	15		rain	S.E.	29	48	60	
..	Ditto	5	10		..	calm	29	43	64	
13.	Ditto	12			..	..	29	45	65	

Date.	Place of Observation.	Time.			Weather.	Wind.	Barometer		Thermom.	
		H.	M.	S.			Inch.	Thou.	D.	M.
Aug. 14	At Park's House	6	25		fair	south	29	42	66	
..	Ditto	8	10		..	..	29	50	95	
..	Ditto	11			..	S.W.	29	50	90	
..	Ditto	12			cloudy	..	29	62	86	
..	Ditto	4	20		..	W.	29	38	81	
15.	Ditto	9	24		rain	S.W.	29	9	69	
..	Ditto	12	45		..	..	29	40	77	
..	Ditto	4	30		cloudy	W.	29		76	
16.	Ditto	6	3		clear	N.W.	29	32	58	25
..	Ditto	6	10		..	..	29	30	54	30
..	Ditto	8	39		fair	N.	29	36	70	
..	Ditto	12			..	..	29	36	72	40
..	Ditto	6	15		..	E.	29	36	64	30
17.	Ditto	8	55		cloudy	S W.	29	30	71	20
18.	At five mile Camp	8	30		..	calm	29	37	74	30
..	Ditto	12			clear	..	29	32	81	10
19.	Ditto	8	36		cloudy	E.	29	92	65	10
..	Ditto	12	20		..	calm	29	92	74	10
20.	Ditto	9	10		rain	..	29	70	63	25
..	Swamp	12			..	..	29	43	59	
21.	At the seven mile Camp	2	30		..	..	29	29	66	10
22.	Swamp	12			cloudy	..	29	25	62	
..	Bottom of hill	2			clear	..	29	27	66	10
..	Top of hill	2	15		..	..	29	6	66	40
..	Rise of hill	1			..	..	29	22	76	30
23.	At Park's	9	35		cloudy	W.	29	35	61	25
..	Ditto	1	30		..	N.N.E.	29	32	59	
..	Ditto	6	30		rain	N.E.	29	20	53	35
24.	Ditto	12			..	..	29	20	50	10
..	Ditto	7			..	..	29	30	46	10
25.	Ditto	7	22		fair	calm	29	41	57	
..	Ditto	1	30		..	..	29	41	64	10
..	On the rise	6	15		..	..	29	87	47	10
26.	Swamp	12	30		cloudy	west	29	81	67	5
27.	On the rise	7	45		fair	N.E.	29	88	55	
28.	At Maduxnikeag	6	47		..	S.W.	30	4	47	
..	Ditto	12			..	calm	29	98	70	50
29.	Twenty miles from the Monument	8	5		..	N.W.	29	79	56	40
..	Top of the ridge	12	15		..	calm	29	81	66	5
30.	On the Island of Madox	8			..	..	29	95	60	20
..	Thirty-two miles from the Monument	12			cloudy	..	29	95	64	35
..	Bottom of the hill	2	15		..	..	29	91	66	
..	Top of the hill	2	18		..	..	29	89	67	25
31.	Three miles from north branch	8			..	N.W.	30		51	30
Sept. 1.	Ridge, 28 miles from the Monument	7	30		..	..	30	2	43	30
..	Rise, 28½ miles from the Monument	12	40		..	..	29	90	66	10
2.	Thirty miles from the Monunmet	8			..	W.	29	85	59	5
..	Rise, 31 miles from the Monument	12	45		fair	calm	29	72	74	45
3.	Rise, 32 miles from the Monument	8			cloudy	N.E.	29	57	60	
..	Top of hill, 33m. 52 chs.	10	40		..	calm	29	50	68	30
..	Bottom of ditto	10	45		fair	..	29	55	70	
..	Bottom of hill, 34 miles	10	50		..	..	29	55	69	
..	Top of ditto	11			..	..	29	46	74	40

Date.	Place of Observation.	Time.			Weather.	Wind.	Barometer.		Thermom.	
		H.	M.	S.			Inch.	Thou.	D.	M.
Sept. 3.	Top of the hill	12	19		fair	calm	29	30	74	40
..	Bottom of ditto	12	30		..	..	29	61	74	50
..	North side of the river, 36 miles	12	50		cloudy	..	29	70	76	30
..	.. .. ..				..	..	29	38	72	30
..	36m. 52chs. 50lks. descent	5			..	..	29	45	71	30
4.	Camp	7			..	..	29	58	61	30
..	Rise, 37m. 37chs. 60lks.	11	45		clear	..	29	50	72	30
5.	Camp, 38m. 30chs.	9	5		rain	..	29	60	65	30
6.	.. .. ..	7	45		cloudy	..	29	79	57	30
7.	Forty-one miles Camp	9			fair	..	29	92	59	
..	Top of a ridge	11	15		..	..	29	94	59	30
8.	Camp north of the river	6	15		..	..	29	96	60	30
..	Top of a ridge	6	20		..	..	29	93	41	30
..	At a small creek	7	15		..	N.	29	92	40	
..	On a rise	7	40		..	..	29	75	50	
..	Ditto	7	50		..	..	29	72	50	
..	Top of a hill	8			..	..	29	71	51	25
..	Bottom of ditto	8	18		..	..	29	66	52	20
..	Top of a hill	8	30		..	N.E.	29	57	54	
..	Top of the mount	8	40		..	..	29	55	54	
..	Bottom of ditto	9			..	..	29	57	56	30
..	Bottom of a hill	9	16		..	N.	29	54	57	10
..	Top of ditto	10	30		..	.	29	50	66	
..	Bottom of a hill	10	45		..	..	29	96	64	10
..	Creek ditto	11			..	..	29	87	67	40
10.	45m. 20chs. from the monument	7	46		cloudy	S.	29	69	61	50
..	Top of a ridge	8	17		fair	S.E.	29	61	61	30
..	Ditto	9	38		..	N.	29	31	63	
..	Bottom of a hill	10	19		..	..	29	42	65	20
..	Ditto	10	52		..	N.W.	29	37	65	35
..	Top of a hill	11			..	N.E.	29	35	65	40
..	Ditto	11	9		..	..	29	32	66	
..	Top of the rise	11	49		..	..	29	32	66	10
..	Bottom of ditto, a creek	12	3		..	..	29	42	65	
..	Top of a hill	12	11		..	E.	29	37	65	30
..	Bottom of a hill	12	39		cloudy	S.	29	37	65	30
..	Top of ditto	1			rain	S.W.	29	37	65	10
..	Bottom of ditto	1	19		..	..	29	43	67	
11.	Forty-nine miles from the monument	8	27		fair	N.	29	62	55	40
..	Bottom of a hill	11	16		..	..	29	62	60	30
.	Top of a hill	11	25		..	..	29	50	64	
..	Descent	11	30		..	..	29	44	61	30
..	Top of an ascent	12	43		..	..	29	48	64	10
..	Swamp	3	41		..	..	29	57	63	30
..	Top of hill	3	50		..	..	29	51	64	
12.	Bottom	7	48		sultry	S.	29	40	61	30
..	Top	8			..	SE.	29	31	65	15
..	Bottom	8	22		..	..	29	42	60	25
..	Top	8	45		..	..	29	40	60	40
..	Bottom	9	17		..	..	29	48	63	
..	Top	11	47		..	..	29	53	67	
..	Bottom	12			..	..	29	65	67	30
..	Top	2	6		..	..	29	65	74	30

Date.	Place of Observation.	Time.			Weather.	Wind.	Barometer.		Thermom.	
		H.	M.	S.			Inch.	Thou.	D.	M.
Sept. 12.	Top	2	12		sultry.	S.E.	29	58	71	
..	Ditto	3	47		..	..	29	48	70	30
..	Bottom	4	12		..	S.	29	44	69	30
13.	Camp	7			cloudy	..	29	77	47	5
..	Rise	7	18		fair	N.E.	29	67	44	40
..	Top of hill	7	35		..	N.W.	29	53	43	30
..	Bottom of ditto	7	56		..	..	29	71	43	45
..	Top	10			..	..	29	76	49	25
	Ditto	1	20		..	strong	29	82	54	30
14.	Ristook Camp	12			..	S.W.	30	20	55	30
15.	On the line	2	45		clear	calm	30	20	62	
..	.. ..	4	7		..	S.W.	29	85	62	50
16.	On the line	9	10		cloudy	S.E.	29	80	62	50
..	.. ..	10	45		..	calm	29	75	63	
..	At the camp	5			..	..	29	57	70	
17.	Top of the mountain	10	15		..	S.S.E.	29	35	71	
..	Bottom of ditto	10	15		..	..	29	47	70	50
..	Ditto	1	5		..	calm	29	45	70	50
..	Ditto	3	10		clear	..	29	50	67	
..	At camp	3	10		cloudy	..	29	57	67	
18.	On the line	9	13		..	S.S.E.	29	40	60	
..	Bottom of a mountain	11	30		..	..	29	35	61	
..	Top of mountain	11	37		..	..	29	50	61	
..	Bottom of a mountain	1	18		..	..	29	37	62	
..	On the line	1	23		..	..	29	45	62	
19.	Camp	7			clear	calm	29	28	58	
..	Line	12			..	N.W.	29	65	62	
..	Ditto	3	15		..	...	29	70	60	
..	Camp	5	50		..	..	29	70	60	
20.	Ditto	8	11		..	calm	29	55	64	
..	Ditto	3	25		..	S.W.	29	53	63	
..	Top of hill	3	30		..	..	29	44	59	
..	.. ..	10	11		..	calm.	29	48	64	
..	.. ..	10	18			S.W.	29	55	63	30
21	70 miles 32 chains, at foot great rise	7	27	A.M.	cloudy	..	29	53	49	
..	Nearly rise of the hill	7	37		..	..	29	43	46	
..	Top of the hill	7	43		..	..	29	39	45	30
..	Still rising	8	10		..	..	29	38	45	30
..	Higher land east	8	23		..	..	29	36	46	
..	Supposed top of hill	8	36		..	..	29	34	44	33
..	.. ..	9	15		..	..	29	36	46	
..	Gradual descent	9	27		..	..	29	38	46	
..	Ditto	10			..	..	29	37	46	
..	.. ..	11	3		..	..	29	48	47	
..	.. ..	12	45	P. M	..	..	29	52	50	
..	.. ..	3	25		..	..	29	49	51	
..	.. ..	3	35		..	..	29	45	50	
..	Top of hill, near brook	3	45		..	..	29	46	48	
..	At brook	5	5		..	..	29	57	48	
22.	Top of hill before brook				..	..	29	39	45	29
23.	Bottom ditto				..	..	29	44	50	30
Oct. 1.	Top of rise	9	56		clear	N.W.	29	23	38	
..	Bottom	10	15		..	..	29	34	38	

Date.	Place of Observation.	Time.			Weather.	Wind.	Barometer.		Thermom.	
		H.	M.	S.			Inch.	Thou.	D.	M.
Oct. 1.	Camp	4	40		clear	N.W.	29	24	52	
2.	Ditto	7	45		..	calm	29	28	29	
..	Top	11	30		..	N.	29	16	54	
..	Bottom	12	40		..	..	29	15	55	
3.	Camp	8	7		..	calm	29	17	51	
..	Ditto	2			..	N.W.	29	17	51	
4.	Ditto	8	5		..	calm	29	17	32	
..	Top of hill	11	7		..	N.W.	29	20	51	
5.	Camp	8	7		cloudy	calm	29	10	50	
..	Top of hill	12	15		..	..	29	15	57	
..	Bottom	2	7		..	..	29	17	60	
..	Descending	3	10		..	..	29	13	58	
..	Camp	5			clear	..	29	16	57	
6.	Wagansis	10			..	..	29	21	56	15
..	On the line	9			cloudy	..	29	17	44	
..	At the Grand River	9	15		..	..	29	30	45	
..	Top of hill	3	55		..	..	29		56	
..	Bottom	4	10		..	..	29	11	55	
7.	Ditto	7	45		..	S.E.	28	81	57	
..	Top	8	40		rain	..	28	78	53	
..	Ascending	9	10		..	..	28	80	54	
..	Ditto	9	30		..	..	28	82	53	
..	Top	9	40		..	..	28	87	53	
8.	Camp	9	45		clear	N.W.	28	80	48	
..	Top	10	30		..	..	28	76	44	
..	Descending	12	40		..	..	28	83	49	
..	Top	12	57		..	..	28	85	52	
..	Ascending	1	17		..	..	28	83	52	
..	Ditto	3	15		..	..	28	82	45	
..	..	3	30		..	..	28	87	46	
..	..	3	40		..	..	28	80	45	
..	..	3	55		..	..	28	76	43	
..	..	4	5		..	..	28	85	43	
..	..	4	7		..	..	28	91	43	
..	..	4	12		..	..	29	5	44	
..	..	4	29		..	..	29	15	45	
..	..	4	29		snow	..	29	18	46	
9.	Wagansis	8	10		cloudy	calm	29	21	32	
..	..	9			..	N.W.	29		43	

The foregoing table is extracted from the field book of our operations as surveyor-general of the boundary under the treaty of Ghent, and it is inserted here with a view merely of showing the general state of the barometer and thermometer at the season of observation on that frontier of the province of New Brunswick, and not as a systematic series of remarks to ascertain heights, although taken with Inglefield's mountain barometer, which was used by us for that purpose upon that service.

On the opposite side of the St. John, at the distance of nine miles, is Moose mountain, nearly of the same height as Mars Hill; on the right lies the American plantation of Houlton, on the left the Restook range of mountains, and behind lie the lofty Katahdin and its subsidiary heights, stretching in the direction of the Penobscot. Mars Hill is a very conspicuous height from all the eminences in this vicinity.

In common with every portion of those regions, the province enjoys that grand advantage and distinguishing feature, abundant irrigation and water communication; not a section of it but is traversed and intersected by almost innumerable streams, whilst the greater rivers form accessible channels of intercourse from its heart to its extremities, and into the interior of the adjacent provinces; and bounded almost on two-thirds of its circumference by the ocean, it invites the commerce of the world. Vast plains, principally covered by immense forests of timber trees, forming in the early stages of colonization an important article of commerce, and indicating the richness and fertility of the soil, occupy the intervals between the scattered settlements; whilst the prosperous and flourishing appearance of the latter seem prodigal inducements to colonists to occupy the tracts of valuable land courting their acceptance.

The general face of the country may be described as composed of bold undulations, sometimes swelling into the height of mountains, and again subsiding to vale and lowlands, principally covered by noble forests, not so dense as to be inaccessible, diversified by occasional swamps, and tracts of level, settled, and cultivated country. The banks of the larger rivers for the most part disclose a country of the latter description, though in some places they are enclosed by lofty and precipitous rocks; whilst the abundance of inferior streams produces frequent slips or spaces of what is termed interval, which, overflowed by these during the wet season, become, at stated intervals, distinguished by extreme fertility. The borders of the rivers and the islets with which they abound furnishing extensive tracts of pasture, and flourishing crops of Indian and European corn, attest on multitudinous chosen spots the diligence of the husbandman, the general adaptation of the soil to the most profitable uses of agriculture.

As this province formed part of Nova Scotia up to a comparatively recent period, it is useless in this place to trace its history from an earlier date. It formed part of the territory granted by the charter of James I. to Sir William Alexander, and shared in all the vicissitudes of that possession, which have been noticed elsewhere, till 1784, when it was declared a separate province. In 1785, a separate constitutional charter was granted to New Brunswick, describing its limits, and Major-General Carleton was the first governor appointed. At this time the country was very thinly settled; its population being composed of merely a few French Acadians, who had clung to the soil through every difficulty and change of government, and some straggling settlers, whom the profits of the timber and fish trade had attracted from the New England States. Governor Carleton was invested with authority to locate the disbanded soldiers of the American war, and also the loyalists who had sacrificed to their fealty their former possessions; these laid the foundation of the present most advanced settlements. The strenuous efforts made by the first succeeding governors to improve the province, and the advantages held out by the timber trade, have, from time to time, drawn emigrants from Europe and America, which, together with the natural increase, have swelled the population to its present amount—large, indeed, as respects the extent of cultivated territory and its capabilities, but astonishing when we consider how few years back the entire province was but a vast unpeopled forest.

The following table will show the divisions and subdivisions of the province:—

Counties.	*Parishes.*	*Counties.*	*Parishes.*
York	Kent.	Sunbury	Lincoln.
	Wakefield.		Burton.
	Woodstock.		Magerville.
	Northampton.		Sheffield.
	Prince William.	Queen's County	Gage Town.
	Queensbury.		Hampstead.
	King's Clear.		Waterborough.
	St. Mary's.		Wickham.
	Douglas.		Brunswick.
	Fredericton.		

Counties.	*Parishes.*
King's County	Westfield.
	Greenwich.
	Kimpton.
	Springfield.
	Norton.
	Sussex.
	Hampton.
St. John	St. John, city.
	Portland.
	Lancaster.
	St. Martin's.
Charlotte	St. James.
	St. Andrew's.
	St. Patrick.
	St. David's.
	St. Stephen.
	Peanfield.
	St. George.
	Campo Bello.
	Grand Manan—Id.
Northumberland	Northesk.
	Alnwick.
	Newcastle.
Northumberland	Chatham.
	Gleneig.
	Ludlow.
	Nelson.
Westmoreland	Westmoreland.
	Sackville.
	Monkton.
	Hopewell.
	Dorchester.
	Hillsborough.
	Salisbury.
	Botsford.
Gloucester	Eldon
	Addington.
	Beresford.
	Bathurst.
	Saumarez.
Kent	Carleton.
	Harcourt.
	Huskisson.
	Dundas.
	Wellington.
	Liverpool.

As the principal settlements of this province are on the banks of the great rivers, and as, of these, the St. John's in every respect claims the pre-eminence, we shall, in our further account, trace the course of this river, noticing in succession the counties through which it flows, the towns, villages, and settlements on its banks, with all the other particulars of such counties as claim attention, and afterwards proceed to describe every other noticeable feature of the province, and the parts not comprised in our view of this most important tract.

This river intersects the province in or near latitude 47° north, and winds through it in something like a regular semicircle of about 220 miles in length, falling into the Bay of Fundy, in lat. 45° 20′ north. Its source is in the same chain of highlands as that of the Connecticut, in parallel of latitude not far north of the latitude of its estuary, whence it stretches northward beyond the forty-seventh degree, and then descending in a

south-easterly direction, traversing New Brunswick, and performing a total length of course exceeding 350 miles.

Beginning then at the north-western extremity of the province, where it is entered by this river, on the line prescribed by the British commissioners, and near the point where it receives the waters of the Madawaska, the first settlement we meet with is that of Madawaska, in the county of York.

This county is bounded on the north by the river Ristigouche, on the south by Charlotte county, on the east by the county of Northumberland, south-east by the county of Sunbury, and on the west by the province of Maine, from the source of the St. Croix to Mars-hill, on a due north line, and thence by the division line between this province and Lower Canada. It extends on both sides of the river St. John, to the boundary of Sunbury county, two miles below Frederickton, the shire town, and also the capital of the province.

The Madawaska settlement is chiefly composed of French Acadians, formerly settled in the neighbourhood of Frederickton, whither they had been located by the British Government; but the tenure of their lands being little better than sufferance, when it became desirable to locate the American loyalists and the disbanded soldiers of the American war, they were dispossessed by the government of Nova Scotia; and after the separation of the provinces, invested by the government of New Brunswick with the lands they now hold at Madawaska, as a compensation. This settlement, though considered within the boundary of Lower Canada, has always been subject to the jurisdiction of the government of New Brunswick, being contiguous to the latter province, whilst it was, till lately, separated by an almost impenetrable barrier of wilderness from the former. The land on both sides of the river here is exceedingly fertile, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, which is assiduously cultivated by the inhabitants, who, after grinding it into flour, send considerable quantities to the market of Frederickton, where it meets with a ready sale, at an abundantly remunerating price.

Continuing its south-easterly course, the St. John's receives, a few miles below this settlement, the waters of the Grand River, which flows from the northern extremity of the county of York; and at the distance



Drawn by Col. Bouchette

J. & C. Walker sculp.

The Great Falls on the River St. John, New Brunswick.

of about forty miles below this settlement are the Grand Falls. A sudden turn of the river, forming a little bay a few rods above the cataract, offers a safe and commodious landing-place for boats; immediately below this the river rushes with great fury over a rocky bed, till it is suddenly narrowed by the projection of the rocks; from the western side it rolls with irresistible impetuosity over their ledges, and is precipitated in a perpendicular line forty-five feet into a narrow basin of pointed rocks, amidst which it foams and rages till it escapes through a narrow rocky channel, over a series of declivities half a mile in continuance, enclosed on each side by craggy cliffs, overhanging its course, and almost completely intercepting the view. Below the whole series of cascades is another small bay, in which are collected such timbers as have been committed to the falls; for though the trees are sometimes ground to powder in the whirling abyss, or are sometimes tapered to a point, and frequently broken, yet the great saving of labour induces many to incur this risk, rather than drag their weighty commodities over a distance of 100 rods of hilly portage. This bay is the station where all boats proceeding up the river stop and commence the portage. From St. John's to this place flat-bottomed boats of twenty tons burden ascend, but above the falls no craft larger than canoes is used. A mile below this landing-place commences a succession of rapids, whirling in a narrow bed amidst craggy rocks.

The river then takes a course, with some involutions, nearly due south, bounded on either side by precipitous eminences or dense forests, whose solemn gloom has not yet been cheered by the busy hand of man. Here is an abundant and inviting field for new settlements to an immense extent; for whilst the growth of timber proves the fertility of the land, the vicinity of the river affords a ready intercourse with the capital of the province, and the situation being on the direct road from St. John's to Quebec renders a constant communication through it inevitable—advantages which are constantly attracting new settlers, and hence tending to a rapidly progressive amelioration.

About ten miles below the falls, on the eastern side, is the mouth of the Salmon River, and twenty miles lower still that of the Tobique River, which extending by a chain of lakes and inferior streams from

the immediate neighbourhood of the source of the south-west branch of the Miramichi, to which there is a portage, constitutes a communication entirely across the breadth of the province from west to east, from the St. John's to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The whole of the banks of this river are composed of good land, producing great quantities of the red pine, and affording fine slips of interval, whilst the islets in the river are most favourable for agriculture. A little above the mouth of the Tobique, on the opposite or western side, the St. John's receives the waters of the Ristook or Aroostook River, flowing from the interior of the state of Maine. The whole course of this river is considered to fall within the United States; there are, nevertheless, many British settlers on its banks, who are not restrained by this consideration from felling the timber. Hence the St. John, pursuing the same southerly course, is entered on the same side by the River des Chutes, and continuing the same direction to the point where it receives the Presqu'isle, on the same side the stream, winds through a chain of highlands, well settled on both sides by the disbanded soldiers of the 8th, 98th, and 104th regiments of the West India rangers and New Brunswick fencibles, and exhibiting every appearance of good cultivation and prosperity. Near the confluence of these rivers, on the western side of the St. John's, and on the south of the Presqu'isle, is a military post, situated on an elevated plain, and commanding an extensive view of the adjacent country. The settlements on the St. John's to this point constitute the recently erected parish of Kent, so called in compliment to His late Royal Highness the duke of Kent.

We have now entered the parish of Wakefield, which extends on both sides of the river in a southerly direction from the Presqu'isle to the adjoining parishes of Northampton on the east and Woodstock on the western side of the river. Wakefield settlement was originally begun by a few individuals who had drawn bad lots in the parishes below, and were tempted by the superior quality of the soil to move further up; the military post at the Grand Falls above them, and that at Presqu'isle, securing them from all dread of interruption by the Indians. They were considerably reinforced by a number of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the late New Brunswick regiments when those corps were

disbanded, and who were induced to prefer this location with a view to rendering the main route to Canada more easy and safe. The settlement generally, and especially those parts nearest the river, is in a very tolerable state of cultivation, which is rapidly extending towards the interior.

We now reach Woodstock on the western bank. At the upper or north-westerly extremity of this settlement, the Meduxnikeag River empties itself into the St. John's, at the distance of about fifty miles from Frederickton. This is a broad rapid river flowing in almost innumerable branches through the woody highlands, which form part of the disputed territory. It is here that the more grand and sublime features of the scenery of the St. John soften into the beautiful and the picturesque. The towering and abrupt eminences, the precipitous crags, the darksome and unpenetrated forests here open into smiling plains and cultivated farms; and the numerous beauties which nature has lavished on the scene, heightened by the hand of art, enrich the landscape with the cheering prospect of human comfort and prosperity. The land on both sides of the river is here well cultivated, whilst the numerous islands that stud its surface yield large quantities of hay. From this place to St. John's the river is navigable for rafts of all kinds of timber, here produced in almost inexhaustible profusion; and though the rapids may occasion some little addition to the labour, they offer no danger either to rafts or boats going down to the sea. The lands of this settlement are throughout excellent; they extend about thirty miles on the western bank of the river to Queensbury, and are traversed about the centre by the Eel River: the settlement is provided with a handsome church.

Although the present settlements are principally confined to the banks of the river—a situation invariably chosen by early settlers—they comprise a vast extent of country stretching westward and northward to the American line, the whole of which has been ascertained by explorers, as well from the quality of the timber it produces, as from other circumstances, to be equal in quality of soil to that already cultivated. The woods are open and easily traversable.

The parish of Woodstock, as well as the opposite one of Northampton, was established upon what were termed the upper blocks of land, laid out after the last American war for the officers and men of the

disbanded provincial regiments; but few of those to whom lots in a situation so remote devolved felt inclined to take possession of them. The establishment of the upper posts, however, having removed all apprehension of injury or depredation from the Indians, the settlers proceeded with a degree of alacrity which has been abundantly rewarded; and this district, which some years back was so wild and solitary as to be dreaded by travellers between New Brunswick and Canada, now affords convenient accommodation, and exhibits a scene of industry and cheerfulness. On the opposite shore is the parish of Northampton, to which most of the preceding remarks will apply: in produce and fertility it is similar to Woodstock, was similarly settled, and enjoys the same advantages.

The next parish to Woodstock on the northern bank of the St. John's, which from the Meductic rapids, between the parishes of Woodstock and Northampton, takes an easterly course, is Prince William. In this parish the land does not boast the same agricultural advantages that are met with in others, insomuch that the officers and men of the King's American dragoons, who were the original settlers, after making some considerable efforts to reclaim it, abandoned the attempt. It is wrong, however, to decide prematurely on the capabilities of soil; some of the most industrious and persevering, who chose to remain, have succeeded in producing tolerably good farms. The settlements here extend backwards to the Lake St. George, on the margin of which are several flourishing establishments. From this lake the river Pockuock discharges itself into the St. John's over a tremendous fall occasioned by the rocks and precipices that hem it in and narrow its channel.

On the opposite side of the river we find the parish of Queensbury, originally laid out for the Queen's Rangers, who have made so good a use of their advantages as to raise considerably more grain than they can consume; they have also erected many mills, and made meritorious exertions in clearing roads through their settlement.

Adjoining Queensbury, in pursuing the easterly course of the river on the southern bank, is King's Clear, which extends to the parish of Frederickton. It was first settled by the second battalion of New Jersey volunteers, many of whom still remain, and its vicinity to Frederickton has induced a number of gentlemen to settle in it. The front lots are

almost universally under cultivation. Another advantage enjoyed by this parish and that on the opposite bank of the river, which indeed is shared by the parishes before described, is the multitude of islands and strips of interval* with which the river abounds. The whole of these being annually overflowed by the river produce rich crops of grass and Indian corn. The principal islands are St. Anne's, Savage, and Sugar. At the foot of Savage Island, about six or seven miles above Fredericton, are the last rapids in our course towards the sea.

Opposite to King's Clear and Fredericton, on the north bank of the river, extending from the boundary of Sunbury County to that of the parish of Prince William, is St. Mary's, now divided into two parishes, one of which is named Douglas (in honour of the late lieutenant-governor),† which extends northward to the boundary of Northumberland and the source of the south-west or main branch of the Miramichi. It is traversed by two considerable rivers, the Madamkeswick and the Nashwak, which latter communicates by a portage with the Miramichi, thus affording an outlet into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On the banks of the first river is the settlement of the York volunteers, and on the latter that of the forty-second regiment. The whole space between these two rivers is thickly settled and well cultivated; nor are the settlements confined to the front lots on the St. John's—they extend up both sides of the Nashwak to a distance of thirty miles, and boast a quality of soil equal to any in the province. There is also a settlement called Cardigan, in the rear of those on the Nashwacksis, formed by a number of families from the place of the same name in Wales, located by government in 1819. Though the navigation of the Nashwak is considerably interrupted by shoals and rapids, the inconvenience is compensated by a good road, running parallel with the river, to the portage before mentioned.

* As this is a word constantly occurring in these descriptions, it may be as well to explain the sense in which it is usually used. It applies to land so situated with respect to some adjacent stream or streams as to be occasionally overflowed by them, and thus to enjoy the advantage of alluvial deposits.

† General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. This distinguished officer has done much for the province over the administration of which he was appointed to preside; and we note with satisfaction the nomination of an equally distinguished general officer, Sir Archibald Campbell, as his successor in that government.

We have now arrived at Frederickton, the seat of government and capital of the province, situated on the west side of the river, which again takes a more southerly direction, in latitude 45° 57′ north, 66° 46′ longitude west, and eighty-five miles distant from the sea-coast at St. John's. The situation of the town is peculiarly favourable, being on a flat fronting the river, which is here three-quarters of a mile wide, and, making an elbow, encloses the town on two sides, whilst on the land side the plain is likewise enclosed by a chain of hills, and opposite to it the Nashwak rolls its broad stream into the St. John's. To this point the river is navigable for vessels of fifty tons, and the town hence becomes the chief entrepôt of commerce with the interior, receiving and distributing large quantities of British merchandise, whilst the timber and lumber from the upper district are here collected before they are floated down to St. John's for exportation. The town is laid out in blocks of a quarter of an acre square, of which there are eighteen. The streets are disposed rectangularly, some of them being a mile in length, and for the most part continuously built, though the houses are chiefly of wood and of very irregular heights. The public buildings consist of the province hall, where the Provincial Assembly and Courts of Justice assemble; the offices of the surveyor-general and secretary of the province; the barracks, with adjacent storehouses; the county court-house, which is also the market; one church; three chapels for baptists, methodists, and catholics; a gaol; and a meeting-house of the kirk of Scotland. To these have recently been added a handsome college, of which we have given a view. The government house is a handsome building of three stories, with one wing and a circular stone portico; it is situated in a pleasant park, at the upper end of the town, and near the banks of the river; but though a creditable and comfortable building, it hardly comports with the resources and consequence of the colony, and will most likely be soon superseded by something still more worthy His Majesty's representative in that flourishing province. The accompanying correct view, for which, as well as for other views in New Brunswick, we are indebted to the politeness of an accomplished young lady, will give a better idea of its pretensions than any description of ours could do. The public institutions of Frederickton are a public library, a savings' bank, the Frederickton Emigrant Society, the New Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society,



a branch of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, the Bible Association of the city and its vicinity, and a branch of the Methodist Missionary Society.

The town is surrounded by a level plot of lowland extending over a surface of about four miles by two, on the sides not immediately bordering upon the river. It was founded by Sir Guy Carleton in 1785, shortly after the erection of New Brunswick into a separate province. It forms an admirable central depot for military stores, being eighty-five miles from St. John's, ninety from St. Andrew's, about as distant from Northumberland, 140 west of Fort Cumberland in Westmoreland, and from the upper settlement at Madawaska, about the same distance.

This concludes our account of the county of York, the population of which by the last returns was as follows:

Parishes and Settlements.	*Total Amount of Men, Women, and Children in* 1824.
Madawaska to the Great Falls	2297
Kent	2297
Wakefield	1010
Woodstock	816
Northampton	568
Prince William	545
Queensbury	716
King's Clear	832
St. Mary's	972
Frederickton	1849
	11,902

The content of the county is estimated at 7,848 superficial statute miles, and it returns four members to the General Assembly.

Next in our progress down the St. John's, which from Frederickton assumes a south-easterly direction, occurs the county of Sunbury, lying on both sides of the river, bounded on the north-west by the county of York, north and north-east by that of Northumberland, south by Charlotte County, and south-east by Queen's County. It contains four parishes —Mageeville and Sheffield on the north-east, and Lincoln and Burton on the south-west side of the river. The two first may perhaps be deemed the most productive tracts of the province. They are subject to the

same inconvenience that we have already noticed as incidental to the islands in the St. John's, viz. of being annually overflowed; but the consequence of this irrigation is so abundant a fertility as induces settlers to give it an eager preference. It is impossible to conceive a scene more luxuriant than these tracts exhibit in the season of harvest. Scarcely an unimproved spot is to be found on either bank of the river for twenty miles below Frederickton, the whole of which tract is connected by a good carriage road. These parishes have also the advantage of a string of islets in their front, productive as their own lands—more so it is scarcely possible they should be; and in their rear lie two lakes, the Magnapit and the French Lake, both abounding with fish. Mageeville possesses a church with a resident pastor; and in Sheffield are two meeting-houses, each having a domiciled minister.

On the opposite or south-westerly side of the river lie the settlements or parishes of Lincoln and Burton, separated by the Oromocto River, which flows in a north-westerly course from the lake of the same name, in the rear of the parish of King's Clear, till it reaches the St. John's at this point. Both these parishes are situated on highlands, with valuable slips of interval, the whole of which are in a high state of cultivation, besides considerable tracts of wild meadow, annually overflowed, producing an abundance of coarse grass and valuable pasturage for cattle. The settlements are by no means confined to the frontage of the St. John's, but extend on both sides of the Oromocto to a considerable distance inland. Abundance of materials for ship-building are found in the neighbourhood of this river; several large vessels have been constructed at its mouth, and large numbers of masts are annually sent to other parts of the country. The soil is also considered favourable to the production of flax and hemp. Burton has a church at the mouth of the Oromocto, the duty of which is performed by the rector of Mageeville, as also a court-house for the county courts. In the middle of the St. John's, opposite these parishes, are Oromocto, Middle, Major's, and Ox Islands.

The county of Sunbury is computed to contain 40,000 acres of pasture and tillage ground, and upwards of 20,000 of meadow land. It sends two members to the General Assembly. Next to Sunbury, and where the river again takes a more southerly course, is Queen's County, extending on both sides of the river, and bounded on the north-west by

Sunbury, on the north by Northumberland, on the north-east by Kent, on the south-east by King's County, on the south and south-west by Charlotte County: it contains four parishes—Gazetown and Hampstead on the south-east of the river, and Waterborough and Wickham on the other. Of these, Gazetown is the shire town, for which a plat of lands has been appropriated and laid out on Grimross Creek, about half a mile from where it communicates with the St. John. It has a handsome church with a resident clergyman, a court-house, and a gaol. The creek is about thirty or forty rods in width, and extends about three miles from the river, where it widens, and forms two lakes several miles in circumference, affording a secure and excellent harbour during the breaking up and running of the ice in winter, having depth of water sufficient for vessels of any burden that can navigate the river St. John. Another important advantage is its vicinity to the Washedamoak and Grand Lakes, on the north-east side of the river, by the former of which a communication is afforded to the north-east extremity of the county of Westmoreland, thence by the Petcondiac River to Chignecto Bay, or by the Shediac to Northumberland Straits; it is also the central station between Frederickton and St. John. A new parish has recently been erected in the rear of Waterborough and Wickham, called Brunswick, which comprises the settlements on the banks of the Washedamoak River. The produce of this county is various, comprising wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, beans, flax, potatoes, and other common esculent roots and ordinary vegetables, all in the highest perfection. It affords abundant sustenance to horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and from the excellence of its pasture produces a considerable quantity of butter and cheese. It is also believed that hemp might be most successfully cultivated in this district on the rich slips of interval and other fertile tracts; the want of persons skilled in the culture of that article, as well as the numerous other products offering tempting compensation to the farmer's care, have hitherto prevented its being produced in any considerable quantity. Timber of every description applicable to ship-building, such as masts, spars, &c. are also furnished by the woodlands in large quantities. Several ships, brigs, and schooners, have annually, for several years past, been

built in this district, the workmen being supplied with provisions by the inhabitants. Fish is also plentifully produced.

The Grand Lake, a conspicuous feature of this district, is situated in the parish of Waterborough; it is about thirty miles long and three miles broad, and its entrance lies at Jemseg, opposite to Gazetown. At this port is a depot of provisions for the accommodation of troops passing betwixt Frederickton and Fort Cumberland. On this lake and on the two creeks, named respectively Coal Creek and Newcastle, both emptying themselves into its basin, are extensive veins of coal, lying a few feet above the level of the water, and running horizontally and parallel thereto; they are worked by mines, and considerable quantities consumed by blacksmiths and other manufacturers, but they are not found to burn well in grates. A little further to the east, and opposite to Long Island, is the Washedamoak Lake, of dimensions nearly equal to the Grand Lake, and like it communicating with the St. John by a narrow water channel, navigable at the driest season of the year for such vessels as are usually employed in the main river. There is a communication between the Grand Lake, the Magnapit Lake, and French Lake, on the banks of all which there are several flourishing settlements.

At the head of the Grand Lake enters a large stream, called Salmon River, flowing in different channels from the neighbourhood of the Miramichi and Rictubuctoo Rivers, with both of which there are communications by easy portages of from three to seven miles. Rugged as was the wilderness on which the settlements of this county were originally made, scanty the number of labourers who would undertake to reclaim them, and ill provided with means as those settlers were, being principally composed of indigent American loyalists with large families, the number of well-cultivated farms, with neat dwelling-houses and well-stocked barns, thriving orchards, numerous flocks and herds, and large exports, prove not only the patient industry of those who have raised an oasis in the desert, but also the fair and fruitful field still open to the cares and exertions of others. This county contains about 1,520 square miles, and it sends two representatives to the General Assembly.

Next on the descent of the St. John, the long reach of which takes

a rather westerly direction, whilst the Bay of Belle Isle stretches up into the country towards the north-east, occurs King's County, bounded on the north-west by Queen's County, on the north-east by Westmoreland, on the west by Charlotte County, south and south-east by St. John's County. It embraces the whole of Belle Isle Bay, the long reach of the St. John, and the estuary of the Kennebecasis, including Long Island and Kennebecasis, and comprises seven parishes—Westfield, Greenwich, Kingston, Springfield, Norton, Sussex, and Hampton. The largest of these is Kingston, which is quite a peninsula, enclosed by the long reach and Belle Isle Bay on the north-west and south-west, and by the Kennebecasis on the south-east, communicating with the main land only in a north-easterly direction, where it adjoins the parish of Sussex. In the centre of this parish a plat has been laid out for a town, which already can boast a handsome church, with a resident minister, a court-house, and a number of neat buildings. Kingston does not enjoy that degree of fertility which characterizes some of the neighbouring tracts; for though almost surrounded by water, it is not intersected by that abundance of streams which produces interval-land. The parishes of Sussex, Norton, and Hampton, lying on the north-east side of the river, are better cultivated and more productive; the two former are traversed in their whole length by the Kennebecasis, which takes its source amidst the highlands that bound Sussex Vale, in the immediate neighbourhood of the source of the Petcondiac. Hampton is likewise intersected by the Hammond River and its various branches, till it loses itself in Darling Lake, communicating with the spacious estuary of the Kennebecasis. But perhaps no part of this tract of country has exhibited a more rapid improvement, or can boast a more substantial degree of prosperity, than the parish of Sussex. A few years back, and it was the most forlorn and dreary part of a vast desert, exhibiting no other marks of the hand of man but the trunks of enormous pines encumbering the ground, blackened by fire, and lying in heaps: persevering and active industry have now transformed it into a lovely and luxuriant valley, smiling with abundant harvests and rich pastures; numerous houses, barns, and other domestic establishments attest the prosperity of the inhabitants, whilst their roads, bridges, and public works evince their public spirit. At Sussex Vale is a decent

church, erected by the inhabitants without any assistance from government; also a handsome academy for the purpose of civilizing and educating a certain number of Indians. The River Kennebecasis is navigable twenty miles for vessels of any burden, thirty miles for vessels drawing seven feet water, and thirty miles more for flat-bottomed boats. The produce of this county consists of the same articles enumerated in our account of Queen's County, and in equal abundance. Numerous large vessels are also annually built on the Kennebecasis, and the vicinity of St. John's affords a ready outlet for every species of merchandise. A high road runs from Kingston, nearly parallel to the Kennebacasis and Petcondiac Rivers, at a short distance from their banks, through Sussex Vale into the head of Westmoreland. Fifty miles from the mouth of the Kennebecasis are two large quarries of gypsum. This county contains about 1,335 square miles, and it sends two representatives to the General Assembly.

We now come to the county of St. John, the last on the line of the river, being bounded on its whole length south and south-easterly by the Bay of Fundy, on the north and north-west by King's County, on the east by Westmoreland, and on the west by Charlotte County. It is divided into four parishes—that of the city of St. John, the parishes of Portland and Lancaster, and that of St. Martin's. A few miles above the city of St. John the river is contracted from the spacious opening of Kennebecasis Bay, and its channel runs over and amongst a bed of rocks, which seem as if, having been undermined by the current itself, they had been detached from the land, and had fallen into it. These constitute what are termed the little falls, which, though there is no considerable descent, occasion a tremendous roaring and foaming of the river, from the narrowness and rudeness of the channel; shortly beyond, the river forms the Harbour of St. John, and falls into the Bay of Fundy in latitude 45° 20′ north.

The city of St. John is situated on a peninsula projecting into the harbour, at the mouth of the river of the same name; its latitude 45° 20′ north, longitude 66° 3′ west. It stands on rugged, rocky, and uneven plots of ground, the general character of that in its vicinity, and contains about 700 houses. The streets are laid out at right angles, and in many parts display fine ranges of building, which are now principally of brick.



Day & Haghe lith.r to the King 17 Gate St Lane and 1

ON THE TERRACE, NEAR ST. NORTH.

Considerable pains have also been taken to level and smooth the rugged rocky surface, so that there is now a good carriage road through most parts of the city, though it occasionally is carried up rather steep ascents. The city is divided into what are called the upper and lower coves by a projecting rock, the latter of which is the more backward in improvement; government however, by building a new range of barracks on the point, have materially contributed to better its appearance. The principal of the wharfs and warehouses are situated in the upper part of the city, where consequently the traffic is most considerable.

"The city of St. John contains two churches, on the eastern side of the river, one of which is neatly finished and has an elegant organ; a handsome kirk, belonging to the members of the church of Scotland; a catholic chapel, two methodist chapels, and a neat baptist meeting-house. The other public buildings are a poor-house, a gaol, a marine hospital, two handsome ranges of barracks at the lower cove, with government store-houses, &c.

"A square near York Point, reserved for a market, has an old building in the centre, the upper part of which has served for many years as a court-house, and the under part as a flesh-market; a fish and vegetable market having been lately built contiguous to it, at the edge of high-water mark, and a handsome flesh-market in the lower cove, which are well supplied. King's-square is situated on the height of land in King-street, and is reserved for public use. It is a very pleasant situation, commanding a fine view of the city and harbour. It is in contemplation to erect a court-house on the east side of this square, on a liberal scale. Queen's-square is situated in Duke's Ward, and is also reserved for public purposes.

"The public seminaries in St. John's are a grammar school, the Central Madras School, and a number of Sunday schools. There are two public libraries in the city, a vaccine establishment, three printing-offices, with the following religious, humane, and useful societies:— a branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society; St. John Sunday School Union Society; St. John Religious Tract Society; St. George's, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's Societies, instituted for the purpose of aiding their re-

spective countrymen in distress; New Brunswick Society for the Purpose of Improving the Breed of Horses, and other Cattle; Female Benevolent Society for the Relief of Indigent Females, and a branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

"A provincial Bank is established here, with a capital of £30,000, increased by an act of the legislature of 1825 to £50,000. A Marine Insurance Company and a Water Company have lately been incorporated; the latter is not yet in active operation. There is a Chamber of Commerce for the regulation of the trade of the city, and a Savings' Bank for depositing the small savings of the labouring classes. Carleton, on the opposite side of the river, is comprehended in the limits of the city. It is situated on the point fronting Navy Island, and comprises the ruins of old Fort Frederick. It contains a neat church, a meeting-house, with several fine buildings.

"St. John being an incorporated city is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, with an equal number of assistants, under the style of 'The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John.' The other officers are a sheriff and coroner (who likewise act for the county), a common clerk, a chamberlain, a high constable, six inferior ones, and two marshals. The mayor, recorder, common clerk, sheriff, and coroner are appointed by the governor, and hold their offices during his pleasure, from year to year. The aldermen, assistants, and inferior officers are chosen annually by the freemen of the city; the chamberlain is appointed by the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and assistants in common council. The mayor appoints the high constable, marshal, criers, porters, bellringers, &c.

"The mayor or recorder, with three aldermen and three assistants, constitute a common council, with power to make laws, ordinances, &c., which are to remain in force for one year only, unless confirmed by the governor in council. They also constitute a court of record, or inferior court of common pleas, for the city and county of St. John. The mayor by virtue of his office possesses extensive powers, such as making free citizens, regulating the markets, &c.; and the aldermen are justices of the peace for the county as well as for the city of St. John. The corporation have at their disposal an annual revenue of about £2000 for the

improvement of the city. It must, however, be observed, that no great attention has yet been paid to ornamenting the city. A few seats have, however, lately been begun on the marsh near the city, which will soon make an alteration in the appearance of the suburbs *."

The port of St. John, the principal harbour in this county, and indeed on the whole line of coast, is convenient and safe, and sufficiently deep and spacious to accommodate a considerable number of vessels. About the centre of the entrance is a small island, called Partridge Island, on which is situated a light-house, and further in the harbour a bar, extending across from the western side beyond the point of the peninsula on which the city stands. This bar is furnished with a beacon; it is entirely dry at low water, though in the channel there is a sufficient depth for large ships. Within the harbour is a valuable fishery, in which are annually taken from 10 to 15,000 barrels of herrings, from 2 to 3000 barrels of salmon, and from 1 to 2000 barrels of shad. A profitable cod fishery might also be carried on without its limits, but little care has hitherto been bestowed on this object. The ebb and flow of the tide in this harbour is from sixteen to twenty-four feet perpendicular; and one of its most important advantages is, that in the most severe winter it is free from the encumbrance of ice.

The imports into this city consist chiefly of British manufactures and colonial produce; the exports, lumber, fish, furs, lime, with which the rock forming the basis of the town abounds, masts, spars, and other timber, in such proportions as are pointed out in another part of our account of the province. The fortifications in and near the city are not important; the principal is Fort Howe, situated in the parish of Portland, about a mile distant from the centre of the city, mounting about six pieces of from six to eighteen pound calibre, and two small mortars. There are likewise three small block-houses—one near the fort, another near the King's-square, in the centre of the city, and a third at the point below it, mounting a few guns and mortars.

* "Sketches of New Brunswick, &c. By an Inhabitant of the Province. St. John, 1825."

Near the last-mentioned block-house are three small batteries called Prince Edward, Fort Frederick, and Grave-yard; upon the height, beyond Fort Frederck, a fourth block-house has been erected; the whole mounting about twenty guns of from six to twenty-four pound calibre, and a few mortars and howitzers: there is also a small fort on Partridge Island, furnished with two or three guns. Near Fort Howe is a range of very old barracks, with a commissariat store-house and fuel-house, from which extends a wharf, where vessels drawing no more than seven feet water may at high tide discharge their cargoes along-side, but for the unloading of all others scows or boats must be used. In the neighbourhood of the city are five saw and two grist mills, which are a great accommodation to the inhabitants; and also an extensive salt marsh, partially diked, the convenience of which is materially felt. The artillery barracks are in the city, in the main street, near the lower cove; the ordnance stores front upon Union-street, near the upper end of the town. The city of St. John's is plentifully supplied from the adjacent counties with all kinds of butchers' meat, vegetables, fruit, poultry, and wood during the summer months, and before the formation of the ice, and whilst it is sufficiently formed to afford a means of communication; during the spring months the supply is less abundant. Fish is generally rather scarce.

The other parishes of this county are but thinly settled, the habitations being principally confined to the sea-coast, where the advantages of the harbours make them a medium of communication with the interior. The principal harbours of this county, besides that of St. John, are Quaco, situated about forty miles north-easterly from St. John, up the Bay of Fundy; Manawaganiche, in the same bay; the Musquash Cove; the Dipper and the Little Dipper Harbours, situate a few miles to the westward. They are all small, but afford safe anchorage to vessels of from 300 to 400 tons, and at all these places are settlements in a flourishing state. Agriculture has recently occupied a good deal of attention, and is rapidly improving; and the country adjacent to the shore is considered to be rich in minerals.

Abundant as are the water communications throughout the vast

tract of country we have now traced, viz. the whole course of the St. John's from Lower Canada to the Bay of Fundy, there are likewise roads wherever a chain of settlements has shown the expediency of communication between one place and another. It cannot be said, however, that these roads are continually efficient, or can be calculated on as a constant practicable mode of conveyance. Few of them are passable for carriages for any continuous distances, and at many seasons of the year they are totally untraversable. The principal causes of these deficiencies are the facilities of water-carriage; but the roadways are cleared and the foundations laid, and as the population of the settlements increases, they must, for mutual accommodation, be progressively perfected. The most important of these, perhaps, is the post road from Nova Scotia to Canada, which traverses this province diagonally from the city of St. John, and nearly parallel to the river. This road, which runs on the western side of the river, is passable for carriages as far as fourteen miles above Frederickton, to which place the distance is eighty-two and a half miles: but it is only in summer that it is practicable; in spring and autumn it is very wet, and in winter the only mode of communication is by the ice on the river. From Frederickton to the Great Falls is passable only for foot-passengers. The distances by this route to Quebec are as follows:

To Frederickton	82½ miles.
From Frederickton to Presqu'isle . . .	84
From Presqu'isle to the Great Falls . .	52
Thence to the Madawaska Falls . . .	45
To the River du Loup	84¾
Thence to Quebec	107¼
	455½

There is likewise a road on the eastern side of the river, by which the distance to Frederickton is increased to eighty-six miles; but this extends no further than the Meductic Rapids, in the parish of Northampton.

Almost all the great streams have, in like manner, a road running near and nearly parallel to them, which usually joins with the road of the nearest river on any great line of communication. Such is that which, running side by side with the Nashwak River, joins the road of

the south-west branch of the Miramichi, thus forming a line of communication from Frederickton to Miramichi Bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; also that which, skirting the Kennebecasis in its whole course, communicates with that which accompanies the channel of the Petcondiac. A like road attends the course of the Oromocto; and in fact there is no chain of settlements in any part of this tract which has not a similar mode of communication, accompanying and supplying the deficiencies of those water channels, which are a preferable medium for the transportation of heavy merchandise.

CHAPTER IX.

Charlotte County—Campo Bello—Grand Manan and Deer Islands—Westmoreland, and the remaining Counties—Miramichi Conflagration.

Turning to the westward from the St. John, on the southern boundary of the province, we come to Charlotte County, which is bounded north by York, Sunbury, and King's counties, east by St. John's, south by the Bay of Fundy and Passamaquoddy Bay, and west by the St. Croix, which separates it from the United States. It contains eight parishes, viz. St. James's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, St. David's, St. Stephen's, Pennfield, St. George's, and comprises also the Island of Campo Bello. Of these the principal is St. Andrew's, which is the shire town. It is situated at the north-eastern extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay, on a narrow slip of lowland fronting on the bay, at the distance of sixty miles from St. John's, and three from the American shores. In its rear rises a range of highlands; its two principal streets run parallel to each other the whole length of the town on its water front, and are intersected by several others crossing them at right angles. They are almost entirely built up with substantial houses of decent appearance. It has a church of the regular establishment, and one of the kirk of Scotland, presented to that community at his own expense by Mr. Christopher Scott. There are also a court-house, a gaol, a grammar-school, and many handsome private buildings. There is a chamber of commerce, an Agricultural and Emigrant Society for the county, a savings' bank, and a Bible Society; also barracks and commissariat stores. The military force stationed here is trifling. There are no fortifications but two small block-houses and two batteries, composed of half-a-dozen pieces of ordnance. As a frontier town on the United States, in the event of hostilities with that power its means of defence would become an object of important consideration. It is conveniently situated for commerce, and especially for the fishing-trade, which is carried on here to a large extent, for which the neigh-

bouring islands afford many facilities, and abundant supplies of cod, haddock, &c. are yielded by the adjacent waters. The lumber trade is also actively prosecuted here, and ship-building carried on to a considerable extent.

The communication with St. John's is principally by water, though there is a good road passing round the head of Passamaquoddy and Mace's bays, and crossing the Magaguadavick River in the parish of St. George, in the immediate vicinity of Trout Lake. The whole of this line of road is pretty well settled. The principal settlements are on the River Dignadegwash, about twelve miles from St. Andrew's, at the Magaguadavick Falls, four miles further, on Lake L'Etang, at Beaver Harbour, and at Dipper Harbour; all those situated near the banks of rivers, extending some miles on their shores up the country. There is also a main road to Frederickton, passing through all the principal settlements in that part of the country; to that on the Magaguadavick River, on a north-easterly course, the distance thirty-five miles; to the Oromocto settlements, thirty-five more: it then follows for about twenty miles the course of the Oromocto nearly due north till it reaches the banks of the St. John's, and thence to Frederickton, on the banks of the river, ten miles. There is a considerable quantity of reserved crown lands in this parish, completely surrounding the town on the north and south-east sides; they are most desirably situated, commanding beautiful views adjacent to the lines of the principal streets, and well watered by numerous streams. There are one grist, and four saw-mills in this parish.

The town of St. Andrew's is abundantly supplied with provisions of every description, and provender for cattle, at very moderate prices. In 1824 its population amounted to 2,268 souls, but at present it may be said to be about 5,500.

The parishes of St. David and St. Patrick, on the east and north-east of St. Andrew's, are pretty thickly settled, and are furnished abundantly with saw-mills, by which means large quantities of boards are annually cut here, supplying a most desirable and necessary article to new settlers, besides feeding an important branch of trade. In the latter parish a considerable quantity of wheat and Indian corn are raised.

St. Stephen's parish, on the west, is also remarkable for the quantity

of lumber it furnishes, the activity of its saw-mills, generally situated on the Schoodiac River, and the quantity of boards they produce, amounting to some millions of feet in the course of a year. This parish likewise comprises a considerable number of farms in good cultivation. An average of 3000 barrels of alewives are annually taken at the falls of the Schoodiac.

The parish of Pennfield, which forms the easternmost division of the county, though of wide extent, is thinly settled. The inhabitants are principally quakers, and are settled on fertile tracts of land. The sawing of timber into boards by means of mills seems here likewise to be the chief employment of their industry. Several vessels have also been built here, at the mouth of the Poklogan River; but the population of the district is thin.

The parish of St. George is in the very heart of the county, and is traversed in its whole depth from Lake L'Etang to its northern limits by the river Magaguadavick. This river was formerly contended by the Americans to be the true St. Croix, and consequently the western boundary of the province of New Brunswick—a claim, could it have been substantiated, which would have given to them all the valuable tract of country lying between this river and the Scodic. This parish is rapidly rising into importance; the tilled lands yield very fair crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, and flax, but are not favourable for pasturing cattle. Large quantities of fish, which are annually caught in the lake and river, and cured, form an article of extensive internal commerce as well as of exportation. Lime has also been produced and manufactured here to a considerable extent. The chief wealth, however, of the district consists of the immense quantities of excellent pine which are found in the interior parts of the parish; they are admirably adapted for masts and spars, of which they furnish an almost inexhaustible supply. This, together with a vast produce of other useful timber, furnishes constant employment for a considerable number of saw-mills, which cut up annually from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of deals and boards. This profitable application of human industry has spread wealth through the parish, now perhaps one of the most flourishing in the province.

Appendant to the county of Charlotte are the islands of Campo Bello and Grand Manan, and Deer Island. The former was a few years

back constituted into a parish, including all the smaller islands in Passamaquoddy Bay; its length from north to south may be estimated at eight miles, its average breadth about two miles, and its superficial contents about 4000 acres. It might, with little expense, be so fortified as to render it impregnable. It is for the most part in a state of cultivation, and other tracts of it are very capable of tillage. The produce in timber has enabled the inhabitants to build several vessels of from 40 to 100 tons burden. The island has, since the year 1794, been a considerable entrepôt between Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the United States for the trade in gypsum, of which many thousand tons were landed previous to the last war, and reshipped in American vessels for various ports of the United States. A large trade is likewise carried on with the Americans in fish, caught by boats belonging to this island, and sold to them, uncured, in exchange for ordinary provisions and contraband articles of trade. The principal harbour of the island is Harbour de Lute, on its western side and near its northern extremity; this is a large and safe haven, having near its entrance a space nearly a mile square, which at low water is left dry, and might, without much expense, be converted into a dock.

Grand Manan Island lies about seven miles to the southward of Campo Bello, a little west of Passamaquoddy Bay, and near the entrance of the Bay of Fundy. Its length is about twenty miles, and its mean breadth about five. On its south-east side lie a number of small islands, the largest of which does not comprise more than 900 acres. The abundance of rocky ledges renders the navigation between this island and the smaller ones dangerous; there is no landing-place on its northern shore but in two small coves, but these disadvantages do not prevent the inhabitants from carrying on the coast herring-fishery to a considerable extent. The greater part of the island is under cultivation, the higher tracts producing various kinds of grain and potatoes, whilst the lower lands yield good grass. The face of the island is varied by many large ponds, almost approaching to lakes, being from fifty to a hundred acres in extent, besides some spacious tracts of salt marsh. It is sufficiently favourable to agriculture to induce a large proportion of its inhabitants to confine their attention to farming only; there are, however, considerable

portions still occupied by valuable timber, such as birch and white pine; and minerals have been found, but the search has never been prosecuted to any material extent. No kind of animals seem indigenous to the soil; it is without bears, foxes, or any other race peculiar to the climate, and is equally free from every species of reptile. It derives some importance from its situation, overlooking the entrance into the Bay of Fundy, and is so far fortified by nature that a little assistance from art would render it almost invulnerable. There is one saw-mill on the island, and one or two for grist.

Deer Island lies at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay, to the north of Campo Bello; it is of triangular form: its extreme length from the southerly point to that on the north-east is six miles and three-quarters, and its greatest breadth three miles. It is surrounded by a multitude of islets, and abounds in strong positions easily fortified. The number of its inhabitants is not large, so that one grist-mill suffices for them all. Their principal occupation is fishing, the produce of which they usually dispose of to the American traders.

The county of Charlotte abounds with spacious, safe, and easily-accessible harbours, comprising the whole of those in Passamaquoddy Bay, those of Mace's Bay, and L'Etang and Beaver harbours between them. It sends to the General Assembly four representatives.

Directing our attention to the eastern side of the St. John, we come to the county of Westmoreland, situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy. It is bounded on the north by the county of Kent; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; south by the boundary line separating it from the county of Cumberland in Nova Scotia, Cumberland Basin, Chignecto Bay, and the county of St. John's; and on the west by a north line, drawn from the northern boundary of St. John's County to the southern boundary of Northumberland, and separating it from King's County. It is divided into eight parishes, viz. Westmoreland, Hillsborough, Dorchester, Monkton, Salisbury, Sackville, Hopewell, and Botsford.

No county in the province is more flourishing in proportion to its population, or offers greater capabilities for almost unlimited improvement: bounded on almost two-thirds of its extent by water, from which

large tracts of valuable salt marsh have been rescued, readily communicating with the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, it has every facility for trade, increased by the rivers which traverse it in every direction, and forward its produce from its interior districts to its shores. It was originally settled by French Acadians, whose descendants are still numerous, strongly reinforced by steady and industrious settlers from England, who apply to farming with perseverance and intelligence. The produce in corn is very considerable, as likewise in hay; but the most profitable product of the county is the rearing of stock, for which the extensive tracts of diked salt marsh afford immense advantage. Very considerable quantities of butter and cheese are produced here and exported, and during the American war from 800 to 900 head of fat cattle, and above 800 firkins of butter, were annually sent to Halifax. The River Petcondiac, rising at the western extremity of the county, traverses about one half of its extent eastward, then making almost a right angle, flows in a course nearly southerly till it empties itself into Shepody Bay, an indentation from the Bay of Chignecto, thus flowing through the very heart of the county. The land on both sides of this river, especially on the northern and eastern sides, in the district termed the Bend, has been reported by Colonel Cockburn to the emigration committee of the House of Commons to be fit for the highest and most profitable purposes of agriculture.

"The land about the Bend in Petcondiac River (for so the place is called) was for a long time considered of inferior quality, and was thereby prevented from being settled as soon and as thickly as might have been expected. The importance of the situation, however, at last brought it into repute, and the soil now proves to be as productive as any in the province. The number of houses that have lately been erected give it the appearance of a town; and although no regular village has been laid out, there is already some difficulty and much expense in procuring a space sufficient for a building-lot. This place stands on an isthmus, through which place the land communication between Nova Scotia and all parts of New Brunswick and the Canadas does and must continue to pass. The distance from it to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at Shediac, is only sixteen miles; to the Bay of Fundy, either by land or water, twenty;

the river being navigable so far up for schooners of the largest class, and the road to Halifax good for any description of carriages the whole way. With such advantages of situation, the settlements at the Bend of Petcondiac cannot fail of rapidly increasing in population and importance. There is a tract of vacant land on the other side of the river, said to amount to 200,000 or 300,000 acres, and to be throughout of first-rate quality."

The other principal rivers are the Missiquash, the Medamcook, and the Shediac, on the banks of all which are numerous and flourishing settlements. Most of the parishes have commodious places of worship and settled ministers; there are also several Roman catholic chapels, with missionary ministers, belonging to the Acadian settlers. Besides its agricultural produce, one part of the wealth of this county arises from the immense supply of grindstones furnished by some of the rocky districts, especially the Shepody mountains, near the shores of the Bay of Fundy, of which as many as 20,000 have been exported in one year to the United States. There is little of the bustle of trade in this county, but it is steadily progressing to prosperity by the certain though slower advance of agricultural improvement.

The harbours are not numerous, and the coast on the Bay of Fundy is for the most part rocky. The tide of the Bay of Fundy towards its head is remarked by that peculiar phenomenon termed the Boar, by which the receded waters seem to accumulate without advancing, till the waves attain a considerable perpendicular height, when they rush forward with an incredible velocity and irresistible force, their roaring noise striking terror even in the animals near the shore, who fly to the highlands in awe.

Along the whole extent of coast, from Fort Cumberland to Cape Chignecto, and thence to Cape Enragé, the spring tides rise from forty-five to fifty-five feet, whilst in Bay Verte, on the other side the isthmus, the common tides are from eight to ten feet perpendicular only. At a place called the Joggin, about fifteen miles from Fort Cumberland, is found abundance of coals. The breed of horses and cattle has been most sedulously improved by numerous settlers from Yorkshire in England.

Fort Cumberland is situated one mile from the Missiquash River, on the boundary line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and

three-quarters of a mile from Chignecto Bay. It was formerly a good fortification, being a regular pentagon, with a crown-work; but that, as well as the barracks, was suffered to go to ruin, though both are now undergoing considerable repairs and improvements. The distance from the fort, across the isthmus, to Bay Verte, is about fifteen miles; near to which line, on the eastern extremity, and bordering on Cumberland Basin, is the great salt marsh called Trantamaire. The roads in this county are generally good; that from St. John, on the banks of the Kennebecasis and Petcondiac Rivers, is tolerable during the summer, but in spring and autumn is very wet, and in winter scarcely passable. The distance from St. John to Hammond's River is fourteen miles and a half; thence to Hampton Ferry, ten miles; to Studville, eighteen; to Sussex Vale, six; thence to the Bend of the Petcondiac, fifty; to Medamcook Bridge, fourteen; to Westmoreland Court-house, nine; to Sackville, ten; to Fort Cumberland, thirteen; making in all a distance of 144½ miles. There is also a road from Frederickton to Fort Cumberland via the Washedamoak, by which the distance to the ferry over the Washedamoak is thirty-nine miles; thence to Belle Isle, twelve; to the court-house, eighty-nine; and to the fort, three; in all, 143 miles. The only water route from the Fort to the Petcondiac is by way of Cumberland Basin, round Cape Maramguin, to Shepody Bay; but this navigation is far too rough for boats, none of which would venture the passage on ever so pressing an emergency. Westmoreland covers a surface of 2,120 square miles, and it returns four representatives to the Assembly.

Turning now to the more northerly region of this extensive province, we have to contemplate the tract hitherto composing the county of Northumberland, which embraces more than one third of the whole province; it is bounded north and north-west by the Bay of Chaleurs and the River Ristigouche, separating it from Lower Canada, east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south by the county of Westmoreland, south-west by its own boundary line, separating it from Queen's and Sunbury counties, and west by the county of York. It comprises the parishes of Eldon, Addington, Beresford, Saumarez, Bathurst, Alnwick, Newcastle, Northesk, Gleneig, Ludlow, Chatham, Carlton, Nelson, Harcourt, Huskisson, Dundas, and Wellington. It has recently been divided into three

counties, Gloucester and Kent being taken from it; the first about 3,991 miles in superficies, stretching along its whole northern extent, and comprising Eldon, Addington, Beresford, Saumarez, and Bathurst parishes; the latter, in surface about 1,804 square miles, cutting in from the east side, southerly of the Miramichi, and comprehending Carlton, Huskisson, Dundas, and Wellington parishes; but for the purposes of general description it will not be necessary to adhere to these divisions. In contemplating this vast section of the province, exceeding in the aggregate 10,300 square miles, the mind is struck no less by its extent than by the number and grandeur of the rivers by which it is watered, and the length of coast it occupies. Of the rivers, the Miramichi, opening into a spacious bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and stretching through the county to its south-western extremity, and communicating by easy portages with the St. John, is the most remarkable. It enters the province in latitude 47° 10′ north, and in longitude 65° west. It is navigable for large ships for more than thirty miles. There is a sand-bar off the entrance, but it is at all times covered with a sufficient depth of water to float the vessels entering its mouth, which have rarely been either destroyed or injured. Near the sea the land is low, and covered only with dwarf trees; but as we advance into the country, we soon find tracts of heavy timber. This river, at the distance of about fifty miles from the coast, separates into two branches, whose direction is indicated by their names—the north-west and the south-west or main branch; these receiving the Great and Little Sewogle, the Bartholomew, the Renous, the Etienne, and the Taxis rivers.

On the same shore, near its southern extremity, this province has the Cocagne River, and proceeding northerly the Chibouctouche, Richibuctoo, Konchibougouacisis, Konchibougouac, Bay du Vin, and Nassau rivers, all emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and northward of the Miramichi the Tabasintac and Tracadie rivers. On its northern side, bordering on the Bay of Chaleurs, are the Caraquette River, near its eastern extremity, falling into the harbour of the same name, and more westerly the Nipisiguit, which empties itself into the spacious Nipisiguit Bay; still further west the Eel river and the Upsalquish, besides almost innumerable streams of less note. The whole tract abounds with

timber of the most valuable description—white and red pine, birch, spruce, hemlock, and maple, which the numerous streams afford the most easy and commodious means of forwarding to the market on the seaboard. The soil, as is attested by the quality of the timber, is of the best description, and the frequency of the streams leaves numerous valuable slips of interval; yet, notwithstanding these advantages, these counties are the thinnest settled and the worst cultivated in the whole province. There is scarcely any collection of houses worthy the name of a town in any of them; the port of Miramichi, the settlement of Chatham on the southern side of the river, and that of Newcastle on the north, are the principal, between which are the loading establishments of Messrs. Abrahams and Co. and of Messrs. Rankins. Though many wealthy merchants are settled at both these places, and each possesses a church, court-house, gaol, &c., there is nothing that can accord with the expectations that would naturally be formed from the immense resources of the country. The whole of this desolation is probably accounted for by the temptation which the lumber and timber trades furnish to the new settler, especially if possessed of any capital. These counties produce in profusion the finest timber of America, and the convenience of transportation operates as a further inducement to settlers to confine their cares to this branch of labour and commerce; and there is no doubt but the preference given to this pursuit has materially retarded the improvement of the province generally. Originally the Americans were permitted to act at pleasure in the forests of the Miramichi—the privilege has since been confined to British subjects; but the consequence is that the finest of the timber has been destroyed, and the persons so engaged maintaining no interest in the country have wholly neglected to take any steps towards its improvement. The prospect of an immediate return still attracts persons of small capital to embark in the lumber trade, but many have been ruined by that trade in the province of New Brunswick, whilst hundreds have been gradually advancing to certain independence and prosperity by a steady attention to agriculture. The quantities of timber that have been felled, squared, and exported from this part of the colony are enormous, and yet no one presents so few symptoms of improvement. The pursuit of lumbering (perhaps a necessary evil

in colonizing a wilderness) seems indeed of a demoralizing tendency, sometimes depriving its followers of the inclination and even capability for consistent and steady industry. This will be more apparent from a view of the method in which a lumbering party is formed and conducted, and which we have borrowed from a cursory view of these provinces, by an intelligent and candid writer*. These are composed of persons who are all either hired by a master lumberer, who pays them wages and finds them in provisions, or of individuals who enter into an understanding with each other to have a joint interest in the proceeds of their labour. The necessary supplies of provisions, clothing, &c. are generally obtained from the merchants on credit, in consideration of receiving the timber which the lumberers are to bring down the river the following summer. The stock deemed requisite for a lumbering party consists of axes, a cross-cut saw, cooking utensils, a cask of rum, tobacco and pipes, a sufficient quantity of biscuit, pork, beef, and fish, pease and pearl barley for soup, with a cask of molasses to sweeten a decoction usually made of shrubs or of the tops of the hemlock-tree, and taken as tea. Two or three yokes of oxen, with sufficient hay to feed them, are also required to haul the timber out of the woods.

" When thus prepared, these people proceed up the rivers, with the provisions, &c. to the place fixed on for their winter establishment, which is selected as near a stream of water and in the midst of as much pine as possible. They commence by clearing away a few of the surrounding trees, and building a camp of round logs, the walls of which are seldom more than four or five feet high; the roof covered with birch bark or boards. A pit is dug under the camp to preserve any thing liable to injury from the frost. The fire is either at the middle or at one end; the smoke goes out through the roof; hay, straw, or fir-branches are spread across or along the whole breadth of the habitation, on which they all lie down together at night to sleep, with their feet next the fire. When the fire gets low, he who first awakes or feels himself cold springs up and throws on five or six billets, and in this way they manage to have a large fire all night. One person is hired as cook, whose duty is to have breakfast ready before daylight, at which time all the party rise, when

* Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Maritime Colonies of British America. By J. M'Gregor. London, 1828.

each man takes his morning or the indispensable dram of raw rum before breakfast. This meal consists of bread or occasionally potatoes, with boiled beef, pork, or fish, and tea sweetened with molasses. Dinner is usually the same, with pease-soup in place of tea, and the supper resembles the breakfast. These men are enormous eaters, and they also drink great quantities of rum, which they scarcely ever dilute. Immediately after breakfast they divide into three gangs, one of which cuts down the trees, another hews them, and the third is employed with the oxen in hauling the timber, either to one general road leading to the banks of the nearest stream, or at once to the stream itself. Fallen trees and other impediments in the way of the oxen are cut away with the axe.

"The whole winter is thus spent in unremitting labour. The snow covers the ground from two to three feet from the setting in of winter till April; and, in the middle of fir forests, often till the middle of May. When the snow begins to dissolve in April, the rivers swell, or, according to the lumberer's phrase, the freshets come down. At this time all the timber cut during the winter is thrown into the water, and floated down until the river becomes sufficiently wide to make one or more rafts. The water at this period is exceedingly cold, yet for weeks the lumberers are in it from morning till night, and it is seldom less than a month and a half from the time that floating the timber down the stream commences until the rafts are delivered to the merchants. No course of life can undermine the constitution more than that of a lumberer or raftsman. The winter snow and frost, although severe, are nothing to endure in comparison with the extreme coldness of the snow water of the freshets, in which the lumberer is day after day wet up to the middle, and often immersed from head to foot. The very vitals are thus chilled and sapped; and the intense heat of the summer sun, a transition which almost immediately follows, must farther weaken and reduce the whole frame.

"To stimulate the organs in order to sustain the cold, these men swallow immoderate quantities of ardent spirits, and habits of drunkenness are the usual consequence. Their moral character, with few exceptions, is dishonest and worthless. Premature old age and shortness of days form the inevitable fate of a lumberer. After selling and delivering up their

rafts, they pass some weeks in indulgence, drinking, smoking, and dashing off in a long coat, flashy waistcoat and trousers, Wellington or Hessian boots, a handkerchief of many colours round the neck, a watch with a long chain and numberless brass seals, and an umbrella. Before winter they return again to the woods, and resume the pursuits of the preceding year. Some exceptions I have however known to this generally true character of the lumberers. Many young men of steady habits, who went from Prince Edward's Island and other places to Miramichi, for the express purpose of making money, have joined the lumbering parties for two or three years, and after saving their earnings returned and purchased lands, &c. on which they now live very comfortably." The backward state of the settlements on the banks of the Miramichi, and thence south-easterly across the country, may perhaps be in some degree referred to the terrific conflagration which in October, 1825, devastated a tract of country upwards of 300 miles in extent. It is not an uncommon thing for fires to be lighted in the woods, sometimes for the protection which the smoke affords from muskitoes and flies, and sometimes for the assistance it affords the lumberers in clearing the brushwood; and it appears that from some circumstance of this sort the woods on both sides of the north-west branch of the Miramichi and in the rear of Newcastle had for some time been on fire, without exciting either alarm or attention: but when once these fires are fostered by the wind to a certain extent, their fury becomes boundless; the rarefaction of the air produced by the heat occasions a rush of air from all quarters, which constitutes a hurricane, and thus they are urged on by an irresistible and still increasing power. The first indication of the approaching calamity received by the settlers was a tremendous roaring in the woods, succeeded by volumes of dense smoke that darkened the face of day: then burst forth the terrific element above the trees, stretching its flaming columns to the skies, and rolling forward with impetuous fury, till in an hour the towns of Douglas and Newcastle were enveloped in the dreadful vortex, which involved them with so unexpected a rapidity, that many of the ill-fated inhabitants contributed to the vast mound of ashes. A Miramichi paper of the 11th October, 1825, thus states the devastation:

"More than a hundred miles of the shores of the Miramichi are

laid waste, independent of the north-west branch, the Bartibog and the Nappan settlements. From one to two hundred people have perished within immediate observation, and thrice that number are miserably burnt or otherwise wounded; and at least two thousand of our fellow-creatures are left destitute of the means of subsistence, and thrown at present upon the humanity of the province of New Brunswick.

" The number of lives that have been lost in the remote part of the woods, among the lumbering parties, cannot be ascertained for some time to come, for it is feared that few were left to tell the tale.

" It is not in the power of language to describe the unparalleled scene of ruin and devastation which the parish of Newcastle at this moment presents; out of upwards of 250 houses and stores, fourteen of the least considerable only remain. The court-house, gaol, church, and barracks, Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin, and Co.'s, and Messrs. Wm. Abrahams and Co.'s establishments, with two ships on the stocks, are reduced to ashes.

" The loss of property is incalculable; for the fire, borne upon the wings of a hurricane, rushed upon the wretched inhabitants with such inconceivable rapidity, that the preservation of their lives could be their only care. Among the vessels on the river a number were cast on shore, three of which, viz. the ships Concord of Whitby, and Canada of North Shields, together with the brig Jane of Alloa, were consumed; others were fortunately extinguished after the fire had attacked them.

" At Douglas Town scarcely any kind of property escaped the ravages of the flames, which swept off the surface every thing coming in contact with them, leaving but time for the unfortunate inhabitants to fly to the shore; and there by means of boats, canoes, rafts of timber, timber-lop, or any article, however ill calculated for the purpose, they endeavoured to escape from the dreadful scene, and reach the town of Chatham, numbers of men, women, and children perishing in the attempt.

" In some parts of the country the cattle have all been destroyed, or suffered greatly, and the very soil has been in many places parched and burnt up, and no article of provision to speak of has been rescued from the flames.

" The hurricane raged with such dreadful violence that large bodies

of timber on fire, as also trees from the forest, and parts of the flaming houses and stores, were carried to the rivers with amazing velocity, to such an extent, and affecting the water in such a manner, as to occasion large quantities of salmon and other fish to resort to land, hundreds of which were scattered on the shores of the north and south-west branches.

"Chatham at present contains about 300 of the unfortunate sufferers, who have resorted to it for relief, and are receiving some partial assistance, and almost every hour brings with it, from the back settlements, burnt, wounded, or in a most abject state of distress; and it is reported that nearly two hundred bodies have been actually destroyed."

This fire extended as far northward as the Bay of Chaleurs, and south-eastward to Frederickton, to which town it communicated, destroying the governor's residence and about eighty other houses. The total loss of life could not be numbered at less than 500, whilst that of property defies calculation.

The colonists met this dire calamity in the true spirit of charity, lavishing on their suffering fellow-settlers every aid in their power, stimulated and encouraged by the example of the governor, Sir Howard Douglas, who immediately repaired to the spot, and assisted by a noble subscription raised in Great Britain, in the other British colonies, and in the United States.

The towns on the Miramichi have now nearly recovered from this devastation, and present as good an appearance as formerly; but the land will not soon recover from the loss of its timber, and the actual injury done it by such a combustion.

At Caraquette, near the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleurs, (so named by the French navigator Cartier, from the excessive heat he experienced there), there is a pleasant village, with a church, the inhabitants of which are descendants of the Acadians, with some admixture of Indian alloy. The land about it is good, but their principal subsistence is fishing. Along the eastern shore from Miramichi north to the Bay, the land is low, and but thinly settled, and ill cultivated, the inhabitants dividing their attention between agriculture, fishing, and hewing timber. The same remark will apply pretty generally to the whole northern shore of the province along the Bay of Chaleurs, and the Ristigouche. The small settlements along their banks having been

formerly principally engaged in fishing, but which they now seem disposed to abandon, for the sake of the timber trade.

An improvement which has been long in contemplation, which was strenuously urged by Colonel Cockburn, and is now in active progress, cannot but very materially assist the advancement of this county. This is the new road from Halifax to Canada, along the eastern portion of the province, from the head of the Bay of Fundy, through Westmoreland, on the bank of the Peticoudiac River, through the county of Northumberland to Chatham, across the smaller branch of the Miramichi, and thence by Newcastle and Bathurst, on the banks of the Ristigouche, till it joins the Kempt road at Matapediac, most desirable in every point of view, both as a shorter and safer communication between Halifax and Canada, and as establishing a line of communication through a chain of the most fertile settlements in the province of New Brunswick. There is not the slightest doubt that this important advantage will more than any thing contribute to the rapid improvement of the hitherto too much neglected county of Northumberland.

The population of this county at the time of the census in 1824, and by the most recent computation, together with that of all the other counties, is stated in the general population table below.

Population of New Brunswick by Counties.

COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes in each county.	Population.	Remarks.
York County . .	10	10,972	Including the population of Frederickton.
Charlotte ditto . .	9	9,267	This county includes the population of the Islands of Campo Bello, Grand Manan, and the West Isles.
Sunbury ditto . .	4	3,227	
Queen's ditto . .	5	4,741	
King's ditto . .	7	7,930	
St. John's ditto .	3	12,907	Including the population of the city of St. John's, which amounts to 8,488 souls.
Westmoreland ditto .	8	9,303	
Gloucester ditto .	5	15,629	
Kent ditto . .	6		
Northumberland ditto .	7		
	64	74,176	Total in 1824.
		19,524	Increase since that year.
		93,700	Population of the province in 1831.

CHAPTER X.

General Remarks—Soil—Climate—Roads—Produce—Agriculture—Population—Inhabitants—Religion—State of Learning—Trade—Exports and Imports—Lumbering—Revenue—Militia—Government—Tribunals.

Having thus cursorily traversed the several departments of this province in detail, we will proceed to a few general remarks on its resources and capabilities. We use the term cursorily, because, when all the information we have given is compared with the immense extent of the domain, it may appear meager and unsatisfactory; but throughout this vast expanse of territory, the resting places (if we may use the term), or particular points requiring local description are comparatively so few, as to give to any account of it a vague and sketchy appearance. Great as is its extent, and almost incalculable as are its resources, so small a portion of the former has been appropriated, and so little of the latter called into action, that it may almost yet be termed a vast wilderness. Enough however has been seen, and done, and acted on, to convince us of its immense value as a possession, of the advantages it enjoys as a field of colonization, and the probabilities of its becoming as fruitful, populous, wealthy, and happy a portion of the British Empire, as any that art, perseverance, industry, and policy have rescued from the dominion of desolation and barbarism. New Brunswick, after all that has been hitherto done towards reclaiming and settling it, may still be considered as a vast forest; but then it is a forest possessing such advantages, its present wild luxuriance bearing such strong testimony to its fertility, its great extent of coast and abundance of harbours so inviting to commerce, its multiplicity of navigable streams affording ready access to its very heart, furnishing such facilities of intercourse, and its intersection in every direction by chains of settlement and civilization, giving at once an earnest of what may be done and an assistance to the doing of it, as may convince all those who have the hardihood to tax the productiveness of nature for subsistence, and to subdue her ruggedness to the sagacity and

industry of man, that nowhere can a more profuse reward, a more certain and profitable result, be promised to their perseverance. The immense tracts of country covered by forest trees may, to those who have been used to the beaten paths of society and civilization, convey an appalling idea of gloomy desolation, but yet they possess such features of romantic grandeur and picturesque beauty, as cannot fail to raise in every mind at all tinctured with the love of Nature's charms, emotions of the liveliest admiration and delight. We cannot present this effect to the reader more agreeably than by the following vivid description, from the pen of a writer, to whom we have in the course of this work been before obliged. "The magnificent splendour of the forests of North America is peculiar to that vast country. In Europe, in Asia, in Africa, and even in South America, the primeval trees, how much soever their magnitude may arrest admiration, do not grow up in the promiscuous style which prevails in the great general character of the North American woods. Many varieties of the pine, intermingled with birch, maple, beech, oak, and other numerous tribes, branch luxuriantly over the banks of lakes and rivers, extend in stately grandeur over the plains, and stretch proudly up to the very summits of the mountains.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the autumnal beauty of these forests; nothing under heaven can be compared to it. Two or three frosty nights in the decline of autumn transform the boundless verdure of a whole empire into brilliant scarlet, rich violet, every possible shade of blue and brown, vivid crimson, and rich yellow. The fir tribes alone maintain their unchangeable dark green; all others, on mountains or in valleys, burst into the most glorious vegetable beauty, and exhibit the most splendid and the most enchanting panorama on earth*." These very forests too furnish the first and most practicable source of wealth to the settler; for though they must needs be felled before he can apply himself to the only certain and permanent source of subsistence, the actual tillage of the ground, the valuable timber they afford, is the most tempting, because the earliest available fund of remuneration. It has another recommendation too, it is a fund almost inexhaustible; for

* Historical and Descriptive Sketches, &c. J. M'Gregor. *Vide ante.*

centuries has the axe of the woodman pursued its prostrating course in the woods of America, and for ages it may yet do so, and millions, yet unborn, carry on the work before these worlds of timber shall be removed, or even thinned.

But little would this advantage avail either the settler, the merchant, or the mother country, unless these immense tracts of woodland were traversed by some ready means of transporting their valuable produce. Were there no means of conveying this produce from place to place, and most of all to the seaboard, but by land carriage, then must it flourish or rot on its native soil, for human industry could not remove it, but by an expense far exceeding even its important value. But, as has been observed, that one great characteristic of the American countries is the number of streams by which they are, in all directions, traversed and intersected, so have we seen that, in this grand advantage, the province of New Brunswick liberally participates. Almost entirely bounded by water, salt or fresh, we have also found its various counties irrigated and connected by spacious and navigable lakes and rivers; insomuch, that throughout its vast extent there are very few leagues destitute of the advantage of water carriage. A recapitulation of the rivers would here be needless; all the principal have been named, and their courses described in our topographical sketch of the various counties by which they are traversed. And though agriculture has as yet extended itself over a comparatively small portion of this province, the success which has attended it in all places where it has been perseveringly pursued, furnishes adequate data of the capabilities of the soil; and did these require confirmation, not only does the quality of the timber now growing attest the fertile properties of the land; but explorations, made for the express purpose of ascertaining its value, concur in representing that there are few, very few tracts of land in the province unconvertible to the very highest purposes of productive science. On this head we have much pleasure in referring to extracts from the valuable, intelligent, and accurate report, so diligently collected by Colonel Cockburn, for the information of the colonial department of the British government, to be found in our Appendix, and from which it appears that many interior parts of the country as yet but very thinly settled, and

others, before unexplored, offer the most tempting capabilities to the operations of agriculture.

Perhaps the shores of the Bay of Fundy being bold, rugged, and rocky, offer fewer inducements to tillage than any other part of the country; but this is abundantly compensated by their mineral products (though not extensive), and more especially by their harbours and their fisheries; the latter forming a valuable article both of subsistence and of commerce, whilst the former necessarily make this tract of country the entrepôt of a very considerable proportion of the trade of the whole province.

The climate of this country, though to Europeans it may appear severe and dreary, seems to occasion no important disadvantages either to health or the pursuits of husbandry. It would be superfluous here to re-argue the causes of the atmosphere in certain latitudes of America being colder than in the same parallels of latitude in Europe; in our remarks on the climate of the Canadas were mentioned the opinions of men of science on the subject; but we may notice that the climate of New Brunswick has been gradually ameliorating for some years past, as the thermometrical tables will show; the excesses both of heat and cold having considerably moderated. In 1816 the weather was excessive, and it has been gradually improving since that time.

To inquire further than we have done into the causes of this change would perhaps exceed our capacity, as it certainly would the room we could spare for such an investigation in the present work. The clearing of land indubitably tends to moderate the excess of cold, as observation has abundantly proved; and this perhaps by exposing the surface of the earth to the beneficial action of the sun's rays; but this operation has not been carried on in New Brunswick to a sufficient extent to account for any general alteration in the climate of the province. The seasons correspond nearly with those in England; that is to say, the hottest month is July, and the coldest January, the thermometer in the former month rarely reaching much above 90°, nor in the latter lower than from 10° to 20° below zero; though these are not given as the actual maximum and minimum, so much as a mean of its general range. The winter commences with November, in which month snow usually falls and the streams freeze, nor are they relaxed from this bondage till April. December, however, is often

a month of moderate cold, and by no means unpleasant. The weather in April is apt to be dull and heavy, but in May the spring advances with an astonishing rapidity to the luxuriant fertility and glowing fervour of summer. The very rapid transition from one season to the other in America has elsewhere been adverted to, and the consequent sudden progress of vegetation which occasions the soil to engender and to yield luxuriantly all its valuable products within a space which to European husbandmen would seem almost impossible. It is the fact, however, that the seasons here rarely fail by reason of any extreme of the weather. Frosts occasionally occur throughout the summer months; and in those of spring and autumn the change from cold to heat, and *vice versa*, are frequently both sudden and excessive. This is attributable to the variation of the wind, and the different effects it has, according to the quarter from which it blows, and the tracts it may have traversed. Neither these sudden changes, however, nor the extremes which the opposite seasons include, ever seem to involve any consequences hostile to the health of natives or Europeans.

The length of the winter in a country so peculiarly situated as this is not without its advantages. In many of the least-thickly settled tracts the winter snow-roads are more practicable, and afford better access than is to be obtained at any other time, whilst the ice on the streams affords a facile means of communication, of which in the season the postman to Canada avails himself. Without the length and intensity of the winter, too, the lumberer would scarcely be able to carry on his laborious pursuit. The excessive heat, no less than the immense multitude of flies and other vermin with which the woods swarm in the summer, would render it almost impossible for him to endure the fatigue and suffering, nor could he transport his manufacture through the forest with a tenth part of the facility which snow roads afford; the melting of the snow in spring, if the timber be favourably placed, often serving to float it to the nearest navigable stream. This leads us to speak of the roads, and it must be admitted that they are an advantage for which New Brunswick is not at the present period remarkable; indeed in a country so thinly settled it is scarcely possible that they should be maintained in any degree of perfection; but perhaps a greater drawback on their efficiency than the

paucity of population and traffic, is the abundance of water conveyance in summer and the practicability of the ice and snow in the winter, which, by diminishing the necessity of a regular land carriage, of course decreases the incitement to provide it. The principal roads have been noticed as they occurred in our survey; that from St. John's to Frederickton, and thence to Lower Canada, following the course of St. John's river, is the most important; but during the spring and fall this is often scarcely passable. The new road from Halifax to Quebec, along the eastern side of the province, crossing the Miramichi, is in great progress, and the earnestness with which Colonel Cockburn has dwelt upon its advantages will no doubt hasten its completion. This will be a most valuable improvement, affording a regular and certain means of communication between Nova Scotia, the advancing settlements on the Peticoudiac, and the rapidly-improving tract of country between it and the flourishing settlements on the Miramichi, thence through the County of Northumberland to the Ristigouche, across Gaspé to the St. Lawrence, and so to Quebec. As the settlements advance, however, which they are rapidly doing, the construction of roads must necessarily keep pace with them.

The principal produce of this vast country, as we have already seen, is timber, which, in every part, except on the immediate coast, exists in almost inexhaustible profusion. It consists chiefly of pines, firs, spruce, hemlock, birch, beech, maple, ash, elm, and poplar; oak is also found, but by no means in so plentiful a degree as the other woods beforementioned. Of these the most valuable for commercial purposes is undoubtedly the pine.

The soil seems favourable to the production of most of those grains, fruits, and vegetables which are in general request in Europe; together with maize, or Indian corn, in America always, from its being so extraordinarily prolific, a favourite article of culture. The soil, of which we are scarcely enabled to give a correct geological description, has been found in all those parts yet subjected to tillage favourable to the production of wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, and flax. To these may be added the ordinary esculent roots of Europe, such as turnips, carrots, parsnips, onions, beet, radishes; with domestic vegetables, as cabbages, salads, cauliflowers, peas, &c. not omitting that in-

valuable root the potatoe, which here yields as bountiful an increase as in any country in which its advantages have yet been introduced. The islands, islets, and slips of interval near the beds of streams afford good pasture and abundance of hay, which render the rearing of live stock easy and profitable. Botanical investigation, we believe, has not yet been pursued to the length of producing a catalogue of the various plants and grapes indigenous to the soil; but white and red clover, timothy, lucerne, browntop, saintfoin, and others, ordinarily grow in this country and produce satisfactory crops.

Apples, plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, and cranberries are plentiful, and form the ordinary produce of gardens; some grapes, of small size but good flavour, are also produced; whilst hazel nuts, beech nuts, and butter nuts abound in the woodlands, and falling on the ground after the great frosts in large quantities, furnish a seasonable assistance towards the fattening of hogs. There are, besides, a variety of wild plants of trifling value, which it would be here superfluous to enumerate, especially without a scientific classification.

The animals found in this country differ but little from those which characterize the united states. The moose deer, or elk, has been nearly extinguished by the avidity with which it was pursued by the early settlers for the sake of its skin. Bears, foxes, wolves, cariboo, sables, racoons, the minks, squirrel, weasel, musk rat, wild cat, and that valuable animal the beaver, are also natives of the soil, and though not abundant, are not extinct.

The ordinary domestic fowls of Europe, such as turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, are here reared with every facility; whilst partridges, wild geese, and ducks and pigeons, furnish objects for the sportsman. Crows, owls, and swans are also found, with many small birds, offering no peculiarities worthy of description.

The rivers abound with salmon, shad, eels, trout, perch, chub, and smelt; and the harbours, coasts, and adjacent fishing-ponds supply large quantities of cod, haddock, mackerel, and herrings.

In a country whose productive capabilities have been so imperfectly called into action as have those of New Brunswick, the knowledge of its minerals must necessarily be far from complete. Unless some peculiar

circumstance directs the cupidity of man to the interior of the earth as a source of wealth, he will more naturally, and (always ultimately more profitably) confine his cares and researches to its surface; and though this province cannot be reckoned entirely unproductive as respects subterranean treasures, nothing has yet occurred to indicate such an abundance of any as may readily become a means of riches, or tempt the employment of labour and capital below ground. Scarcity of labour and of capital will generally check such speculations in a new country; and a forest of pines offers a more tempting field to a small adventurer than an uncertain vein of gold or of copper. The only mineral found here that has become an article of trade to any extent is gypsum, which is met with in large quantities all along the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and formed an important article of export to the United States. To this may perhaps be added grindstones, great numbers of which have been cut from quarries near the eastern extremity of the same bay and amongst the Shepody mountains, and have found a ready sale in the same market. Coals are found in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood of the Grand Lake, as has been before noticed, and the indications are such as to lead to the assurance that no scarcity of this valuable mineral can occur in this province. Limestone, of good quality, is also found in various parts, and many kinds of stone useful for buildings. Manganese likewise has been met with on the shores of the Bay of Fundy.

With regard to the state of agriculture in New Brunswick, there does not remain a great deal to be added to what has been before observed. The temptations offered by the lumber, timber, and fishing trades have too much diverted the minds of early settlers from the more certain mode of establishing their own wealth and independence, and advancing the interests of the colony. The cultivated lands lie principally on the margins of the great streams; and though they extend in some places backward to a distance of twenty or thirty miles, they form, we must say, an almost insignificant portion of the extent of the province. Their capabilities of production have been before noticed, and we believe that in no instance has any steady and persevering effort to render them productive been attended with loss or disappointment. It is true that many

of the early settlers, deficient in persevering industry, removed from one location to another, and some of them even to the United States; but the very spots so abandoned have, by the consistent application of subsequent occupants, become productive sources of comfort, if not of wealth. The process of clearing and reducing to tillage waste or forest lands we shall not here enter upon; and although the subject has been but slightly alluded to in other parts of the work, enough has been seen to show that the land of this province has scarcely ever refused an adequate remuneration to the consistent husbandman. The advancement of agriculture was much promoted throughout the province by the New Brunswick Agricultural Society, founded in 1825. From two to five bushels of wheat are usually sown per acre, and they produce on an average from twelve to twenty-four bushels. Rye, which is confined to the poorer lands, yields crops in about the same proportion. Oats are a favourite crop, sown about two to three bushels per acre, and yielding generally nearly thirty. Maize flourishes abundantly on the low rich watered soils, producing from forty to forty-five bushels per acre. Peas and beans also thrive on the lighter soils, but are not cultivated to any considerable amount; but on the newly-burnt lands, or those imperfectly cleared, the surest and most productive crop, yielding, in situations which can be applied to no other sort of cultivation, from 150 to 200 bushels per acre, and requiring no labour but that of the hoe, is the potatoe. The Swedish turnip has also been found a profitable crop on new lands, being generally sown broad-cast, and not by drills.

The number of the effective hands of the province, however, employed in the lumber trade and fisheries, renders the quantity of grain produced very inadequate to supply the demand; and till the importance and worth of agricultural pursuits are better appreciated in New Brunswick, grain, of which it might produce incalculable quantities, must be an article rather of import than of export.

The islands and low interval lands produce hay in great quantities, and almost spontaneously: horned cattle, which have been brought from America, are plentiful; horses are likewise numerous, and the breed has been of late years considerably improved by importations from Yorkshire and other northern parts of England. Sheep and swine prosper

very well, many good breeds of these existing in large numbers; and throughout Northumberland they pride themselves on their dairies.

The population of New Brunswick bears no proportion to its vast extent; but the ratio of its increase advances rapidly, as will be seen by the General Table, introduced in a subsequent chapter: in 1817, the population of the province amounted to about 35,000, in 1824 it had increased to 74,176, and it is now estimated at upwards of 93,700. How this population is distributed throughout the province will appear, in some measure, from the table in p. 138, and further from the statements from time to time made of the population of various towns and districts in our topographical survey.

These inhabitants are composed of six different classes. The Indians, or aboriginal natives, comprise the following nations, who are enumerated by the Baron de la Houtan as natives of the Old Nova Scotia (including New Brunswick), the Abenakie, Micmac, Canabas, Mahingans, Openangans, Soccokis, and Etchemins, from which last tribe the greater part of those who now remain are descended. This race of people, from their utter incapability of associating with persons of civilised habits, or being weaned from their native barbarism, have declined to a diminutive few: they still adhere to their former migratory habits, but, though frequently reduced to extreme want, seldom commit depredations on property. The greater part of them profess the Romish religion, to which they have been converted by catholic missionaries. The men continue to wear the conical cap, skin garment, leggings, and moccassins, their national costume; but the females have, for the most part, adopted the round hat, shawl, and short gown and petticoat, resembling those of the French and Flemish peasantry. The Acadians, or neutral French, form, in order of priority, the next class of inhabitants: their history, manners, and settlements have been noticed in preceding parts of this work. Another class of ancient respectability, and not inconsiderable in point of numbers, are what may be termed the *old inhabitants* and their descendants, who comprise those settled in the country before the conclusion of the American revolution, and so distinctively named by the American loyalists and disbanded troops subsequently settled in the province. They were found well settled at Mangeeville, since

which their progeny have spread themselves all over the province. The bulk of the population, however, is composed of the American loyalists and their descendants, who, having sacrificed their possessions at the shrine of loyalty, converted large tracts of this vast wilderness into comfortable independencies for their families; and with this class may be reckoned the disbanded soldiers, who, at the conclusion of the war, received allotments in this province as a reward for their services and a means of future comfort and prosperity. To these must be added the European emigrants, who at various times have swollen the population, and either formed separate settlements or, by intermarriages and other connexions, mixed themselves up with the more original population. There are also many free people of colour settled throughout the province; in some places several families together settled as farmers, but in this occupation they seldom thrive, their unsteadiness more frequently reducing them to want, when they become the menial servants of others, a station for which they seem better fitted.

The persons of the inhabitants of New Brunswick are tall, well proportioned, and athletic, and those born in the province generally excel in stature those from whom they are descended. The spirit of manly independence, naturally inspired by a course of life which throws man entirely on his own resources and energies, bringing him in contact with the grandest objects of nature alone, with little assistance from, or association with his fellow man, strongly characterises the inhabitants of this province. They are devotedly loyal, but it is from correct judgment and good feeling, utterly removed from servility, whilst their manners are marked by a freedom rather amiable than repulsive.

"In noticing the state of religion in this province it may not be amiss to observe, that the old inhabitants, who came originally from New England, where the genius of their church government was republican, were generally Calvinists in their modes and doctrine, whilst the loyalists and others, who came to the country in 1783, were generally churchmen, quakers, or methodists. The emigrants who have come since that period include all denominations.

"The Church of England is in a flourishing state in this province; there are nineteen clergymen belonging to the establishment, who are under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. Many of them

have handsome churches with numerous congregations. Two of them are employed as itinerants for the vacant districts of the province, and several of the others serve two or more parishes. An ecclesiastical commissary has the superintendence of the whole.

"The catholics have a few chapels, and appear to be on the increase. Their congregations are chiefly composed of emigrant Irish, French, and Indians. There are six clergymen in the province, some of whom are settled and others are employed as missionaries amongst the scattered French and Indians.

"There are but two ministers of the Kirk of Scotland in the province; they have handsome churches in St. John's and St. Andrew's. There are, however, a number of seceders from the presbyterian form of church government, but all holding the doctrine of Calvin; several of them have commodious places of worship and respectable congregations.

"There are no places of worship belonging to Indians in this province. There are, however, a few of these primitive worshippers scattered through the country, who, joining sincerity and honesty with plainness, are excellent members of society.

"The methodists are a numerous and respectable body of people. There are four Wesleyan missionaries in this province, with a number of methodist preachers, who, although not immediately in connexion with the missionaries, adhere strictly to the old methodist discipline and doctrine, and usually attend the conferences, which are held once a year, either in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, where the missionaries for the two provinces and the adjacent islands assemble to arrange the different stations for their preachers, and regulate the affairs, temporal and spiritual, of that body.

"The baptists are the descendants of those followers of Mr. Whitfield, who formerly were very numerous under the denomination of new lights. They are a numerous class of people, and have several fine chapels. In general, a desire for the christian ministry is increasing in the province. Places of worship are erecting in most of the settlements, and such other provision for the support of the gospel provided as the abilities of the settlers will admit *."

* Sketches of New Brunswick, &c.

The state of learning in a province so comparatively new as this, (that is, new in political importance and improvement, though old in existence), requires to be looked at with an eye of some indulgence. Not that any indifference to so important a consideration has ever been manifested either by the government or the inhabitants, and a most marked improvement in this particular, within a few years, both as respects the means and the efficiency of the public institutions, attests the anxiety of both to keep pace with their rising capabilities. It was not an uncommon thing, a short period back, to find persons filling public situations most deficient in all beyond the bare rudiments of learning; but the liberal grants since made, for the purpose of advancing literature in the province, effectually guards against the recurrence of so degrading an inconveniency. The principal and indeed the only collegiate institution is the college of New Brunswick at Frederickton, endowed with a block of 6,000 acres of land, and established by royal charter. The governor and trustees of the college, however, finding their utility circumscribed by a defect of powers and of means, surrendered their charter to the king, at the same time petitioning for an enlargement of both, in consequence of which a new charter, of a more liberal character, was granted to them, dated 18th November, 1823, accompanied by a grant out of the royal revenues of the province, for the purpose of erecting a new college building, and providing a library and philosophical apparatus. This liberality of the crown was seasonably aided by a grant from the legislature of the province, which enabled the trustees to erect the handsome and commodious building, a view of which forms one of the graphic ornaments of our work. This establishment was opened for the reception of students.

Besides this college there are grammar schools in every parish, supported partly by a grant of £20 annually allowed by the legislature to every such parish-school, and another of £30 per annum by the like authority, collectable from the inhabitants; so that there is no part of the province destitute of the means of education for its youth. But the seminaries most resorted to by the bulk of the youth of the province are those under the Madras establishment, which extends its cares to every settlement. The number of pupils attendant on these institutions,

as collected from the report of the governor and trustees, was in 1823, 3,339; and in 1824, 4,379; giving an increase of upwards of 1,000 in one year, which is demonstrative of the advance both of population and habits of civilization.

The trade of the province is confined, as respects exports, to the timber and lumbering trade, ship-building, and the fisheries; these take place to the West Indies and Great Britain, from the former of which it receives in return rum, coffee, sugar, and molasses; and from the latter, grain, spirits, and British manufactured goods. The trade in gypsum, limestone, and grindstones to the United States is now nearly extinct, though they still furnish a market for that of the fish caught in the Bay of Fundy.

The ship-building is a trade which at one time involved a great amount of capital, and employed a large number of hands; but from being overstrained, and other concurrent causes, this branch of commerce became a source of so much loss to multitudes engaged in it, that as an article of trade for the British market, the construction of ships has been comparatively abandoned, and is now confined almost exclusively to those made for the carrying trade and for the use of the fisheries.

The timber and lumber trade are avowedly the staple of the province; the former being exported to Great Britain, and the latter to the West Indies; and these being the natural unassisted produce of the province, they must for many years to come be the most plentiful article it can have to dispose of. But though the fine growth of timber has always furnished an abundant supply to an ever-demanding market, yet has not this trade proved by any means a permanently profitable one to those largely engaged in it. From speculating too extensively, and engaging too many hands on the spot, to whom advances of money and provisions have to be made, and drawing bills, which have become due before a fair market could be found, the stock has been sold at any price that could at the moment be obtained, to satisfy the more pressing demands, so that the speculation has ultimately turned out of infinite loss; and in this way multitudes of timber and lumber adventurers have been ruined. Now against improvident undertakings or monopolies of timber it seems peculiarly desirable to guard, because the standing trees, judiciously managed, furnish a permanent and lasting stock, which, sent into

market in a just proportion to the demand, will contribute to defray the expenses of all improvements, and materially facilitate the means of amelioration to the province. The wholesale and improvident inroads upon the forests made by American and other speculators, disproportionably decrease the main stock, at the same time that they lower the market: and by the injudicious mode adopted in felling and collecting, frequently injure the land, whilst the removal of them in nowise contributes to the clearing; because as not above one tree in a thousand answers the speculator's purpose, he proceeds through the forest, thinning it of its wealth, but not in the slightest degree affording a facility to the subsequent settler. The best and most wholesome way in which this trade can be conducted appears to be, when the settler of restricted means finds himself located upon lands, which in the first place have to be cleared, and in the winter months, when he cannot be advancing his agricultural operations on the portion of land he may have cleared, he turns to the adjacent forest as a source at once of employment and profit. With no more costly nor complex apparatus than an axe, he fells and squares the pine; if he have a team, he employs it to draw the produce of his labour to the nearest stream; if not, he either goes on shares with some neighbour who has, or joins in a party with several settlers near him, who amongst them are able to furnish a team, and so promote the views of each other. In this manner the tedium and idleness of the winter months are avoided, a fund is provided for the maintenance of the settler's family or the reimbursement of expenses he has already been at, the land is cleared of its valuable timber only in proportion as it becomes settled and cultivated, the market is supplied more gradually and steadily, and the wealth bestowed by nature on the soil finds its way into the pockets of those who seem legitimately entitled to it. The disorders produced by the lumbering and timber trade, when pursued as a wholesale speculation, have been before pointed out; in justice however to the early, though improvident adventurers in this branch of commerce, we must admit, that to the rigour with which it was pursued, St. John, Frederickton, and St. Andrew's owe their rapid rise, advancement, and prosperity. The only other branch of trade for which this province at present offers facilities is its fisheries. As has been noticed, all the harbours,

and the whole line of coast of the Bay of Fundy, the north-eastern coast above Miramichi, and the Bay of Chaleurs, afford abundant produce of this kind, which is cured, furnishing a plentiful supply to the home market, and a large fund of exportation to America, the mother country, and the West Indies.

Under the head of manufactures little can be said in a province so imperfectly populated, cultivated, and improved as is New Brunswick. The grindstones, formerly cut in large quantities from quarries near the Bay of Fundy, the cured fish last noticed, the squared timber and sawn boards furnished in large quantities by all its most flourishing districts, comprise all the produce that can in any way be termed manufactured. The quantity of timber shipped from the various ports of this province in 1824 was 321,211 tons.

Comparing the exports and imports of New Brunswick with the population, they will tend to furnish a very favourable view of the activity, comfort, and wealth of the inhabitants, and of the productiveness of the country.

We shall take the year 1824, confessedly a prosperous one, but sufficiently remote to afford a fair average. The imports in that year were, including the port of St. Andrew's, in 1,070 vessels, of 240,054 tons, navigated by 11,357 men; the cargoes valued at 514,557*l.*; the exports at the same period were, in 1,265 vessels, measuring 274,173 tons, navigated by 12,234 seamen, the value of their cargoes amounting to 462,043*l.* sterling, to which may be added the price of sixty new vessels sent to Great Britain, as payments, and which, estimated at 10*l.* per ton, the whole measuring 16,488 tons, may be reckoned as 164,880*l.*, making the whole amount of exports 626,923*l.*—no contemptible produce for a population of from 70,000 to 80,000 souls. The tables of exports and imports state these matters more particularly, and bring them down to a later date; showing how inevitably a tract of country possessed of so great natural advantages must advance in prosperity, increasing its own wealth and that of the mother country.

The revenue of the province in the same year amounted to 44,670*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* currency of the province, and in 1830 to 49,070*l.* 0*s.* 5½*d.*, the whole of which is applied to local improvements and provincial purposes.

The militia of the province consists of twenty-three battalions, each comprising from six to eight companies; a company consisting of one captain, two subalterns, three serjeants, and sixty rank and file. The enrolling of the militia is effected in districts, into which the province is divided as respects this purpose only, and each district furnishes two companies, but in some of those more remotely situated and thinly settled, which cannot provide two companies, but exceed the number of sixty-five, they are allowed to enrol eighty men in one company. The entire effective force usually amounts to about 12,000, which are under the orders of the commander-in-chief, who appoints an inspecting field-officer, before whom they are assembled by companies, two days in each year, for drill, and in battalions or divisions whenever the commander-in-chief thinks proper to appoint. The regulations for this force, however, are frequently varied by the provincial legislature.

The constitution and government of New Brunswick are assimilated, as nearly as circumstances will allow, to those of the other British American provinces and of the mother country. The executive power is vested in the lieutenant-governor, who is assisted in his administration by a council of twelve members, which council has also a legislative capacity, resembling that of the house of peers in Great Britain. There is likewise a representative assembly, consisting of twenty-six members, elected by the different counties, as follows:—for St. John, Westmoreland, Charlotte, and York, four each; for King's, Queen's, Sunbury, and Northumberland counties, two each; besides two for the city of St. John. To all local and financial laws the consent of this assembly is requisite. Those interfering with acts of the British legislature cannot be in force till they have received the sanction of his Majesty. The assembly sits for a period of about two months, during the winter, at Frederickton, whither it is summoned by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor.

The other tribunals of the province are, the court of chancery, of which the lieutenant-governor is chancellor, and the judges of the supreme court, assignees, and which adds to its equitable jurisdiction that of a prerogative court, as respects the regulation of wills, &c. The governor and council likewise constitute a court for determining all cases of divorce. The supreme court of judicature consists of the chief-justice

and three puisne justices, and holds its sittings at Frederickton; its jurisdiction combines that of the courts of king's-bench, common-pleas, and exchequer in England, and determines all causes of importance whether civil or criminal. The judges of this court likewise hold circuits through the different counties; their salaries are 500*l.* each per annum, that of the chief-justice 750*l.* per annum. There is likewise an inferior court of common-pleas, consisting of two, three, or more justices, assisted by the county magistrates, and which holds its sittings occasionally; its jurisdiction extending to all manner of civil causes, where the property contested is not of large amount, and also to criminal matters not punishable with death. To this court the county grand juries present all bills of indictment, and if found to be beyond the jurisdiction of the court they are sent to the court above. This court has also the control of the police throughout the counties and parishes, and usually holds two or more sittings annually in each, for the regulation of such matters. At these sittings all differences respecting taxes are decided, parish accounts audited, parish officers appointed, licenses to innkeepers and dealers issued, and, in short, much the same routine of business takes place at the quarterly-sessions in Middlesex. There are, moreover, inferior local courts, under the presidency of a magistrate, for the recovery of small debts under five pounds.

From the view which we have given of this vast province, it will be found not to be an unimportant part of the British American Dominions. In resources it presents a field of riches almost incalculable; they wait but the acceptance of man, at the price of that reasonable industry, without which nothing truly valuable can be obtained. Our opinions upon emigration will be found at length in another part of this work, and we would not wish here to anticipate them; but if there be a redundant population in the mother country, which it is advisable to remove to another, here is indeed a tempting arena for settlement;—a valuable stock on hand awaiting but the axe of the woodman, and capabilities of producing every species of comfort and even luxury almost beyond calculation. Fortunes are not to be rapidly made in new countries, but if the certainty of providing for a family, and placing them all in independent circumstances, at least so far as to be beyond the reach

of want, is desirable, then is the temptation to colonization in this part of America considerable, as the accomplishment of such an object is certainly attainable. There is a severe but not an oppressive or unhealthy climate, there are lands that ask the hand of culture only, and timber and fish to afford a preliminary supply. If we were to contemplate this large tract of territory adequately peopled, and its resources employed to their utmost extent, we should behold an empire, for wealth and power, excelled perhaps by few in the world. With regard to the location of emigrants, or any other means of advancing colonization in this province, we may be permitted to remark, that its adjacency to the United States, and that on a disputed line of boundary, is one strong inducement to reinforce the settlements near the border; no defence is so sure and efficacious as an attached and loyal population: and were the line of the Madawaska thickly settled, and that of the St. John, as far as Mars Hill, they would afford a better security against the encroachments of American cupidity than any chain of military posts can ever furnish. Thus it will appear, that no portion of our trans-atlantic possessions better merits the attention of the British government, or of purposed colonists, than New Brunswick.

CHAPTER XI.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Geographical Position—History—Divisions and Subdivisions—General Surface—Harbours—Rivers—Settlements—Climate—Soil—Produce—Agriculture—Population—Trade—Society—Religion—Government.

THIS island is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in a kind of bay or recess, lying between Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. It ranges in somewhat of a crescent form, between 46° and 47° 7′ north latitude, and 62° and 64° 27′ longitude west, from Greenwich. Its length, traced in this direction, is 135 miles; and its breadth in the widest part, which is from Beacon Point to East Point, towards its eastern extremity, thirty-four miles. Its form, however, is exceedingly irregular, being in some places indented with deep harbours on both sides, making its width insignificant, and at others stretching boldly into the sea in projecting promontories and spacious headlands, swelling its breadth to the extent we have mentioned. It lies conveniently near to the provinces before named, the distance from West Cape to Richibuctoo being eleven miles, from Cape Traverse to Nova Scotia, across the Strait of Northumberland, nine miles, and from East Point to Cape Breton twenty-seven miles. From the nearest point of Newfoundland it is 125 miles.

This island was amongst the early discoveries of Cabot; but no claim was ever made by the English on that account. The French afterwards assumed it, as part of the discoveries of Verazani; and in 1663 a grant of it was made by the company of New France; but the anxiety of the government of France to foster the colony of Cape Breton induced them to afford little countenance or encouragement to that of the island of St. John. The natural advantages of the island, in respect of soil and its situation for fishing, however, induced many families both from Cape Breton and Acadia to settle here after the peace of Utrecht. The surrender of Louisburg to Great Britain in 1758 was followed by the cession of this island: from several appearances observed on the

island at this possession, it was inferred that the principal part of it had long been inhabited by tribes of Micmac Indians, with whom the Acadians had, in a great measure, assimilated. St. John's was associated with the government of Nova Scotia in 1763, and in 1776 the official survey of it under the British government was accomplished by the late Major Holland, then his majesty's surveyor-general in North America, whose family now reside on the island. The island was shortly afterwards divided into sixty-seven townships, containing about 20,000 acres each, which were granted severally to such individuals as government conceived to have claims upon them. One condition (amongst others) of the grants was, that they should be settled within ten years, in the ratio of one person to each 200 acres, one fourth of such settlement to be effected within the first four years with emigrants from Europe or other parts of America. Many of the original grantees, however, surrendered, or alienated their property, which in a short time became monopolized by a comparatively few individuals; but when the lands of the adjacent colonies became more thickly peopled, the value of the land in this island became more justly appreciated and in greater request. In 1768 the island was erected into a separate government, though at that time it possessed not more than five resident proprietors, nor did its total number of inhabitants exceed 150 families. For the subsequent five years much pains were taken to increase the settlements by importations of Acadians, Highlanders, and other disbanded troops. In 1773 the first house of assembly met, and the constitution of the colony was definitively settled under the administration of Governor Paterson, which lasted from 1768 to 1789. The colony seems to have suffered greatly by the attempts of this governor and his successor to deprive the settlers of their lands and monopolize them to themselves. In 1799 the colony was honoured by the notice of that illustrious prince and intelligent officer, his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who ordered the barracks to be rebuilt, and caused three troops of horse to be raised; and in compliment to him the name of the island was altered from St. John to that of Prince Edward. The Duke of Kent resided in the colonies for about ten years, at two different periods, and during the latter of which as commander-in-chief

of the British forces in America. The head-quarters were at Halifax, whence his Royal Highness sailed for England on the 3rd of August, 1800, carrying with him the sincerest regrets, the respect and attachment not of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia alone, but of all the sister provinces. The government of the island is now administered by Governor Ready, under whose authority a new assembly enacted numerous laws for the well-being of the colony, under which it has steadily and rapidly advanced to that degree of prosperity which now renders it one of the most enviable portions of the king's extensive dominions in that quarter of the world.

Prince Edward Island is divided into three counties, these again into fourteen parishes, and these further into sixty-seven townships, in the manner shown by the following tabular statement. The townships do not all contain exactly the same number of acres; but, as before stated, they average about 20,000 acres each; some a little above, and some a little below that number; which variations, however, we have not thought it material to point out.

Counties.	*Parishes.*	*Townships.*
King's County	St. Andrew's	No. 59
		61
		63
		64
	St. George's	51
		52
		53
		54
		55
		56
		66, and George Town.
	St. Patrick's	38
		39
		40
		41
		42
	East Parish	43
		44
		45
		46
		47

Counties.	*Parishes.*	*Townships.*
Queen's County	Hillsborough	No. 29
		30
		31
		65 and Fort Lot.
	Grenville	20
		21
		22
		23
		67
	Charlotte	24
		32
		33
		34 and Charlotte Town.
	Bedford	35
		36
		37
		48
		49
	St. John's	50
		57
		58
		60
		62
Prince's County	North Parish	1
		2
		3
	Egmont	4
		5
		6
		7
	Halifax	8
		9
		10
		11
		12
	Richmond	13
		14
		15
		16
		17

Counties.	*Parishes.*	*Townships.*
Prince's County	St. David's . . .	No. 18 19 25 26 27 28 and Prince's Town.

Prince's county contains . .	467,000 acres.
Queen's	486,400
King's	412,000
Making the total surface of the island .	1,365,400 acres.

From this it will appear that a town plot is reserved for each county; viz. George Town, in King's County; Charlotte Town, in Queen's County; and Prince Town, in Prince's County.

The general appearance of Prince Edward Island is picturesque and attractive, destitute of those bold romantic features which form the characteristic of most parts of the adjacent continent; it presents a surface naturally, where it is not artificially, fertile, swelling in gentle undulations, and clothed with verdure to the water's edge. There is no continued tract of absolutely flat country, nor does it any where reach the elevations of mountains. The principal high lands are a chain of hills, traversing the country nearly north and south from De Sable to Grenville Bay: with this exception, the land has few inequalities which interfere with the ordinary pursuit of agriculture.

The island is so indented and intersected by numerous bays, creeks, and inlets, there is scarcely any part of it more than eight miles distant from tide water. From this circumstance the coast furnishes several convenient harbours. The principal of these is that of Charlotte Town, situated on the south-west side of the island, at the bottom of Hillsborough Bay, and at the confluence of the three rivers, Hillsborough, York, and Elliott. It is one of the most secure in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and though not more than half a mile in breadth at the entrance, it soon widens into a capacious haven, into which flow the three

rivers we have named. It is not very strongly fortified, but is surrounded by many situations which could easily be placed in a state to defy any naval attack. A battery in front of the town, another near the barracks, and a third on Fanning Bank, with a block-house at the western point of entrance, constitute all the defences that are regularly kept up. The harbour of George Town is also spacious and commodious, situated on the eastern side of the island, and also at the entrance of the three rivers, the Cardigan, Brudenelle, and Montague; it possesses the advantages of being frozen later and opening earlier in the spring than any other harbour in the gulf, and of lying in the direct track of vessels from Europe to Quebec. Its entrance is wide, deep, and free from sand-bars: the whole inlet abounds with fish and facilities for taking them. Darnley Basin formed by Prince Town on one side, and Alanby Point on the other, is the harbour for vessels belonging or trading to Prince Town; it is on the south-east side of Richmond Bay, but affords no accommodation for large vessels. Richmond Bay is a very spacious inlet of the sea on the northern side of the island, stretching ten miles from its entrance inland, and being nine miles wide, it almost divides the island, leaving a narrow neck from Webber Cove to Wilmot Cove, on the south-east side, of only one mile in width. The entrance to it, however, is contracted, but on the east side only, by a long narrow island stretching across its mouth. Several creeks, rivers, and smaller bays indent its shores, and no fewer than six islands stud its surface. Ship-building for exportation, the fishery, and the timber trade have been carried on to some extent in this port. Turning on the north from Richmond Bay, at about sixteen miles distance, we find Holland Bay, which resembles the former in having its entrance almost entirely closed up by islands; it is, however, safely accessible: its principal harbour is called Cascumpecque, which is commodious and secure, and favourably situated for the fisheries. From this bay to the north point of the island the distance is twenty-four miles. South-eastward from Richmond Bay is Grenville Bay, possessing the harbour of New London, at the mouth of Stanley River, which affords good anchorage for small vessels, but not for such as draw more than twelve feet water. About eight miles farther, in the same direction, occurs Harris's Bay, equally remarkable for having a long slip of an island

lying across its entrance, accessible, however, on its northern side, to Harrington, or Great Rustico Harbour, which will admit schooners and small brigs. Into this bay flow Hunter's and Whately Rivers. On the southern side of the bay, entered beyond the southern extremity of the island before mentioned, is Stanhope Cove, or Little Rustico Harbour, very delightfully situated, but accessible to small vessels only. Five miles further, in the same direction, is Bedford Bay, indenting deeply into the land. Its entrance is much narrowed by sand-hills stretching across from its eastern side; it will admit schooners and small brigs. Savage Harbour, about six miles eastward of Bedford, will admit only of boats. Saint Peter's, distant but a few miles, in the same direction, has a sand-bar across its entrance, and will admit small vessels only. Into this harbour falls the River Morel. Hence to the east point of the island no harbour occurs. Along the south-eastern shore, between East Point and George Town, or Three Rivers, there are Colville, Rolls, Fortune, Howe, and Broughton Bays, all small harbours, calculated for light coasting vessels. Southward of George Town is Murray Harbour, enclosed by Bear Cape, and receiving three rivers, the Murray, the Fox, and South Rivers, on its southern side, and two, the Green and Mink Rivers, on its northern. This is a spacious and well sheltered haven, but its entrance is rather difficult, nor can the vessels of a large class, loading outwards, take in the whole of their cargoes till they have passed the bar. Along the southern shore of the island there is no harbour of any importance till we come to the spacious Bay of Hillsborough, remarkable for the harbour of Charlotte Town, which we have before noticed, and receiving the waters of the Hillsborough, York, and Elliott Rivers on its northern and western sides, and several others of inferior note on its eastern shores. Tryon Cove is a pleasant little harbour for small vessels, situated about twenty miles to the westward of Charlotte Town, and nearly opposite the Bay Verte in Nova Scotia; it has a very dangerous sand-bar at its entrance, and will admit only boats and very light schooners. Pursuing the line of the coast towards the west, we next encounter, at the distance of about eighteen miles, Halifax Bay. The harbour lies on the eastern side of the bay, and its entrance is sheltered by a small island; at its head it branches into two rivers. It boasts several

ship-building yards, and is a considerable port for the shipping of timber. Westward of this again is Egmont Bay, a spacious estuary of about sixteen miles in width and stretching ten miles inland. It receives the Percival and Enmore Rivers, and two smaller ones, but possesses no harbour that is safely approachable either by large or small vessels, being almost entirely blockaded by shoals which stretch far into the sea. Along the extreme western shore of the island, from West Cape to North Cape, there occurs no harbour whatever.

Our account of the harbours has shown the multiplicity of rivers by which this island is traversed; some of the principal of them demand a more particular notice. Hillsborough River is the most magnificent stream the island boasts. It rises near the north-eastern coast, at no great distance from Savage Harbour, in Bedford parish, Queen's County. It flows in a south-westerly direction, through the same parish, gradually widening, and receiving in its course many tributary streams, the principal of which are, the Pisquit, which traverses, in a direction nearly due north, the township No. 37 and Johnston Rivers, which last has a similar direction, and falls into the main river in township 35; it forms, moreover, several bays and creeks, making in the whole a course of about thirty miles, till it falls into the bay of the same name at Charlotte Town, of which it constitutes the south-easterly boundary. The scenery on the whole course of this river is delightful; it is edged by numerous flourishing farms, whilst the back ground of stately timber furnishes a majestic finish to the landscape. The tide extends its influence twenty miles beyond Charlotte Town. York River, which meets the Hillsborough at the south-easterly angle of Charlotte Town, takes its source in Charlotte parish, about five miles north-west of the town, and flows in a south-easterly direction, skirting the town on its south-west side, and receiving a large creek, which indents deeply into the town allotment, till it reaches the bay, its whole course being about ten miles, of which the tide extends to nine. Its banks are, for the most part, well settled, and furnished with farms in a respectable state of cultivation. Elliott River takes its source in township No. 31 in Hillsborough parish, considerably to the west and a little to the south of Charlotte Town, and for some miles pursues a south-easterly direction, then turning north-easterly, and

widening in its course, receiving numerous creeks and small streams, till it reaches the bay, and forms a junction with the two other rivers, about a mile below Charlotte Town, and immediately above Fort Amherst. The whole course of the river is well settled, and displays flourishing farms, with scenery as romantic as any the wild features of the country afford. The three rivers, whose confluence forms the port of George Town, are the Cardigan, which rising in township No. 52, in St. George's parish, a few miles westerly of the town, pursuing a direction due east, forms the northern boundary of the town, and reaches the sea opposite Boughton Island; the Brudenelle, which has its source a few miles south-easterly of the town, and pursuing a course nearly parallel to that of the last named river, constitutes the southern limit of the town plot, and there meets the Montague, which, from this point, stretches south-westerly into the county to a distance of about ten miles. The other principal rivers are the Foxley, which, stretching from Holland Bay, south-easterly, through Egmont parish, terminates in a spacious lake bordering on Halifax parish, about eight miles from its mouth. This river, from the western side of Richmond Bay, stretches about a dozen miles, through townships 14 and 16 in Richmond parish, in a south-westerly course, and branches into various inferior streams, pursuing different directions, and extending to within a few miles of the southern shore. Boughton River, on the eastern side of the island, reaches the sea in Boughton Bay, a few miles to the northward of George Town; for about seven miles from the sea it is a broad stream, of serpentine course, with wide sand banks; towards its source it is much narrower, flowing south-easterly from township 54. On the same coast, about twelve miles south of George Town, we find Murray River, flowing into the harbour of the same name, which it reaches at about ten miles from its source, flowing in a north-easterly direction, between townships 63 and 64, in St. Andrew's parish. The other rivers, which are of minor importance, have been named in our notice of the harbours into which they flow.

Prince's County forms the north-western division of the island, extending from North Point to some miles on the south-east of Richmond Bay, where it is separated from Queen's County by a division line, running nearly due north and south from Cape Aylesbury to Brockelby's

Cove. It contains 467,000 acres, besides the 4,000 assigned to the royalty of Prince Town. The lot assigned for the town is a peninsula, projecting into Richmond Bay on its eastern side; the building lots, however, do not yet boast any houses; but the whole of the pasture lots are settled, and converted into flourishing farms, stretching round Darnley Basin to Alanby Point on the gulf shore. The entire vicinity of Richmond Bay is well settled, comprising the villages of Ship-Yard, Indian River, St. Eleanor, Bentick River, Grand River, and a considerable village on the banks of Goodwood Cove, in township No. 13. Near the North Cape is the settlement of Tigniche, in which the land has been found productive of wheat, barley, and potatoes to a very satisfactory extent. The shore from North Cape to West Cape is perhaps the least thickly settled of any part of the island; but it boasts a rich soil, covered with lofty trees, and abounds with streams and ponds of water. The whole line of coast is without a harbour; but it is practicable for landing in boats, and no doubt its many advantages will quickly attract an adequate population. At Cape Egmont there is a settlement of Acadian French. The county is reported by Colonel Cockburn to contain equal quantities of good and indifferent land. The whole of it has been granted by the crown, but the township No. 15 has reverted to its possession.

Queen's County adjoins Prince's County on the south-east, and extends about forty miles, embracing the whole width of the island, to Savage Harbour on the northern shore, whence it is separated from King's County by a line running nearly due south to the south-eastern shore, about ten miles eastward of Hillsborough Bay. It contains 486,400 acres, besides 7,300 apportioned to Charlotte Town and Royalty. The principal settlement in this county is Charlotte Town, the seat of government and metropolis, if it may be so termed, of the island. The situation of this town, as mentioned in our account of the harbour, is at the confluence of the Hillsborough, York, and Elliott Rivers; the two former of which bound two of its sides, the first on the north-east, the second on the south-west sides. It stands nearly in the centre of the island, with all parts of which it has ready communication, either by water or good roads. The ground on which it is built rises with a gentle slope from the river's edge to a moderate height; the streets are regularly laid

out in rectangles, in building lots of 80 feet frontage and 160 depth, with vacancies at chosen intervals for squares; the number of houses already built amounts to nearly 400, several of the more recent being of very handsome appearance. The public buildings are the court-house, in which the legislative assembly and the courts of chancery and judicature hold their sittings, the episcopal church, the new Scotch church, a catholic and a methodist chapel, and the new market. The barracks are situated near the water. The aspect of Charlotte Town from the water is peculiarly pleasing, rising in an amphitheatrical ascent from the water's edge, composed of gay and lively buildings, separated from each other by groves and gardens, whilst the quantity of land assigned to each house gives it the appearance of nearly twice its actual size. The fort lies on the south side of the harbour, and commands a charming view of Charlotte Town, the course of the Hillsborough River, parts of York and Elliott Rivers, and of the various thriving and picturesque settlements on the banks of all three.

On the northern shore of this county is the settlement of New London, in the district of Grenville Bay, including a very interesting new settlement called Cavendish. This district includes Elizabeth Town, Campel Town, and the whole chain of settlements round the bay and on the borders of the Stanley, Hope, and other rivers that fall into it, the whole of which are cultivated and thriving. At Rustico, on the same shore, are two Acadian French villages; and the banks of Hunter's and Whately Rivers are thickly settled, principally by emigrants from Scotland. Between this and Stanhope Cove, Breckly Point presents a pleasantly situated and flourishing settlement, whilst, at Little Rustico, the extensive and well cultivated farms afford the most cheering and inviting prospects. Along the coast to Bedford Bay, and thence to Savage Harbour, the land is pretty well settled, chiefly by highlanders. On the southern shore of this county, and on the eastern side of Hillsborough Bay, we have the district of Belfast, including the villages of Great and Little Belfast, Orwell, Pownall's, Perth, Flap River, and Belle Creek, and indeed the whole eastern and northern shore of the bay, from the estuary of the river to Beacon's Point, is thickly settled and in most flourishing circumstances. This part of the island was originally peopled

by about 800 emigrants from Scotland, brought by the Earl of Selkirk, in 1803, who, together with their descendants, are now as prosperous as any inhabitants of the island. The soil is favourable, agriculture well attended to, and crops are raised which furnish exports to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.

King's County comprises the eastern division of the island from the boundary line before mentioned, as dividing it from Queen's County, surrounded on its northern, eastern, and southern sides by the waters of the gulf. The town plot for George Town has been laid out, as before mentioned, at the confluence of the Cardigan, Montague, and Brudenelle Rivers: but little progress has as yet been made in the erection of buildings. The banks of the rivers in the vicinity are, however, tolerably well settled, and ship-building and exportation of timber are carried on to some extent at the port. On the northern shore of this county, adjacent to Savage Harbour, and stretching thence to St. Peter's Bay, is a pleasant line of settlement, with good farms, fronting on a small lake, and thence termed the lake settlements. The borders of St. Peter's Bay and the banks of the River Morel are also thrivingly settled, and in rapid advancement towards improvement, from the exertions of Messrs. Worrell, to whom the lands principally belong. On a peninsula, enclosing the bay from the gulf, is a very pleasant settlement called Greenwich. The whole line of coast thence, to the east point is cleared, settled, and cultivated by Scotch farmers, whose husbandry is greatly assisted by the quantity of marine productions thrown on shore, affording valuable manure. Colville, Fortune, How, and Boughton Rivers, stretching from the eastern shore deep into the land, are settled on both their banks, principally by Acadian French and Highlanders. The county is on the whole so thickly settled, and the villages lie so near to each other, that where water-carriage does not afford a complete and convenient communication, good roads have been established, and are kept in constant repair.

Though situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and surrounded by Canada, Nova Scotia, Labrador, and Newfoundland, the climate of Prince Edward Island is by many degrees more mild and favourable than that of either of those colonies. The winter is two months shorter in duration,

and the frosts much less severe with a considerably less fall of snow. Another material advantage is the absence of fog, a vapour of very rare occurrence in this island, although in the immediate neighbourhood of places which are perpetually overhung by it. The summer season is considered to commence in April, and during the month of May progresses rapidly to its zenith. The trees acquire their foliage, the flowers blossom, and the whole face of nature assumes a luxuriant appearance. Throughout June, July, and August the heat is excessive, the thermometer rising from 80° to 90°, and during this period thunder storms are frequent. About the middle of September the weather becomes cooler, and continues to increase its wintry aspect throughout October, but even in November the weather is moderate and far from unpleasant. It is not till the middle of December that the frosts become severe and continuous, and January frequently arrives before the lakes and rivers are frozen over, or the ground covered with snow. The frosts generally continue throughout the months of January, February, and March, during which the thermometer sinks many degrees below zero. About the latter end of February and the beginning of March the island is visited by severe snow-storms, accompanied by hurricanes of wind, which produce immense drifts. The duration of the winter cannot, however, be reckoned at more than four months at the utmost, its greatest severity not continuing more than eight or nine weeks, and the general freedom from moisture during that period induces some to give it a preference to that of Great Britain. With regard to the salubrity of the climate, we may be allowed to quote the opinion of Mr. Stewart, whose account of Prince Edward Island is somewhat scarce: "The fevers and other diseases of the United States," says that intelligent writer, "are unknown here. No person ever saw an intermittent fever produced on the island, nor will that complaint, when brought here, ever stand above a few days against the influence of the climate. I have seen thirty Hessian soldiers, who brought the disease from the southward, and who were so much reduced thereby as to be carried on shore in blankets, all recover in a very short time; few of them had any return or fit of the complaint, after the first forty-eight hours from their landing in the island.

"Pulmonary consumptions, which are so common and so very de-

structive in the northern and central states of America, are not often met with here; probably ten cases of this complaint have not arisen since the settlement of the colony. A very large proportion of the people live to old age, and then die of no acute disease, but by the gradual decay of nature*."

The whole of the land in this province has been granted by the crown, but the townships 15 and 55 have again become vested in it. The soil may be appreciated by the species of timber which it produces; maple, beech, black birch, with a mixture of trees, generally indicating a rich land, whilst fir, spruce, larch, and the various descriptions of pine, are found on inferior tracts. There are very few portions of land throughout the island not applicable to agriculture, the soil being mostly light, of easy tillage, and remarkably free from stones. The deviation from this general character is found in the swamps and bogs, which, when drained, form good meadow land; there are indeed some tracts termed barrens, but these bear a very insignificant proportion to the good land, nor are there any of them but what good management might reclaim. The marshes on the sea-board, which are occasionally covered by the tide, produce a strong grass, which is consumed by the cattle in winter, and when they are enclosed and drained become either excellent meadows, or, if ploughed, afford good grain crops. The land has, for the most part, been cleared of its heavy timber, which has been an important article of export to Great Britain. Pines of various descriptions are found, but they do not abound sufficiently to form an article of commerce. The red and pitch, and the yellow or white, pine are the most frequent. There are several varieties of the fir, the spruce, larch, and hemlock, red and white; beech of a majestic size is universally met with; sugar maple in several varieties; birch, white, yellow, and black; oak of indifferent quality and in small quantities; elm, which is scarce; black, grey, and white ash; poplar and white cedar complete the list of trees that may be denominated timber. The ordinary fruits of England, and which have been mentioned as common to the other

* Account of Prince Edward Island, by John Stewart, Esquire, late Paymaster, St. John's, Newfoundland. London, 1806.

British North American colonies, are plentiful here, and grow to great perfection. There are besides sarsaparilla, ginseng, and many other medical herbs. Neither limestone, gypsum, coal, nor any valuable mineral has yet been discovered. Red clay for bricks, and white fit for common pottery works, are met with in abundance. The animals found here are nearly the same as those we have mentioned as inhabiting our other American colonies, to which may be added otters, loup-cerviers, or wild cats, and seals, which are to be found in the bays and creeks; walruses used formerly to be found, but of late years the breed appears to have become extinct. Of birds, fish, and insects, the catalogue is nearly the same, and it therefore would be superfluous to enumerate them; but we may observe that all round the coast and in all the bays and creeks, the more valuable sorts are found in the greatest abundance, furnishing not only a plentiful supply for the consumption of the island, but a considerable article of commerce.

The nearly level surface of the ground through the greater part of the island, the quality of the soil, and the favourable nature of the climate, are peculiarly calculated to invite the settlers to a steady pursuit of agriculture. The timber trade and the fishery have here, however, as in other colonies, seduced the short-sighted and those eager for rapid returns, to their apparently more productive employments; but the timber is now so far cleared, and the prosperity of the consistent agriculturist so palpable, that the cultivation of the earth seems from this time forward likely to be looked to as the most certain and profitable occupation of time, labour, and capital. Wheat thrives well here, and has furnished not only an abundant supply for the consumption of the inhabitants, but also for exportation to Nova Scotia. As agriculture improves, no doubt the quantity produced will increase, and the West Indies afford a ready market for any quantity that may be raised. Rye, oats, and barley also succeed. Beans and peas are not cultivated to any extent, but generally yield average crops. Indian corn does not seem to thrive in this soil. Flax is raised for domestic purposes, and the success that attends its culture seems to promise well for its growth as an article of exportation: hemp does not succeed so well. Wheat and oats are sown in the latter part of April, when the weather is favourable, otherwise in May; barley

as late as June. Fruit, flowers, garden-vegetables, &c. occupy the attention of the horticulturist in the month of May. On the low and marsh lands grass grows in luxuriant crops; timothy, red and white clover, and some species indigenous to the soil are plentiful; haymaking commencing and generally concluding in the month of July; but barley harvest commences in August; that of wheat and oats in September. The cattle here thrive well, and produce good beef, but do not grow to the same size as in England. Sheep and swine also answer well. The breed of horses is small, and by no means beautiful; but they are hardy, and can bear much fatigue. The farms are usually laid out in 100 acre lots, of 10 chains frontage by 100 depth, and wherever it is practicable, fronting on a river, creek, bay, or road. The agricultural system pursued here, however, is defective in the last degree, and were not the soil by nature exceedingly productive, the little skill employed on it would afford but small assistance. The farmers are exceedingly negligent in applying manure, though that of the most efficacious kind abounds in all directions. Great quantities of sea-weed are constantly thrown on shore, which is an excellent manure; and in all the bays and creeks may be collected, to an incalculable extent, that composition of mud, decayed vegetable and animal substances, shells, &c. called muscle-mud, remarkable for its efficacy as a manure. The introduction of some intelligent farmers from Yorkshire and the southern parts of Scotland, has, within these few years, done much towards improving the usual mode of cultivation.

As peculiarly apposite to the purposes of this work, and as it has not been laid down in any other part, we will here give a brief sketch of the progress of a new settler, located upon uncleared forest land; and we do not know that we can better do so than in the words of a writer we have before thought proper to quote.

"The first object is to cut down the trees, which is done by cutting with an axe a notch into each side of the tree, about two feet above the ground, and rather more than half through on the side it is intended the tree should fall. The lower sides of these notches are horizontal, the upper make angles of about 60°. The trees are all felled in the same direction, and after lopping off the principal branches, cut into twelve

or fifteen feet lengths. The whole is left in this state until the proper season for burning arrives, generally in May, when it is set on fire, which consumes all the branches and small wood. The large lops are then either piled in heaps and burnt, or rolled away to make fencing stuff; some use oxen to haul them off. The surface of the ground, after burning the wood on it, is quite black and charred; and if it be intended for grain, it is now sown without farther preparation or tillage, other than covering the seed with a hoe. By some (i. e. by those who have the means) a triangular harrow, drawn by oxen, is used, in preference to the hoe, and to save labour. Others break up the earth with a one-handled plough, with the share and coulter locked into each other, and drawn also by oxen, a man attending with an axe to cut the roots. Little regard is paid to making straight furrows, the object being no more than to work the ground, that the grain may be more easily covered. Potatoes," (which, by the by, to settlers with limited means are, from their easy culture and quick production, as an article for food the very first object of attention,) "are planted in round hollows, three or four inches deep, and fifteen to twenty inches broad; three or five sets are planted in each of these, and covered over; the hoe alone is used; with such preparation a plentiful crop of grain or potatoes is raised the first, second, and often the third year without manure. Wheat is usually sown the second year after potatoes, without any tillage except harrowing or rolling the seed in. Along with this second crop, timothy or clover seed is sown by prudent farmers, after which they leave the land under grass until the stump can be got easily out, clearing and bringing in new land in the same manner each year until they have a sufficient quantity enclosed. The roots of the spruce, beech, birch, and maple, will decay sufficiently to take out the stump in four or five years. The decay of pine and hemlock requires a much longer time. After the stumps are removed, the plough is used, and the same system of husbandry is pursued as is most approved of in Great Britain.

"The habitations which the settlers first erect are in imitation of the dwelling of an American backwoodsman, and constructed in the rudest manner. Round lops, from fifteen to twenty feet long, without the least dressing, are laid horizontal over each other, and notched at the

corners, so as to let them down sufficiently close; one is first laid to begin the walls of each side, then one at each end, all crossing each other at the corners, and so on until the wall is raised six or seven feet. The seams are closed up with moss or clay, three or four rafters are then laid for the roof, which is covered with the rinds of birch or fir trees, and thatched either with spruce branches or long marine grass that is found washed up along the shores. Poles are laid over this thatch, together with birch wythes, to keep the whole secure. The chimney is formed of a wooden framework, placed on a slight foundation of stone, roughly raised a few feet above the ground. This framework goes out through the roof, and its sides are closed with clay and a small quantity of straw kneaded together. A space large enough for a door, and another for a window, are cut through the walls; under the centre of the cottage, a square pit or cellar is dug, for the purpose of preserving potatoes and other vegetables during winter; over this a floor of boards or logs, hewn flat on the upper side, is laid, and another over head, to form a sort of garret. When the door is hung, a window sash, with six, nine, or twelve frames, is fixed, and one, two, or three bed places are put up; the habitation is then considered fit to receive the new settler and his family*."

This is what is termed a log hut, and, as well as the mode of clearing and cultivating the farm here described, is common to new settlers in all parts of the British North-American dominions. Those who have the means, however, even in the first instance, proceed somewhat further in decorating and rendering commodious their habitation, such as covering the roof with shingle boards, and lining the wall, floor, &c. with planks, and covering them with matting or baize; so that the house, though presenting a rugged and uncouth appearance, is by no means destitute of comfort. In raising this first habitation, if any where adjacent to a settlement, abundant assistance is voluntarily contributed by the neighbours, under the denomination of a *frolic*, and is afforded at the price merely of a few regales of meat, fish, potatoes, and rum, being often thus accomplished in a single day. The estimate of a poor settler's expense of fixing himself upon his land in the woods, until he can make

* J. M'Gregor, &c.

it productive, will be found in an extract from the evidence transmitted by Colonel Cockburn, with his report, inserted in our Appendix.

The trade of this island is inconsiderable. During the time it was in the possession of the French, their jealousy on behalf of Louisburg prevented them from at all cultivating it. The locality of the place seems as well to adapt it for a fishing station as Newfoundland, and the facility with which supplies are raised would seem to offer a temptation greater than any which that island possesses; nevertheless the curing of fish for exportation has never been carried on here to any great extent. A good market is afforded at home for the consumption of cured fish by the timber and ship-building trades. In all new wilderness countries the timber trade is the first object of attraction; but the quantity that has been felled, and the small proportion of uncleared land that remains, have reduced the timber trade of this colony to a trifling amount. Ship-building is still a branch of trade of some moment; and the vessels built here have a good reputation for trim and durability. Numbers of vessels, from 150 to 600 tons, are readily disposed of in the British market; and to this may be added a large number constantly constructed for the Newfoundland fisheries; a considerable supply of live stock, provisions, corn, and vegetables is also uniformly forwarded to that country, from which West India produce is received in return. Large exportations of agricultural produce also take place to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of provisions of every description to the Bermudas. The amount and description of exports and imports during a series of years will be seen by tables contained in the Appendix.

The population of the island, by the census of 1827, was taken at 36,000, but since that time the increase has been so considerable, that it may now be estimated at about 50,000. Society, which has here advanced rapidly, is not distinguished from the society in the other colonies by any peculiar features, and its different classes are very similarly divided. A decided aristocracy is of course wanting, but the members of the council, the employés of government, the superior classes of the military, merchants, and traders of all sorts, who have attained a tolerable degree of affluence, constitute here an upper class, who are by no means

backwards in cultivating the amusements and refinements of civilized life. Charlotte Town is the only place where people are sufficiently congregated to form any thing that can be termed society, and, this being the capital, possesses of course persons of every class. Those who are received at the castle, or government-house, being deemed the superiors, have assemblies, balls, dinners amongst themselves, and sometimes amateur theatricals. Others indulge in pic nic, or what in England would be termed gipsy parties, in making country excursions, and each taking his own provisions. As almost every housekeeper is the owner of a horse and a carriole, or winter sledge-carriage, they are readily able to procure such indulgencies. The farmers and husbandmen comprise every class—American loyalists, Acadian French, and emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland, whose manners, even in this distant but desirable exile, are in a great measure influenced by their national characteristics and peculiarities. English settlers are distinguished by the cleanliness, neatness, and propriety of their establishments; Scotchmen by their patient endurance of the hardships incidental to early settlement, and their persevering pursuit of wealth and substance, with much more neglect of what we term comfort; and the Irish by a more eager desire to secure temporary advantages and the means of present indulgence. All those occupied in husbandry and farming, to which many join some share in the fishery, timber, and ship-building trades (though the advantage of such a multiplicity of pursuits is somewhat more than equivocal) find abundant employment during the year, without seeking to share the amusements of the town, or substituting others of a more rural description. The amassing of money, it may be here observed, and the remark applies equally to all the American colonies, is absolutely impracticable. From nothing a man may rise to independence; he may find the means of comfortable subsistence assured to all his family and their future generations, but the realization of sums of money is not to be accomplished. The American settlers, peaceable and industrious, are remarkable for the variety of occupations which each individual unites in his own person. The facility of obtaining ardent spirits, and the free use made of them, operates here, as in all our other colonies, as a serious drawback on the morality and prosperity of the colonists.

The French Acadians, probably about 4,000 in number, and settled principally along the coasts, retain much of their primitive simplicity in dress, manners, and pursuits. A round jacket and trousers is the usual habit of the men, any instance of departing from which would be treated with the utmost ridicule; and the women exhibit an appearance very similar to that of the Bavarian broom-girls so commonly seen in this country. They are rather looked down upon by the European settlers, but are nevertheless perfectly inoffensive, and for industry they are not to be surpassed. They, however, apply this virtue to such a diversity of pursuits,—those who live on the coast following ship-building, lumbering, fishing, and farming—that they seldom advance in wealth so much as those who steadily follow any one of those occupations singly. The women, as housewives, are perfect patterns, and such is their activity, that they have seldom to go beyond the precinct of their own establishment for any necessary whatever, the whole of their clothes and other articles for home use being the product of domestic manufacture.

The established religion of the colony is that of the Church of England, though it has perhaps fewer professors than any denomination known there; the members of the Church of Scotland claiming, in consequence, a right to use the church of St. Paul, in Charlotte Town, equally with those of the established form. The only other English church is at St. Eleanors. The Kirk of Scotland have a large and elegant building at Charlotte Town, and another, built by the Earl of Selkirk in 1803, in the heart of the Belfast settlements. A class of dissenters from the Kirk of Scotland, called ante-burghers, have several places of worship in various parts of the island; the baptists have two or three, and the methodists about eight. There is a spacious catholic chapel at St. Andrews, about eighteen miles from Charlotte Town; to this communion all the Acadians belong, as do the remains of the tribe of Mic-mac Indians, who have a chapel on Lennox Island, Richmond Bay.

The government of Prince Edward Island, although the population is comparatively small, is perfectly independent of the control of any of the adjoining provinces, and constituted on the same principle as those of the other British-American colonies; viz. as close an approximation to that of the mother country, in principle and form, as the variation of cir-

cumstances will admit. The executive power is lodged in the hands of the lieutenant-governor and a council; this council holds likewise a senatorial office, somewhat similar to that of the upper house of the British parliament. There is also a representative body, elected by the colonists, called the Legislative Assembly. Its functions, the qualifications of its members, and the limitations upon its authority, as well as upon that of the other bodies named, are similar to those which have been before detailed with respect to the other provinces of the Anglo-American dominions. There is a Court of Chancery, over which the governor presides, and the practice of which is regulated by that of the same court in England. There is also a Supreme Court of Judicature, which decides both in criminal and civil causes, wherein a chief-justice presides, its practice assimilating as nearly as possible to that of similar courts in Britain. The same persons fulfil the offices both of attorneys and advocates, and plead indifferently in both courts. There is one high-sheriff for the island, appointed annually by the governor. Small debts are recoverable before local magistrates, and minor offences are adjudged by justices of the peace.

We shall conclude our account of this interesting section of the British dominions, with another short quotation from Mr. M'Gregor's work, and we do so merely by way of expressing our entire concurrence in his opinion, and confirmation of the inference at which he has arrived: —"When we view the position of Prince Edward Island, in regard to the countries bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the excellence of its harbours for fishing stations, and take into account that the whole of its surface may, with little exception, be considered a body of fertile soil, it does not certainly require the spirit of prophecy to perceive, that unless political arrangements may interfere with its prosperity, it will in no very remote period become a valuable agricultural as well as commercial country."

For a list of the prices of land, produce, and other various articles of common consumption, we refer the reader to the Appendix.

CHAPTER XII.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Situation, Boundaries, and Extent—Historical Summary—Settlements—St. John's—Soil—Timber—Climate—Population—Government—Fisheries.

THE island of Newfoundland lies on the north-eastern side of the entrance into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the latitudes 46° 40′ and 51° 39′ north, and longitudes 52° 44′ and 59° 31′ west. Its form is somewhat triangular, but without any approach to regularity, each of its sides being broken by numerous harbours, bays, creeks, and estuaries. It is separated on the north-west from Canada by the gulf; its south-west point approaches Cape Breton; north and north-east are the shores of Labrador, from which it is divided by the Straits of Belleisle; and on its eastern side expands the open ocean. It lies nearer to Europe than any of the British American colonies, or indeed any part of America. Its circuit is not much short of 1,000 miles; its width, at the very widest part, between Cape Ray and Cape Bonavista, is about 300 miles, and its extreme length, from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, about 419, measured on a curve. From the sea it has a wild and rugged appearance, which is any thing rather than inviting. Its interior has been very imperfectly explored, and is therefore but little understood. In 1823, a Mr. M'Cormach succeeded in traversing its breadth from Conception Bay on its east to St. George's Bay on its western side; and, from his account, it appears, that this district is much intersected with lakes and rivers, is poorly wooded, and of a rocky and barren soil. Newfoundland, in this respect, thus differs amazingly from the other American colonies, producing little timber but what is dwarf and stunted, except on the margins of bays and rivers, where spruce, birch, and poplar sometimes grow to a considerable size.

Newfoundland was first discovered by Cabot, though the French formerly founded a claim on the ground of the discoveries of Verazani.

The first attempt at forming a settlement was made in the reign of Henry VIII. by two persons of the names of Elliott and Thorn, which settlement was subsequently followed up by another eminent mercantile man of the name of Hare. The ill fortune that attended these attempts discouraged all future ones, on the part of the English, for some years; till, in 1579, a fishing adventure, commanded by Captain Whitburn, was so successful as to induce him to repeat it: in the meantime, possession was taken of the island in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and the Portuguese, who had established themselves upon the coast, were driven away. In the next reign a charter was granted to the "treasurer and company of adventurers and planters of the cities of London and Bristol for the colony of Newfoundland," which association located a colony at Conception Bay in 1610. In 1614, the before-mentioned Captain Whitburn received a commission to establish tribunals and punish offences committed in this colony and the adjacent fisheries, from which we may conclude they were then in the exclusive possession of the English. Two persons of the names of Dr. Vaughan and Sir George Calvert in the next year procured grants of parts of the island, formerly granted to the above company: the latter gentleman succeeded in establishing a very flourishing colony at Ferryland, where, having been created Lord Baltimore, he erected a fort, and resided many years. About the same time a colony was sent from Ireland by Lord Falkland, the lord-lieutenant, and shortly afterwards Lord Baltimore returned to England, continuing to govern his property by deputies. Sir David Kirk, in 1654, obtained grants in this island, previous to his settling in Canada. Settlements now continued to be made all along the eastern coast of the island; and the French succeeded in establishing themselves in Placentia Bay on the south. In a few years after Lord Baltimore's leaving the island, it was computed that not fewer than 350 families were settled there, though scattered through fifteen or sixteen different points of settlement. The various measures tending to the amelioration of the colony seem always to have been a subject of dispute between the settlers on the island and the English merchants trading in the fisheries there; the former, in 1667, applied for the appointment of a local governor, which was vehemently resisted by the latter; and on a renewal of that application in 1674, when

it was referred to the Board of Trade and Plantations, they, influenced by the representations of the latter body, not only reported against the project but also advocated the total discouragement of all plantations whatever on the island, even recommending the forcible deportation of the settlers. A cruel persecution of this sort ensued, and representations on one side, and counter-representations on the other, in 1697, at length elicited another report from the same board, in which they certified in behalf of a moderate number of settlers, limiting them to 1,000. An act for the regulation of the colony (10 and 11 William and Mary) was passed in 1698, which did little but enforce the former barbarous policy. In 1701 a report was made by Mr. Larkins, who had been sent out by government expressly to obtain information as to our American possessions, and the picture of misrule and disorder which he gives, in mentioning Newfoundland, speaks all that can be said of the policy by which it had been hitherto regulated.

From 1702 till the peace of Utrecht in 1708, the colony was much disturbed by the French, whose establishments in Canada, Cape Breton, and even on the island, at Placentia, afforded them abundant opportunities of annoying our settlements and fisheries. Some representations had, in the meantime, been made to Queen Anne's government on the state of this colony by the House of Commons, and the inhabitants had themselves instituted some useful regulations, when at length, in 1729, a Captain Henry Osborn received a commission as governor of Newfoundland, with powers to appoint justices of the peace, administer oaths to them, to erect a court-house and prison, and other authority calculated to support his administration. The same petty, factious, and interested opposition which had been manifested by the traders and fishing *admirals*, as the commanders who arrived first on the coast were ludicrously nicknamed, to the appointment of a civil government, were continued against the administration of it, and every species of opposition practised for several years, till, in 1738, after repeated references to the Board of Trade, and to the opinions of the law officers, as to the powers possessed by the governor under the existing commission, an enlarged one was issued to Captain Drake, including a power to the tribunals there to try, convict, and punish felons.

In 1754 Lord Baltimore claimed the part of the island formerly granted to his ancestor, but the Board of Trade reported it as unsubstantiated. About the same time the French claimed the privilege of fishing as far as Cape Bay, contending that it was the same as Point Riché, mentioned in the treaty of Utrecht. This unfounded demand was also rejected by the Board of Trade. By the recommendation of the same board, in 1764 a custom-house establishment was also formed on this island, with a comptroller and collector, appointed by the commissioners in England.

The revolutionary war in America occasioned fresh disputes as to the right of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland. The New Englanders had theretofore exercised such a right to a very considerable extent, and on this being resisted, they declined supplying the colony and fisheries with many articles of provision (which they had been in the habit of doing), to the great distress of the inhabitants and those engaged: this power of reciprocal annoyance occasioned the subject to form one of the articles of the treaty of peace, signed at Paris in 1783, by which it was stipulated that the inhabitants of the United States should have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen should use, but not to dry or cure their fish on the island. The question of the supplies from America was diversely agitated on subsequent occasions, being always opposed by the western merchants; it has, however, always continued, and was authorized by act of parliament in 1822; limiting these supplies, however, to such as should be made in British bottoms.

The imperfect administration of justice amongst the colonists for years continued a subject of just and constant complaint. A commission was granted to Admiral Milbanke, in 1789, to establish local courts in the colony, on a more satisfactory footing than those previously in existence; but nothing that he was able to accomplish placed the proceedings of the civil courts in any better point of view. In 1791 a new bill on the subject passed the British parliament; and in 1792 another, amending the former, both being considered as mere experiments. In 1824 another act of the Imperial Parliament regulated afresh the administration of justice in Newfoundland, but was limited to the continuance of five

years. This, like all its predecessors, has failed to give satisfaction; a constant opposition of interests and views seems to have existed amongst the inhabitants of that colony, and the merchants of this country trading thither and engaged in the fisheries, a collision which, it is hoped, the advance of intelligence, and the increasing wealth, prosperity, and numerical force of the colony, will soften down into an enlightened and mutual effort to promote interests which are inevitably reciprocal. By this last act, a chief-justice, and two assistant judges, are appointed; the island is divided into three districts, and a court is held annually in each. The expense attending the circuits of the judges occasions a strong feeling of discontent amongst the colonists, even with this last effort of the legislature to bestow on them the boon of a steady, consistent, and constant administration of justice.

For a long series of years the colony existed merely as a fishing settlement, the fisheries being carried on entirely by merchants residing in Great Britain. These considered the small and insignificant number of planters resident in the colony as persons by no means entitled to interfere with their interests or dispute their pleasure, and therefore always resisted any measures for the amelioration of the situation of a body of people whom they treated as subservient to themselves; the increase of the population however, now amounting to not less probably than 75,000 souls, and the advance of agriculture and commercial pursuits amongst the residents, render them entitled to be placed a little above the caprices of the body of traders, however the interests of the last, duly considered, are identified with those of the British empire at large. It is stoutly contended on the behalf of the fisheries, that they are utterly incapable of submitting to any burthen or contributing to any expensive form of government for the colony; and their vast importance as a nursery for British seamen, and a source of employment for British shipping, renders their situation a subject of anxious attention to the British legislature, which must, however, keep on its guard against the representation of that ruthless selfishness which is but too frequently the characteristic of those absorbed in a commercial speculation.

As all the importance attached to this colony has arisen exclusively from its fisheries, little has been done on shore to claim our attention.

The different settlements amount to about sixty or seventy in number, and are scattered on the shores of the eastern and southern sides of the island, but principally the former; there are indeed some inhabitants on the western shore, near its southern extremity, but they do not extend northward of St. George's Bay, though the vicinity of that bay has proved extremely fertile. Both the eastern and southern shores are broken by several deep bays; on the former, the principal are Hare Bay, very near the northern extremity; and proceeding southerly, White Bay, Bay of Notre Dame, Bay of Exploits, Bay of Bonavista, Trinity Bay, and Conception Bay; on the southern shore are Trepassey Bay, Placentia Bay, St. Mary's Bay, and Fortune Bay. It is about the heads of these bays that the settlements are found. On the whole shore of Conception Bay, thence to St. John's, and southward to Cape Race, the settlements are numerous and populous; the principal are, besides St. John's, the Bay of Bulls, Brigus, Cape Broyle Harbour, Ferryland, Fermore, and Renowes; but there is little in any of these settlements to demand particular attention. Ferryland is the first that was ever brought into cultivation and importance, by the early settlement of Lord Baltimore; and even now there is a greater extent of land under tillage there than at any settlement on that coast.

St. John's is the principal settlement, and only town in the island; it is the seat of government, and chief harbour for our vessels. As Lieutenant Chappell's is perhaps the most accurate account of the harbour that can be furnished, we shall insert it here. "The entrance to St. John's Harbour forms a long and extremely narrow strait, but not very difficult of access. There are about twelve fathoms water in the middle of the channel, with tolerable good anchorage ground. The most lofty perpendicular precipices rise to an amazing height upon the north side, and the southern shore appears less striking in its altitude, only from a comparison with the opposite rocks. There is a light shown every night on the left side of the entrance, where there are also a small battery and a signal post. Other batteries of greater strength appear towering above the rocky eminences towards the north. At about two-thirds of the distance between the entrance, and what may properly be termed the harbour itself, there lies a dangerous shelf, called the chain rock, so named

from a chain which extends across the strait at that place, to prevent the admission of any hostile fleet. Mariners on entering the place ought to beware of approaching too near the rocks beneath the light-house point. In addition to the fortifications already noticed, there are several other strong fortresses upon the heights around the town, so as to render the place perfectly secure against any sudden attack. Fort Townshend is situated immediately over the town, and is the usual residence of the governor. Forts Amherst and William are more towards the north, and there is also a small battery perched on the top of a single pyramidal mount, called the crow's nest."

The latitude of St. John is 47° 35′, its longitude 52° 48′; it is situated about seventy miles to the north of Cape Race, and about 120 south of Twillingate Island, in the Bay of Exploits, our most northerly settlement on the island. The town forms one long straggling street, extending nearly parallel to the shore on the north side of the port, from which branch out several narrow lines of houses, which will bear no designation superior to lanes. The houses are built chiefly of wood, though diversified by some of brick, and a few of stone, but they are most irregularly placed, in consequence of an act of the British legislature, passed in 1820, after the great fires, and which directs, that where the houses are built of stone, the street shall be forty feet in width, and where of wood fifty, so that all the stone houses project ten feet into the street. The principal feature of the town is its multitude of wharfs and fishing stages, which entirely line the shore. The government wharf is a fine broad quay, open to the accommodation of the public. The number of taverns and public-houses seems very disproportionate to the place. The roadway of the main street is very rugged and irregular, and in wet weather scarcely passable for mud and filth. The general appearance of the town indicates exactly what it is—a mere fishing station.

It is difficult to calculate the population of a town which varies so constantly. At the height of the fishing season it is perfectly crowded, but the greater part of this population returns with the vessels to Europe. The resident population may be fairly rated at about 11,000. This town has suffered frequently and severely by fires: in 1815 a great amount of property was destroyed by a visitation of this sort, which was repeated

in November, 1817, with increased severity, 140 houses and property to the amount of 500,000*l.* being then consumed. Within a few days after another conflagration destroyed nearly all of the town that was left by the former one, and, in the August of the same year, a fourth calamity of the like kind inflicted another loss upon the town. There are places of public worship of various denominations at St. John's, and two school-houses, one established by Lord Gambier, in 1802, for children of both the protestant and Roman creeds, who attend to the number of 300, and another, erected by the efforts of the Benevolent Irish Society, the benefits of which are extended to 700 or 800 children. There are three weekly newspapers published, and a book society has been established.

Since several merchants, deeply engaged in the trade, have settled here, and many industrious inhabitants have by their consistent efforts raised themselves to comparative wealth, and since the administration of justice has been placed on a more permanent and certain footing than formerly, the state of society has continued rapidly advancing in respectability and civilization, and is now better than could be expected from a fishing station, the internal improvement of which has been so uniformly discouraged. The settlements continue almost continuously along the southern shore, as far as Fortune Bay, and at most of the harbours there are places of worship. The settlement at St. George's Bay is perhaps more agricultural than any other on the island. "There are tracts of excellent land, with deep and fertile soils, covered in many places with heavy timber; coal, limestone, and gypsum abound in great plenty in this part of the island. At the heads of the bays and along the rivers there are many tracts of land, formed of deposits washed from the hills; the soil of which tracts is of much the same quality as that of the savannahs in the interior of America. These lands might be converted into excellent meadows, and if drained to carry off the water, which covers them after the snows dissolve, they would yield excellent barley and oats. The rich pasturage, which the island affords, adapts it in an eminent degree to the breeding and raising of cattle and sheep, insomuch as to authorize the belief that it might produce a sufficient quantity of beef to supply its fisheries. Firs of various sorts, poplars, birches, and a

few maple trees are found in Newfoundland, with a variety of shrubs. Most of the English common fruits arrive at perfection, and various grasses grow spontaneously in all the plains. The wild animals are nearly the same as those of Prince Edward Island, and indeed of our other American colonies. The Newfoundland dog is an animal whose peculiarities and virtues are too well known to need any detail in this place; it is, however, generally considered, that the true original breed exists now only on the coast of Labrador.

The climate is severe and the winter long, but it has generally been represented more unfavourably than strict truth will warrant. The excess of humidity and constant visitation of dense fog, which have been commonly ascribed to these coasts, is by no means a continual visitation; the sea winds often bring a considerable quantity of vapour to the southern and eastern coasts, but it is only when the wind blows from the sea that this inconvenience is felt. The range of the thermometer is nearly the same as in Canada, but as the length of the island extends over nearly five degrees of latitude, it will of course vary. The harbours on the Atlantic shore are generally freed from their icy bonds earlier than any other within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the western shore is seldom visited by fogs. The heat of the summer is sometimes oppressive in the daytime, but the mornings and evenings, as in almost all insular situations, are temperate and agreeable. The breaking up of the winter, when the vast shoals of ice formed in the northern regions are driven along the coast by the winds, is the most disagreeable time of the year. The inhabitants, however, maintain excellent health, and, notwithstanding the exposure and hardships of a fisherman's life, frequently attain a remarkable longevity.

The population of the island has greatly increased of late years. The census of 1827 gave 36,000 as the gross amount; it has been recently rated as high as 90,000, but truth will perhaps be more strictly consulted in fixing the number at 75,000. There are no good roads in the island but those in the immediate vicinity of St. John's. As has been before remarked, the fisheries are the chief business of the island, agriculture being pursued to an amount far from sufficient to supply the wants of

the inhabitants. The number of vessels employed in the fisheries in the year 1830 was 700, and the amount of imports into the island 640,000*l.*

The nature of the institutions by which this island is governed has been explained in our slight sketch of its history. Application has been recently made to the British parliament for the institution of an independent colonial legislature. This, like every other attempt to improve the colony, is resisted by those principally engaged in the fisheries; but as neither parties nor jealousies can, at the present day, be expected to influence the inquiries or decisions of the British legislature, there is no doubt that all will be done which the welfare of the colony requires. If the parliament does not go the length of granting an independent legislature, the institution of a corporate body in St. John's might in some measure supply the deficiency, and it seems one to which the advanced wealth, number, and intelligence of its inhabitants entitle them.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries are entitled to a few words of separate consideration in concluding our chapter on Newfoundland. They have ever since the discovery of North America been the theme of the particular solicitude, not of Great Britain alone, but of France, Spain, and Portugal, and subsequently of the United States of America, and have evidently been esteemed a subject of the utmost importance in the negotiation of all treaties involving the British, French, or American interests on the western side the Atlantic. It appears that as early as 1517 about fifty French, Spanish, and Portuguese vessels were engaged in the cod-fishery of the Banks, whilst England had but *one ship* employed in that quarter: and although this unit appears to have, in 1578, increased to fifteen, the fishing trade of the other powers had improved in a far greater degree. France having at that period no less than 150 ships engrossed by it, Spain 100, and Portugal 50*. The British shipping occupied in the Newfoundland fisheries some years afterwards, however, increased apace, and in 1615 it amounted to 250 vessels, whose aggregate burden was 1,500

* Hakluyt—Herrara—quoted by M'Gregor.

tons; the total number of French, Biscayan, and Portuguese ships employed at the same date were 400*.

Anterior to the Treaty of Utrecht, the extent of the respective rights of those nations who participated in the advantages of the Newfoundland fisheries was never defined, but that treaty placed matters in rather a more distinct light. Newfoundland itself, and the islands adjoining, were thereby exclusively left in the possession of Great Britain, the French retaining, under the thirteenth article, the right of fishing on the banks and using the shores of the islands between particular points, viz. from Point Riche (which the French afterwards pretended to be the same as Cape Ray), round the north extremity of the island, to Cape Bonavista on the eastern coast. By the treaty of peace concluded in 1763, this privilege was confirmed to France, and the right was extended to fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the distance of three leagues from all coasts belonging to Great Britain, whether continental or insular. Their fisheries out of the gulf were not to be carried on but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of Cape Breton. By another article of the treaty the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are ceded to France as a shelter for French fishermen, under an express stipulation against their being fortified, or guarded by more than fifty men for the police.

When the United States, in 1783, took their station in the list of independent nations, they laid claim to a participation in those treasures which the waters of the Newfoundland banks and of the Gulf of St. Lawrence contained. As colonies they had reaped no inconsiderable benefits from those fisheries, and thus knowing their full value, stipulated and obtained particular privileges, which were agreed to by the third article of the treaty. These extensive privileges are expressed in the following distinct language of that part of the treaty:

"Article III. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and all other banks of Newfoundland, also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of

* Lex Mercatoria.—M'Gregor.

both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of any kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry and cure the same on that island); and also in the bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Island, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of that ground."

In negotiating the convention of 1818 the subject was not lost sight of by the United States' plenipotentiary, and the opportunity was seized, not only of confirming but of extending the stipulations of the above article of the treaty of 1783. "Whereas," says the convention, "differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; it is agreed between the single contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have *for ever*, in connexion with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Ramcau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quiperon Islands, on the shores of Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence, northwardly, indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company." But the limitation contained in the former treaty, relative to the settlement of the coasts, is further continued. Besides these express rights, the Americans long enjoyed the advantage of supplying Newfoundland with provisions and stores used in the fisheries; but the jealousy of colonial traders being awakened led to the enactment of the 26 Geo. III. chap. 1, which ex-

cluded American ships from the right of importing into Newfoundland bread stuffs and live stock, the trade being exclusively confined to British shipping. The law was, however, in a great measure evaded; indeed the difficulty of enforcing it must have been apparent, when United States' vessels had a right to enter our waters, lie along our fishing coasts, and use our shores; and therefore enjoyed numerous opportunities of eluding discovery in their violation of the statute. A more recent enactment *, however, offers probably a better guarantee to the British merchant against the competition of American produce in Newfoundland, certain duties being imposed upon all foreign goods and provisions imported into that island, whilst the exports from it, to any foreign state, are to be made in British built ships only.

Thus stand the rights and privileges of the United States with regard to the Newfoundland and Labrador fisheries, and it is evident that with the exception of the mere ownership of the adjacent countries, the Americans are, as fully as Great Britain, participant in the direct and incidental advantages attached to those fisheries, viz. the prosecution of a lucrative trade, and the practical education of mariners. Possessed as England was of the surrounding fishing coasts, it was in her power to secure to herself the exclusive enjoyment of those immense aquatic sources of wealth and power, since the mere privileges of fishing on the banks, which might, without injury to herself, have been tolerated in foreigners, would have been of little avail without the right of using the shores of the adjacent territories and islands; and if it be asserted that, in the nature of things, the one privilege could not be granted without the other, since the one is accessory to the enjoyment of the other, still we may say, that had the restrictions been far more circumscribed than they are, British subjects engaged in the fisheries would not be aggravated to the extent they now are, by the abuse of the privilege by American fishermen, who, relying upon the latitude allowed them, are emboldened to acts of outrage against the more legitimate tenants of the shores, and assert a superiority which should belong to Great Britain alone in that quarter. The exercise of the rights of the

* 3 Geo. IV. chap. 44.

nations concerned in the Newfoundland fisheries, viz. England, France, and America, calls loudly for ulterior regulations, and we can only say, that such a measure is of vital importance to the preservation and future value of the fisheries.

We shall conclude our remarks by an extract from the voyage of Lieutenant Edward Chappell, R. N. to Newfoundland and Labrador, descriptive of the mode of conducting the *shore fishery*.

"There are a number of boats, fitted with masts and sails, belonging to each fishery, two or four men being stationed to a boat. At the earliest dawn of day the whole of these vessels proceed to that part of the coast where the cod are most plentiful, for they move in shoals, and frequently alter their position, according to the changes of the wind. When the resort of the fish has been ascertained, the boats let fall their anchors, and the men cast over their lines. Each man has two lines to attend, and every line has two hooks affixed to it, which are baited either with caplin or herrings. The men stand upon a flat flooring, and are divided from each other by a sort of bins, like shop-counters, placed athwart the centre of the boat. Having drawn up the line, they lay the cod upon the bin, and strike it upon the back part of the head with a piece of wood in the shape of a rolling-pin; this blow stuns the fish and causes it to yawn its jaws widely asunder, by which means the hook is easily extracted. Then the fish is dropped into the bin, and the line again thrown over; whilst the fisherman, instantly turning round, proceeds to pull up the opposite line, so that one line is running out and the other pulling in at the same instant. Thus the boatmen continue, until their vessel is filled, when they proceed to discharge their cargo at the sort of fishing-stage represented by the vignette to chapter II. The cod are pitched from the boat, upon the stage, with a pike, care being taken to stick this pike into their heads, as a wound in the body might prevent the salt from having its due effect, and thereby spoil the fish. When the boats are emptied, the fishermen procure a fresh quantity of bait, and return again to their employment on the water, whence, in the course of an hour or two, perhaps, they again reach the stage with another cargo.

"Having thus explained the method of cod-fishing, it remains only to describe the manner of curing. Each salting-house is provided with

one or more tables, around which are placed wooden chairs and leathern aprons for the cut-throats, headers, and splitters. The fish having been thrown from the boats, a boy is generally employed to bring them from the stage, and place them on the table before the cut-throat *, who rips open the bowels, and, having also nearly severed the head from the body, he passes it along the table to his right-hand neighbour, the header, whose business is to pull off the head, and tear out the entrails: from these he selects the liver, and, in some instances, the sound. The head and entrails being precipitated through a trunk into the sea, the liver is thrown into a cask, where it distils in oil; and the sounds, if intended for preservation, are salted. After having undergone this operation, the cod is next passed across the table to the splitter, who cuts out the back-bone as low as the navel, in the twinkling of an eye. From hence the cod are carried in hand-barrows to the salter, by whom they are spread in layers, upon the top of each other, with a proper quantity of salt between each layer. In this state the fish continue for a few days, when they are again taken in barrows to a short wooden box, full of holes, which is suspended from the stage in the sea. The washer stands up to his knees in this box, and scrubs the salt off the cod with a soft mop. The fish are then taken to a convenient spot, and piled up to drain; and the heap, thus formed, is called 'a water-horse.' On the following day the cod are removed to the fish-flakes, where they are spread in the sun to dry; and from thenceforward they are kept constantly turned during the day, and piled up in small heaps, called flackets, at night. The upper fish are always laid with their bellies downward, so that the skins of their backs answer the purposes of thatch, to keep the lower fish dry. By degrees the size of these flackets is increased, until at length, instead of small parcels, they assume the form of large circular stacks; and in this state the cod are left for a few days, as the fishermen say, 'to sweat.' The process of *curing* is now complete, and the fish are afterwards stored up in warehouses, lying ready for exportation.

"With such amazing celerity is the operation of heading, splitting, and salting performed, that it is not an unusual thing to see ten cod-fish

* This, we presume, is a technical expression.—*Author.*

decapitated, their entrails thrown into the sea, and their back-bones torn out, in the short space of one minute and a half. The splitter receives the highest wages, and holds a rank next to the master of a fishery; but the salter is also a person of great consideration, upon whose skill the chief preservation of the cod depends.

"There are three qualities of cured cod-fish in Newfoundland. They are distinguished by the different titles of *merchantable fish*, those of the largest size, best colour, and altogether finest quality. *Madeira fish*, which are nearly as valuable as the former. This sort is chiefly exported to supply the Spanish and Portuguese markets. *West India fish*, the refuse of the whole. These last are invariably sent for sale, to feed the negroes of the Caribbee Islands."

CHAPTER XIII.

Land Granting—Plan heretofore pursued—System now adopted.

THE lands in the colonies may be classed under three general heads. 1st, Lands belonging to his majesty's subjects; 2nd, Lands appropriated by government as reservations for particular purposes; and 3d, those that come under the denomination of grantable, or waste lands of the crown. The property of the first class comes not within the limits prescribed to the present chapter, which is intended merely to explain the various means whereby lands have hitherto been, and now are, transferred from the crown to the subject. The reservations constituting the second class will be spoken of in treating of the lands of the third class.

The whole of the ungranted lands in his majesty's colonies are, by the constitution, vested in the crown, and as such are liable to be disposed of, and to be administered in any manner that his majesty may constitutionally think fit. The Imperial Parliament, however, in its political omnipotence, exercises also a control over them, and by its enactments sometimes prescribes broad rules for their administration.

The royal prerogative in this respect was formerly exercised in granting proprietary charters, by which vast sections of territory in the colonies were vested in persons of great influence, rank, capital, and enterprise, to whom extensive privileges were delegated to plant and govern colonies; such were the charters of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, &c.; such is now the Hudson's Bay charter. The waste lands also afforded a wide field for the exercise of the king's bounty towards such of his loyal subjects as had served him in war, and hence we find that at different times a scale of allotments was prescribed, by which officers retired from service, and disbanded soldiers became entitled to

a stated quantum of land. This scale, in the king's famous proclamation of 7th October, 1763, stands as follows:

To every person having the rank of a field officer	5,000 acres.
To every captain	3,000
To every subaltern or staff officer	2,000
To every non-commissioned officer	200
To every private man	50

These proportions, however, subsequently underwent considerable modifications, and as the value of the lands advanced by the progress of colonization, the liberality of the crown became less lavish, and the following scale was substituted in lieu of the former, viz.:

Field officers	1,200 acres.
Majors	1,000
Captains	800
Subalterns	500
Non-commissioned officers	200
Privates	100

In conformity with this scale, lands were located to the military up to 1828, when the plan of *granting* waste lands was superseded by the existing system of *selling* them, in the manner to be hereafter explained; but militia locations still continue to be issued under the former system in Lower Canada.

The waste lands in the colonies were likewise granted in extensive tracts, either as rewards for civil services or with a view purely to the settlement of the country. In furtherance of the former of these objects, a quarter, a half, or even a whole township, was, in several instances, patented to a single individual; and although the titles derived from the crown for this purpose contained specific conditions of settlement, the lands thus granted have generally been left in their pristine state of wilderness, and have, owing to that circumstance, proved extremely prejudicial to the improvement of the province in which they were situated.

The tracts granted with a view purely to the encouragement of settlements were also very extensive. These grants were made by the

governor of the provinces, under the sanction of instruction from his majesty's ministers, to individuals who were supposed to club together for the purpose of colonizing a given tract to them allotted by the said letters patent, in which, however, a specific quantity (1,200 acres) was assigned to each individual*. One of the parties, in general the only capitalist of the association, was called the *leader*, the others were styled *associates;* but these were often persons of little interest, ambition, or substance, and were even sometimes fictitious, the leader being the ostensible party looked up to, and, in fact, the only individual largely interested in the grant, inasmuch as the *associates* universally made over to the leader 1,000 acres at least, and in some cases even 1,100 of the 1,200 acres to which they were respectively entitled under the letters patent.

The consideration given by the leader for this transfer from the associates of almost the whole of their lands, was the trouble he was deemed to be at in forwarding the applications with the executive government, and the expenses he usually incurred in obtaining surveys and plans of the tract which was to be patented to him and to themselves in equal shares. These expenses, if for the survey of a whole township, amounted to about 330*l.*,—which sum was in most cases first disbursed by government,—and the patent fees on the grantable lands therein to about 150*l.* more; thus the leader became possessed of about 40,800 acres for the sum of 450*l.*, equal to about two-pence per acre. The expenses for a quarter or a half township were in a proportionate ratio.

The ostensible object of this mode of granting the waste lands, a mode, as we before stated, avowedly meant to encourage the settlements of the country, entirely failed; the leaders of townships, in nine cases out of ten, once secured in the legal possession of the lands, wholly neglected the improvement of them, and thus, instead of tending to accelerate the opening of the country, this system operated most seriously in impeding the progress of agriculture, and especially so in Lower Canada, where the vast tracts granted upon the principle we have just exposed have and must, until brought under cultivation, stand, with their sturdy forests, insuperable obstacles to the growth and continuity of settle-

* This at least was the practice which obtained in Lower Canada.

ments. Had the association been a serious, and not a mere simulated, association, in which each associate would have possessed the means and the desire of converting his wilds into corn-fields, much good to the province might have resulted from the adoption of such a plan; but, on the contrary, it has thrown in the way of new settlements considerable embarrassments, for the removal of which a court of escheats has, only recently, been created in the colony.

In process of time it was discovered that the plan of immediately issuing letters patent to the grantee, and thus giving him at once his title to the land, as in the case of leaders and associates, led to pernicious consequences, of much importance as affecting the clearing and opening of the country, and it was therefore devised, that in all minor grants a preliminary title should be given to the party, whereby the settlement of his land was declared a condition precedent to his obtaining the patents for the same. This preliminary title was styled a location, or ticket of location *, the conditions of which were somewhat different in the various colonies, though their general tendency was the same, that is, the actual settlement of the land within a prescribed time. In Nova Scotia, and we presume in New Brunswick up to 1784, the conditions of the grant were, "within three years from the passing of the grant, to clear three acres for every fifty of plantable land, and erect a dwelling-house of twenty by sixteen feet, and keep upon every fifty acres accounted barren three neat cattle, and in any quarry to keep one hand in digging and working said quarry." These conditions, however, never were strictly adhered to. In Upper Canada the period was two years, at the expiration of which, upon due proof of having cleared and cropped five acres, and cleared half the road in front of his land, of having erected and inhabited a house thereon for one year, the settler became entitled to a grant upon paying the patent fee, 5*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* sterling. In Lower Canada the term was extended one year longer, but if the party sooner complied with the conditions of the location, he was entitled, upon due proof of the fact, to receive his letters patent for the lot assigned to him†. Under these regulations were made all military grants (though with

* A statement of the fees upon land-granting in the Canadas is contained in the Appendix.

† See the form of the location tickets, in the Appendix.

some modifications in particular instances), and also the locations to emigrants; and the settlement of the waste lands, to any extent in the Canadas at least, can be fairly considered to have commenced with the introduction of this mode of location.

In the outset, nevertheless, it was liable to some objections, arising from the difficulty which the locatee, and especially the emigrant locatee, was left to encounter in tracing his lot in the wilderness, where the boundaries and lines of demarcation, though sufficiently obvious originally, became defaced, and sometimes entirely obliterated, by years elapsed since the field survey. To obviate this embarrassment in Lower Canada, a judicious system was devised and applied to the surveys in Lower Canada, by which not only great facilities were offered to the party in this respect, but considerable efficacy was given thereby to the whole system of location. This consisted in the appointment of resident agents, whose duty it was to point out, to the emigrant, the lot assigned to him, to direct him in the commencement of his operations, and to advise him in all matters connected with his settlement. Thus the emigrant, upon landing, received first the advice of the resident government agent at Quebec, with whom he consulted, and who directed his course to the agent of a given township in any part of the province in which he, the emigrant, felt disposed to settle; and the resident agent, in the township, was there, in person, to assist him with his counsel, and assign to him, on the spot, any vacant lot that he might select. The results of this plan were, practically, very beneficial; and a comparison of the progress of the settlements of townships *under* agency with those of townships *not* under agency, incontestably prove its advantages. For instance, the mass of the lands in the townships of Godmanchester, Hinchinbrook, and Hemmingford had, in 1820, when an agent was appointed, been granted at various periods, twenty-five, thirty, or even thirty-five years, but yet the whole population of those townships did not then amount to 850 souls, and the extent of cultivation did not cover more than 3,500 acres. Nine years afterwards, under the operation of the agency system, the population had increased to 3,313 souls, and the lands in tillage exceeded 11,000 acres.

The efficiency of the plan stands also strongly confirmed by the new settlements on the Ottawa River, all of which, excepting those of Hull,

have been formed under it, in townships, the most eligible lands whereof were granted thirty years ago, notwithstanding which they still remain covered with forests, whilst the tracts remote from the river have been brought under cultivation. Indeed, so encouraging has proved this means of providing lands for the settler, that Clarendon, a township on the Lac des Chats, at the remotest extremity of the surveyed lands on the Ottawa, has been colonized under the superintendence of an active agent; and it is not too much to say, from a personal knowledge of the difficulties that must have been surmounted in effecting a settlement at so great a distance, without the advantage of roads, and with dangerous and terrific rapids to ascend, that it required all the facilities and inducements, held out by the system under consideration, to realize an undertaking of that nature.

There were, in 1829, about twenty-five of these township agents in Lower Canada, residing within the districts assigned to their respective superintendence. Their duties were distinctly prescribed by the instructions to be found in the Appendix, and their reward, for the discharge of the trust to them confided, consisted in a per-centage of five acres upon the locations by them made to actual settlers; but they were not entitled to letters-patent from the crown, until the settlers themselves, by the *bona fide* improvement of their lands, became also entitled to their patents. The agents were latterly allowed, besides this per-centage, 2*s.* 6*d.* upon each location as a compensation for stationery and postage. Thus the maintenance of an agent was but little onerous to his majesty's government, and of the greatest possible service to the settler; and there can be little doubt that, with such modifications as may comport with the scheme of selling the waste crown lands, the general principle of the system might be very advantageously followed up. Instead of township agents, land-boards were established in the different districts of Upper Canada, with a view to facilitate the location of settlers in that province, and the system was found to answer, remarkably well, the ends of its adoption.

In tracing the history and progress of the township settlements under the different administrations in Lower Canada, we find that at no preceding period were these settlements so marked for their frequency

and the rapidity of their growth as between 1820 and 1828, during his Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie's administration of the government of that province; and it is impossible not to ascribe the fact to the peculiar zeal and ability with which his lordship devoted himself to that important branch of the local administration, and the judicious measures he adopted in furthering it; amongst which must be ranked, as a leading measure, the system of township agency.

The creation of a new commission in 1827, operated a considerable change in the administration of the crown lands in the colonies, and in Lower Canada it did away with the agency system, at the same time that it substituted the *sale*, in place of the *grant*, of his majesty's unappropriated lands. There is nothing, however, in the principle of *selling* the lands repugnant to the existence of township agents, inasmuch as these might be continued for the benefit of the emigrant, in connexion with a general and organized plan of emigration.

The regulations under which the crown lands now pass from the sovereign to the subject are to be found, at length, in the Appendix, to which we would refer the reader. These regulations contain in substance, that, after having submitted to the governor a report of the total quantity of land proposed to be sold the ensuing year, with the upset prices at which the same may be valued, the commissioner will proceed to the sale of such lands by public auction. That public notice in the gazette and otherwise be given of the time and place of sale, and the upset price of the lands. That no lot contain more than 1,200 acres: that the purchase money be paid by four instalments, the 1st at the time of sale, and the 2d, 3rd, and fourth at intervals of a year: that if instalments be not regularly paid, the deposit money will be forfeited and the land again referred to sale: that purchasers, under 200 acres, unable to pay the purchase money by instalments, may be put in possession under a quit-rent, equal to five per cent. upon the whole amount of the purchase money, to be paid annually in advance; upon failure, the lands to be again referred to auction: that the quit-rent be subject to redemption: that the party who shall have paid an instalment towards redeeming his quit-rent, and shall afterwards neglect to pay the accruing quit-rent, be liable to have his land resold so soon as the arrears of quit-rent shall have covered the

amount of the instalment: that the names of purchasers, failing in the regular payment of their purchases or quit-rents, be made public, and their lands the first to be put up to auction the following year: that no lands be granted but at the current sales in each district, except to poor settlers who may not have been in the colony more than six months preceding the last annual sale, in which case such poor settlers are entitled to purchase the lands at the upset prices fixed for the same at the previous year's sale: that settlers may, at any period within seven years from the date of those regulations, obtain lots of 200 acres, but no more, in unsurveyed districts upon a quit-rent, equal to five per cent. on the estimated value of the land at the time of occupancy, and that such quit-rent may be redeemed before the expiration of that term, upon "payment of twenty years' purchase of the amount, and afterwards upon payment of any arrear of quit-rent which may be then due, and twenty years' purchase of the annual amount of the rent." No patent or transfer to be granted until the purchase money, or arrears of instalments or quit-rent, shall have been paid: that the purchase money and quit-rents be paid to the commissioner, or his delegate, at the time and place named in the condition of sale.

Such are the regulations that govern the disposal of the crown lands throughout the British North American Colonies; the principle upon which they are predicated, *i. e.* the sale of lands, was probably suggested by the formation of companies of large capital and considerable influence, one of which, the Canada Company, has been mentioned at some length in Chapter 5th of Vol. I. This company being exclusively confined in their speculations to the province of Upper Canada, associations of a similar nature are on foot that have contemplated the lands in the sister provinces, and it appears indeed desirable to encourage such associations, since they, on the one hand, offer a convenient and advantageous means to his majesty's government of disposing of its waste lands in the colonies, and on the other, are conducive to the settlement of the country and the furtherance of emigration, upon both of which subjects the government has manifested the greatest solicitude, from their intimate connexion as well with the interests of the mother country as with the prosperity of its vast and flourishing colonies.

The reservations, that is, certain proportionate tracts reserved in Lower and Upper Canada, under the provision of 31st Geo. III. chap. 31, and amounting to 2-7ths of the lands granted in each township, were formerly laid out in the field in so injudicious a manner as to break the continuity and check the progress of settlements. Those townships, in which the reservations are continued in their original collocation, present the aspect of chess-boards, every second and third lot, alternately, in each range being a reserve, one of which is for the maintenance and support of a protestant clergy within each province, the other for the future disposition of the crown *. This mode of distribution was found so inconvenient in practice, that, in Lower Canada, the far better plan was adopted in 1821, of forming the reserves into compact blocks, by which means, not only was the embarrassment removed, which their interloping amidst grantable lands generated, but their value, and utility hereafter, were considerably enhanced. The crown reserves continue to be appropriated in the proportions prescribed by law, under the new system of land granting, but they are afterwards disposed of in the same way as the grantable lands at stated upset prices. The clergy reserves, when appropriated, are generally leased by the corporation, to which their administration is confided. The terms of these leases, until lately, were as follows, viz.: For the first seven years, twenty-five shillings, or eight bushels of wheat per annum; the second seven years, fifty shillings, or sixteen bushels of wheat; and for the remainder of the period, seventy-five shillings, or twenty-four bushels of wheat per lot, the lessors having the option of requiring payment to be made in either of the modes stipulated. So early as 1812 the number of lots thus leased, in Lower Canada, amounted to 363, but this number has much increased since, and the terms of the lease have likewise been extended, in duration, to thirty-three years, and otherwise modified. The crown reserves, which were also leased under similar conditions to those first above stated, will no longer, we presume, be occupied under so temporary a title when they can be obtained under the more substantial tenure of letters-patent, by sale.

* The dimensions, divisions, and subdivisions of the townships in Lower Canada are stated with precision in the note, vol. i. p. 183. The principle is the same in the upper province.

CHAPTER XIV.

Emigration—Capabilities and Attractions of the North American Colonies—Systematic Emigrations, 1815, 1818, 1820, 1823, 1825—Perth, Lanark, and Richmond—Reports on Emigration of Select Committee of the House of Commons—Lord Howick's Bill—Employment of Emigrants—Proposed Plan of laying out the Lands for them.

Having endeavoured in these volumes to convey to the reader as accurate and comprehensive a view of the British colonies in North America, with regard to their vast extent, their geography, topography and statistics, as the scope of our information would allow; and having in the last chapter given a sketch of the various modes by which the crown lands in those colonies are granted, disposed of, and appropriated, we find ourselves naturally led to the consideration of a subject of paramount importance, which at the present moment peculiarly claims public attention. The political economist, the philanthropist, and the statesman, are alike involved in the investigation of the momentous question of emigration; and inasmuch as that interesting section of the British empire which has furnished the subject-matter of the present work is pre-eminently put forward as the theatre of that emigration, it may not be irrelevant to the matter in hand, to take a cursory view of the history of the recent emigration to the colonies, the various schemes suggested for its protection or promotion, and, finally, the most effectual means that, in our opinion, could be adopted to provide for emigrants after their landing on the other side the Atlantic. In thus taking up the subject, we are far from presuming that our humble lights will, in any great degree, contribute to elucidate the difficulties and perplexities with which, judging from the contrarieties of opinion which it has elicited, the question seems fraught; but our task will be accomplished if, from our intimate knowledge of the provinces to which the tide of emigration is directed, and our long experience and observation, we can point out the most feasible and advantageous manner of disposing of the British and Irish emigrants that land on the Nova Scotian or Canadian shores; touching

but slightly, or perhaps leaving altogether to the province of political economy, the consideration of the policy of emigration from home, the extent to which it should be tolerated or encouraged, the source whence the provision is to be derived, and the regulations by which it ought to be governed.

Of the capabilities of the British North American colonies to provide for a large accession of population no doubt appears to be entertained, since their immense extent and exhaustless natural resources have become tolerably well known. The provinces alone, which form comparatively but a small section of the aggregate of the British possessions in the western hemisphere, occupy nearly 400,000 square statute miles of land, of which superficies scarcely 9,800 square miles have been as yet brought under cultivation, leaving 390,200 square miles still open to the progressive extension of population. Allowing that of these 390,200 square miles one-third will be found covered by barrens, and otherwise unsusceptible of tillage, a surface will still remain, i. e. more than 260,000 square miles, sufficient to sustain and nourish a population exceeding 30,000,000 of souls, admitting that its density should be in the same proportion in which the population of the provinces now stands, that is, about 122 inhabitants to each square mile of cultivation.

Of the attractions held out by the British North American colonies as a field for the pursuits of agriculture, the prosecution of commercial enterprise, and the formation of flourishing settlements, enough will probably have been collected, from the previous pages of this work, to render it unnecessary to dwell upon them incidentally here. If a soil rich and productive in all its varieties, abounding when in a state of nature with trees of the greatest utility and value, and watered by innumerable rivers and streams—a climate salubrious in the extreme, and congenial to the growth of the luxuries, as well as the necessaries, of life —skies that are bright and cheerful—can, as far as natural advantages are concerned, be esteemed attractive, they are indeed attractions that eminently belong to these colonies; but if, superadded to these advantages, the freedom of the institutions and government of the provinces, modelled in their principles upon their prototypes in the mother country, be taken into consideration, and that we also reflect upon the great commercial

avenues which present themselves, connecting the extremities of the colonies, and throwing alike all parts of them open to a participation in the benefits of extensive trade; it becomes not a matter of surprise that a numerous class of his majesty's subjects at home should have directed their views to that side of the western ocean, and cast their lots in so favoured, flourishing, and happy a section of the empire.

Soon after the peace of 1815, the return of the gallant army which had achieved the long and sanguinary, but glorious campaign which terminated in the memorable Battle of Waterloo, produced a strong impression upon the almost exhausted resources of Great Britain; and, as a cessation of the war, and a consequent reduction of the army, threw considerable numbers out of employ, the attention of many was directed to the colonies, where his majesty's waste lands were granted, in due proportions, to officers and soldiers, as rewards for military services; these military emigrants were soon followed by other individuals, whose fortunes or circumstances had mediately or immediately been impaired by the political state of affairs in Europe; and thus may be said to have commenced to flow that tide of emigration which has since increased to a degree that has rendered its direction and its control great questions of state policy, intimately connected with the interest and the well-being as well of the mother country as of the colonies. Partial emigrations had, indeed, for years before, occasionally taken place, but their limited sphere, and the circumstances by which they were influenced, seem to distinguish them from those of a more modern date, whose urgency and extent mark them with peculiar features. It was not until 1817 or 1818 that the flood of emigration burst forth upon the British North American provinces with such force as to fix public attention, and attract the notice of his majesty's government; but since that period up to the present time, say thirteen years, no less than 200,000 persons, from all parts of the United Kingdom, have been landed at the seaports of the different colonies. It is true that from the commencement of this general emigration, down to the early part of the administration of Lord Dalhousie as governor-in-chief in Lower Canada, it was a subject of concern to witness thousands who crossed the Atlantic, with a view to settle on the vacant crown lands in the Canadas, pass through those fine provinces, and become, more

through necessity than choice, the subjects of a foreign government. The tedious and long-protracted formalities that were then necessary, in order to obtain grants of lands, are well-known to have been the cause of this secondary migration; but the salutary measures mentioned in the previous chapter having been adopted to facilitate the location of emigrants with despatch, the mass of the people who landed in that character at Quebec or Montreal have, since, been provided for in one or the other of the Canadas, and were thus retained as members of the empire instead of being thrown in the opposite scale of national strength and power.

The first systematic emigration which we have to record took place in 1815. It consisted of about 700 of the natives of Scotland, for whom transports were provided by government, and in the month of June of that year they sailed from Greenock for Canada, where they were located to lands in the district of Johnston, in the Upper Province, and commenced, in 1816, the now flourishing settlement of Perth, which afterwards received a considerable increase of population from the accession of soldiers of the regiments disbanded in the colony after the war. The encouragement under which this emigration proceeded consisted in a free passage across the Atlantic, the grant of one hundred acres of land to each head of a family, and to each son having attained the age of twenty-one years, together with implements of husbandry, besides rations for one year. As a security to government against the abuse of this encouragement, a deposit of 16*l.* was exacted of the grantee for himself, and two guineas for his wife; but two years after the *bonâ fide* settlement of the lands, this deposit-money was to be returned to the party. Three townships had been surveyed for their reception, and in the spring of 1816 the settlers repaired to the lands allotted to them. In the following year the population of the settlement stood thus:

	Men.	*Women.*	*Children.*		
Emigrants	239	111	366		
Discharged soldiers	708	179	287		
	947	290	653	=	1890*

* "Hints to Emigrants; in a Series of Letters from Upper Canada. By the Rev. William Bell, Minister, Pres. Church, Perth, U. C."

No settlement in the province can be considered to have more fully succeeded than this one, inasmuch as we find from a long series of testimonials collected by Colonel Cockburn, in a report to which we already have often appealed, that most of the settlers in Perth and the townships circumjacent have completely surmounted the vicissitudes incident to their original situation as emigrants, and are now in circumstances of ease and comfort, which would put it amply in their power to refund to his majesty's government, the sums advanced to aid and assist them in their emigration, were such a condition attached to the disbursements.

In 1818 another emigration was effected from Perthshire, in Scotland, under the direction of Mr. Robertson. Their passage out they themselves provided for, but the government paid the expense of their removal from Quebec to the township of Beckwith, in Upper Canada, where lands were allotted to them. They are represented as having proved active and industrious, and as now enjoying "independence and plenty*."

The settlements of Lanark, near Perth, were formed out of a subsequent emigration from Scotland. Nearly 1,100 persons from Glasgow, Lanark, and other places, embarked in 1820 for Canada, and arrived in safety at Quebec, whence they were immediately forwarded to Perth, and afterwards located to the lands they now occupy in the townships of Lanark and Dalhousie. The boon granted them by government consisted in the location of one hundred acres of land to each head of a family, and in the sum of 10*l.* sterling to each individual emigrating; but this, though sufficient to enable the mass of the 1,100 above-mentioned to remove to Canada, proved inadequate means to some of them, and it was not until 500*l.* were collected by subscription in London, in addition to a minor sum raised in Glasgow, that the remainder, amounting to nearly two hundred individuals, were able to follow their countrymen to America. In the course of the following year, upwards of 1880 persons took the same course, and under similar encouragement from the government, sailed from Greenock in the spring of 1821, on board of transports prepared for their accommodation; but they were, nevertheless, expected, and did in fact pay their own passages, and defray all

* Hints to Emigrants.

other expenses incident to their removal. These new settlements, viz. those of 1820 and 1821, were placed under the superintendence of Captain Marshall, to whose zeal and ability much of their subsequent prosperity is ascribed; and it is worthy of remark here, that few instances, if any, are known in which settlements, under the direction of immediate superintendents, have failed; whereas we find that emigrants, left to themselves, are generally very languid in their progress, and not unfrequently desert their lands in disgust, having nobody to prop their energies, and point out the advantages of perseverance.

The complete success of these several Scottish emigrations is thus portrayed by the Rev. Mr. Bell, in one of his letters from Perth in 1824: "Although it is only seven years since the settlement at this place was commenced, astonishing improvements have been made. Many of our settlers, it is true, have gone away to other places, but they were generally those who could be most easily spared, and their places were speedily supplied by persons of a more substantial and industrious character. The woods are gradually disappearing, and luxuriant crops are rising in their stead. The roads are improving, and the means of communication between different parts of the country becoming every day more easy. The habitations first erected by the settlers were of a very humble kind, but these are gradually giving place to more comfortable and substantial dwellings. The military superintendence * of the settlement was removed on the 24th December, 1822, and we have now all the civil privileges enjoyed by the rest of the province."

The following description of Perth, from the pen of the same writer, will not perhaps appear out of its place here, as connected with the emigrations under consideration, and as offering a very fair instance of the consequence which new settlements may acquire in a comparatively few years, under judicious encouragement and active superintendence.

"Perth is the capital of the district, and the courts of law and justice are held in the town. It contains a jail and court-house, four churches, seven merchants' stores, five taverns, besides between 50 and

* Perth, Lanark, and Richmond were called military settlements, and from their being in a great measure composed of discharged soldiers, were placed under the control of the quarter-master-general's department until 1822, the period above stated.

100 private houses. The houses are all built of wood except the jail and court-house, and one merchant's store, which are built of brick. There is also a stone house erecting this summer by one of our merchants. The villages of Richmond and Lanark are not making great progress, but this is not to be wondered at in a country where all are living by agriculture. Unless manufactories be established, the population of our villages will always be small. When strangers arrive at Perth and compare the number of churches with the population of the village, they conclude that we either are a very religious people, or, in building them, have taken care to provide accommodation for our country friends as well as for ourselves. There are in the county one episcopal clergyman, four presbyterian ministers, one American methodist preacher, two Roman catholic priests, besides a great variety of lay preachers in the remote parts of the settlement."

The causes which led to these emigrations, meanwhile, were gaining ground; the increase of the operative population in Great Britain and Ireland rapidly outstripped the demand for their labour, and the application of new agents in manufactories, and the more general use of machinery, increased the evil to a degree that arrested the attention of parliament, and measures were adopted to alleviate the distress of the country by encouraging emigration. The idea, however, of a grand national scheme of emigration was novel, and most minds were unprepared to point out any decisive plan for carrying it into effect on a large scale without some previous experiment. Consistently with these views, his majesty's government, in 1823, provided for the removal of 568* individuals, from Ireland, to the North American colonies, whither they were desirous of emigrating. The expense actually incurred in their passage to, and location in, Canada, amounted to an aggregate sum of 12,593*l.* 3*s.* sterling, or 22*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per head, and the direction and superintendence of the emigration were confided to Mr. Peter Robinson, a gentleman whose zeal and exertions in the discharge of his arduous task have secured to him, not only much deserved popularity in the new

* 182 men, 143 women, 57 boys between fourteen and eighteen years, 186 children under fourteen.

settlements of Upper Canada, but the commendation of the select committee of the House of Commons on emigration. The estimate laid before parliament was calculated upon the following data, viz.: a man 35*l.*, a woman 25*l.*, and two children 14*l.* each, forming a total of 88*l.*, from which a deduction had been made of a little more than nine per cent., it being presumed, "that a combined emigration would be less expensive than an individual case;" but the total absence of all previous preparations, and a high rate of passage, carried the actual expense beyond the estimate *.

Although the emigrants of 1823 suffered some hardships in the outset, the result of the experiment appears to have been, on the whole, quite satisfactory, as may be seen by the following statistical exhibit of the state of the settlement in 1826, only three years after the first tree had been cut down upon the lands assigned to them.

Summary of the Emigration of 1823.
1826.

Townships.	Number of souls.	Births.	Deaths.	Number of acres cleared.	Grain raised since arrival.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Cattle.	Horses.	Hogs.
Ramsay - -	251	31	11	430½	3,318	13,130	7,950	161	..	138
Huntley -	79	15	7	116⅔	469	3,832	1,430	43	2	17
Goulbourn -	59	2	..	96	492	2,307	829	39	..	27
Pakenham -	56	10	2	91	195	1,100	486	36	..	5
Beckwith -	18	1	..	26	192	600	150	7	..	2
Lanark - -	6	2	..	10	60	100	200	5	..	6
Bathurst -	8	2	..	8	100	400	100	7	..	6
Totals	477	63	20	778	4,826	21,469	11,145	298	2	201

In 1825 a further experiment was tried by parliament, upon a much larger scale, the number of emigrants included in that year's plan, exceeding 2,000, among whom were 415 heads of families. They, like the emigrants of 1823, were taken from one of the distressed parts of Ireland, and the men were particularly chosen with a regard to their capability of labouring. Mr. Robinson was, in this instance also, appointed to su-

* Report of the Select Committee on Emigration from the United Kingdom, p. 6, anno 1827.

perintend their emigration to Upper Canada, and, in the autumn of that year, he saw them located to their lands in several of the townships situated on the Trent, in the district of Newcastle. The expense of this emigration amounted, in the aggregate, to 4*3*,145*l.*, including the location and sustenance of the emigrants up to the period at which their first crops enabled them to provide for themselves *. This sum, if divided by the number of individuals removed, will give 21*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, or something less than the estimate of 1823, but if viewed, with relation to the actual heads of families, it will be found to have exceeded that estimate by upwards of 20*l.* per family.

The success of this emigration as an experiment appears to have fully succeeded in corroborating what the first had in some measure served to prove, namely, that emigrants, fostered and encouraged in the outset, would soon be placed in a situation to be able to refund the monies advanced for their removal, whether by government, by individuals, or particular societies. The following general summary, taken from the Appendix to the 3rd Report of the select committee (1827) of the House of Commons on this subject, will show, in the clearest manner, the progress made by that new settlement in the course of *one year*.

General Summary of the Emigration of 1825.
1826.

No.	Townships.	Number of locations.	Number of acres cleared.	Produce raised this year.			Bushels of wheat sown this fall.	lbs. of maple sugar made this spring.	Purchased by themselves.		
				Potatoes. Bushels.	Turnips. Bushels.	Indian corn. Bushels.			Oxen.	Cows.	Hogs.
1	Douro - - -	60	245½	8,251	4,175	1,777	80¾	1,159	11	18	22
2	Smith - - -	34	113¼	4,800	1,550	637	40¾	889	6	7	21
3	Otonabee - -	51	186	10,500	4,250	1,395	38	1,419	4	13	11
4	Emily - - -	142	351½	22,200	7,700	3,442	44½	2,880	6	10	47
5	Ennismore -	67	195	8,900	3,000	1,042½	44½	1,330	4	9	10
6	Asphodel - -	36	173	9,150	2,850	1,733	86	1,345	2	8	32
7	Marmora - -	6	35	1,198	548	207	2	45	5	4	7
8	Ramsey - -	5	39	800	750	120	16	..	2	4	8
9	Ops - - -	7	12	800	100	..	2	..	..	..	2
10	Goulbourn - -	4	18	600	500	10	2	..	..	3	1
11	Huntley - -	3	18½	600	200	75	7	..	..	4	5
	Totals	415	1,386¾	67,799	25,623	10,438½	363½	9,067	40	80	166

* Third Report of the Commons' Select Committee.

Whilst these organized emigrations were going on, numerous families, unconnected with them, left the United Kingdom to resort to the North American colonies, where they were located to lands, and settled themselves without any further aid from government than that of a grant of land, upon the payment of official fees only, which, in Lower Canada, amounted to a trifling sum, 1*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per 100 acres; in Upper Canada the fees on 100 acres were much higher, viz. 12*l.*, payable by instalments, but there were no fees whatever upon grants of 50 acre lots. This desultory emigration was by far the largest, and inasmuch as the greatest number of the individuals of this class found the means, out of their own resources generally, of establishing themselves in the townships, it furnishes an argument in favour of leaving emigration to take its own course, abstaining from promoting it by any pecuniary aid, yet affording the new settler all the assistance that can be derived from the direction and superintendence of government agents.

In 1826 the subject was solemnly brought before the British parliament by R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esquire, and a select committee of the house of commons was appointed "to inquire into the expediency of encouraging emigration from the United Kingdom," &c. The indefatigable labours and researches of this committee were presented to the House in a series of important reports, containing the most invaluable information upon all points connected with that momentous question; and they constitute, we believe, the first public documents extant, of any consequence or authority, that have fully investigated and discussed emigration as a great national measure.

In their first Report the committee begin by establishing three general positions: Firstly, The redundancy of the population, that is, the excess of the demand beyond the supply of labour in certain districts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the distressing effects of this redundancy. Secondly, The capabilities of the British colonies to subsist and provide for this surplus population; and, lastly, The beneficial tendency of emigration upon the colonies themselves, and upon the national wealth, considering the colonies "as integral parts of the nation at large." Upon these grounds the expediency of emigration is recommended; but the committee, in perfect accordance with those free principles for which

the institutions of Great Britain are so justly renowned, repel the idea of coercive emigration, and advise none that is not "*essentially voluntary.*"

These Reports naturally apply much more to that branch of the subject which involves the consideration of the effects such a removal of the surplus population of the United Kingdom would have at home, than the investigation of its tendency, as relates to the colonies; and we are therefore precluded, consistently with our plan, from entering more fully into their contents, except insomuch as may serve to elucidate the various means proposed of providing funds, and the amount of those funds, necessary to defray the expenses attendant upon a pauper emigration.

The committee, in their third and final Report in 1827, recommend a pecuniary advance, in the nature of a loan, for the purpose of facilitating emigration, grounding their recommendation upon the success of the experiments made in 1823 and 1825, by which the ability of the emigrant eventually to refund, with interest, the monies advanced him, is abundantly established. That the settler would be able to meet such a claim stands also corroborated by the testimony of the Perth emigrants, who almost uniformly admit their capacity to do so, in kind generally, and even in some cases in currency, had such been the stipulations entered into *. Up to the period of this Report, the monies applied in the removal of emigrants, and their location in the colonies, whether out of individual or national funds, had been disbursed, without contemplating the probability of their being refunded. The return for the capital thus expended was supposed to arise from the benefit accruing to the community by the abstraction of unprofitable inhabitants, who consumed a portion of the aggregate stock, without contributing any thing, by their labour, to the national wealth. This return, however, was probably found more theoretical than substantial; and when the encouragement of emigration upon a large scale, by votes from the national funds, was taken into consideration, the expediency of exacting a direct return either in money or in produce suggested itself as not only feasible, but just: the committee, in consequence, proposed a plan for doing so, and by a series of tabular

* Colonel Cockburn's Report. Appendix.

calculations and schedules, framed upon an hypothetical case, exhibits a mode in which competent interest for the capital laid out might be fairly expected. The case assumed involves the emigration of 19,000 families in the course of three years, at an expense of 60*l.* each. This sum would, it is stated, begin to be refunded after the expiration of the first three years (which are left perfectly free), upon the following principle:—each family would pay ten shillings in money or in produce the fourth year of their location, one pound the fifth year, and so on, increasing regularly by ten shillings every successive year, until the sum amounted to five pounds, when it should remain stationary until a period of thirty years, computing from the date of their emigration, would have expired, when the annuity would totally cease, the capital advanced finding itself, by that time, refunded with interest. The ingenuity and the simplicity, at once, of the plan, entitle it to a more particular consideration than we can devote to it here; but the tables explanatory of the scheme are thrown into the Appendix.

Looking now, retrospectively, at the various means of encouragement that have been hitherto adopted, and the extent to which, at different times, that encouragement was held out, we find that the British and Irish emigrant was, at one period, allowed—a free passage—a grant of land, —implements of husbandry—and rations for one year. As a check against the abuse of these advantages, each head of a family was bound to deposit eighteen pounds, which were restored to him when he had become a *bonâ fide* settler. The Perth settlement in 1815 was formed under these circumstances.

At another period, we find the emigrant left to provide for his own passage and that of his family, but government paid—the expense of his removal to his land after arrival,—and *granted* him the lands. The emigration from Perthshire in 1818 proceeded upon these terms.

Subsequently, the regulations were again altered, and the Lanark emigrants in 1820 received—the usual grant of land—and the sum of ten pounds per head. These various changes and modifications led to the same general result, inasmuch as the greater number at least, if not all the individuals who availed themselves of some one or the other of the above conditions, have derived material benefits from their emigration:

they serve to show that encouragement, in almost any shape, is likely to realize extensive emigrant settlements in the North American colonies, where the efforts of industry are so peculiarly seconded by the circumstances of the country. We shall not dwell upon the plan suggested by the select committee on emigration, whereby they rely upon the expediency of allowing a sum of sixty pounds for the removal, to the colonies, of each family desirous of emigrating. If the scheme proposed had been carried into effect, we fully concur in believing, that the allowance made would have been quite sufficient to locate the parties to lands in the Canadas or the other provinces, and secure to them the means of becoming independent farmers, capable as such of eventually meeting the claims of his majesty's government to the reimbursement of the monies expended on their behalf. But the apparent abandonment of this plan, and the adoption of a system different in principle, yet tending, we believe, to the same beneficial ends, render the consideration of the select committee's proposition too speculative for our purpose; but we refer to the Report itself, as highly interesting and important.

Whether emigration should be fostered and encouraged by funds drawn from the British treasury, or be left to take its own course, is a question that has not escaped the notice of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, whose enlightened reports we have so often adverted to; and it is the opinion of the committee, that the latter principle is entirely sound, and that with some modifications, it might be beneficially acted upon; "but they conceive that it is utterly erroneous to suppose that a redundant population of absolute paupers can be removed by casual and unassisted emigration*." In giving their farther consideration to this branch of the subject, the committee go on to give as their decided opinion, "that if the principle of casual and independent emigration were to be preferred to that of a regulated and located emigration,—if it were to be laid down as a principle that there could be no limitation to the absorption of labourers either in the United States or in our own colonies, and that we have only to build a bridge as it were over the Atlantic to carry over the starving poor of the mother country to secure

* Third Report, page 36.

their advantage and prosperity, it will be found that the evils which would be thereby inflicted upon our pauper population would be hardly less than those from which they had escaped. If an attempt were made to pour them indiscriminately into the United States, without reference to the demand for labour that may exist there, the laws of that country, already hostile to such an introduction, would probably be made still more effectual to prevent it; or if it be proposed that our colonies should receive them in unlimited numbers when transmitted without selection, without reference to the real demand for their services as labourers, and unaided by capital, upon the principle of repayment, there will be no bounds to the complaints which the colonies will raise against the injustice and short-sightedness of our policy*."

In these views of the policy of a well-regulated emigration we most fully concur, experience having already abundantly proved the distress and mischief consequent upon the absence of a regular system. The deluded pauper may gather a trifling pittance to transfer him to the colonies, and may by such a removal relieve the mother country of the burden of maintaining him and his family; but arriving in a state of absolute destitution, he finds his condition still worse in the colonies than at home, no laws existing there for the relief of the poor, indeed no such laws having been thought of in the country, from the absence of such a degree of pauperism as rendered them necessary.

It may be said, that in a country where the supply of cultivable land is exhaustless, as is the case in the British North American colonies, pauperism cannot long exist if the lands themselves be distributed to the needy upon easy conditions, and that therefore the accession of population, whether composed of indigent or wealthy individuals, provided it consist of able-bodied men, is such an accession as must be desirable in a country where the soil is so abundant and the inhabitants comparatively few. The truth of this position must be readily admitted, but the benefits to arise, from such an emigration, would essentially depend upon the facilities with which the new comers might obtain the soil which was to convert them from paupers into farmers; and if, for the sake of argument, it be

* Third Report, page 36.

assumed that the colonies had the direct control and administration of their lands, we have no doubt that the policy would be to let no man be idle whilst a farm remained to be cultivated; and thus, whilst on the one hand it would be for the interest of Great Britain to relieve herself of an unproductive labouring population, as regards their situation at home, it would, on the other, be no less an advantage to the colonies to receive it, having the means of providing for them immediately, even at the expense of an outlay of provincial capital, for which adequate returns might afterwards be received.

But it is no less the policy of the mother country than of the colonies to improve the condition of the pauper emigrant, and the solicitude of his majesty's government on the subject is manifested by the attention which has been devoted to it, as well in, as out, of parliament. The large sums of money already voted by the British legislature, in aid of emigration, are evidence of a desire not to burthen the colonies with the surplus and unprovided population of the United Kingdom, and if a further proof could be required of the existence of such a feeling, it is to be found in the reports of the emigration committee, and in the tenor of the bill introduced in the House of Commons by Lord Howick, "to facilitate voluntary emigration to his majesty's possessions abroad," an epitome of which bill is given in the Appendix.

The views of government upon this subject appear manifest again, from the plan more recently contemplated of providing needy emigrants with employment in the colonies. The application of their labour in the construction of works of public utility, such as opening roads and canals in various parts of the country, cannot but essentially benefit the provinces to which the system would extend, not only from the local ameliorations that would naturally arise from such works, but from the capital that would immediately be put afloat. The source, whence government calculate a return for the capital thus expended, is to be found in the system of selling the crown lands, in the manner stated in the foregoing chapter, and we have no doubt that, under judicious regulations, and with the co-operation of the local legislatures, this mode of providing for emigrants in the colonies would be attended with complete success.

Before entering more fully into the subject of the employment and the location of the emigrants in the manner contemplated, it may not be amiss to give some account of Lord Howick's bill, that we may know what class of individuals is held in view, and under what circumstances they are to emigrate, and be landed upon the British trans-atlantic shores.

The bill in question provides for the appointment of commissioners, styled commissioners of emigration, who are to act under the instructions of the colonial secretary of state, to whom they are to report to his majesty twice a year. It leaves the parishes to determine, themselves, upon the expediency or non-expediency of the emigration of their pauper parishioners; and, after the affirmative determination of the vestry, the commissioners are authorised to enter into contracts with the overseers of the poor for the removal to the colonies of such parties as are disposed, voluntarily, to emigrate, and who become likewise parties to the contract, the commissioners undertaking to provide for their passage, "their maintenance and support during the voyage, and from the time of their disembarkation until the period of their arrival at their ultimate destination, and also to provide them, in the first instance, with the means of obtaining their own subsistence;" the overseers obliging themselves, on the other hand, on behalf of their respective parishes, to the payment, out of the parish rates, into the treasury, of a certain sum in the contract stated, by equal half-yearly instalments. The commissioners are, moreover, authorised to enter into similar obligations with private individuals for like purposes, provided sufficient securities be tendered by the parties with whom they may be entered into. This clause, we presume, is intended to meet the circumstances of Ireland, where there are no poor rates out of which the parishes could derive the requisite funds, to meet such engagements, for the removal of pauper emigrants.

It is foreign to our plan to investigate into the probable operation of this bill in the metropolitan country; how it will affect the colonies is a question which comes more within our province, and giving to it, under that aspect, the most attentive consideration, we have been led to infer most favourably of its tendency to promote the settlements of British North American provinces. It ensures, in some degree, the respectability of the emigration; it restricts it, at least as far as the aid is concerned,

to able-bodied labourers and their families; it guarantees the provinces against the pauperism of the individuals who emigrate under its provisions, by providing them with the means of subsistence for a time, and, by its contemplating the scheme of their employment upon public works, promises also to contribute vastly to the improvement of that part of his majesty's dominions abroad. But there are considerations of great weight, which it is necessary to bear in mind, in the application of such a system to the North American possessions. These considerations relate chiefly to the climate, which is generally so rigorous as to interrupt field labour during nearly half the year, except, however, lumbering, which is, for the most part, carried on in the woods in winter. But the opening of roads, the excavation of canals, the erection of mills, are all the labours of milder seasons, and cannot be prosecuted amidst deep snows and intense frosts, especially by people little inured to the severity of almost Siberian cold.

By a cessation of labour for nearly six months, admitting employment to have been constant during the other six months, it is scarcely possible to presume that the emigrant, at the year's end, would be more competent to purchase his land of the crown than he was at the beginning, nor could he even be considered better capable of setting himself, with his family, down, upon even a free location, to commence a settlement for himself.

Instances, indeed, are known, and they are not rare, of emigrant labourers having saved, out of two years' earnings, a competent sum to commence the improvement and settlement of lands of their own; but these labourers were, for the most part, peculiarly situated, and they are found to belong to that class who have generally been employed in the towns, and obtained lands by grant, sale, or copyhold in the neighbourhood. The case would be somewhat different if the scene of the emigrant's labour were a wilderness, remote, as it probably would be, from towns and settlements, and to which he could not take his wife and children. Their resources would thus necessarily have to be divided and their expenses increased.

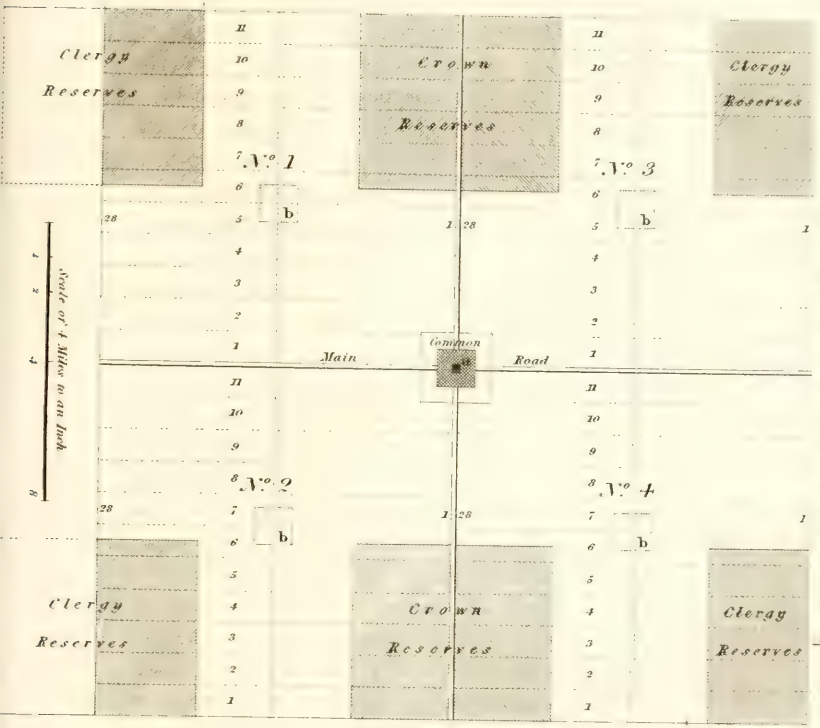
Notwithstanding these objections, the principle of providing employment, in the colony, for the pauper emigrant, and thus enabling him

eventually to purchase his allotment, remains incontestably correct; it requires but one or two modifications in practice, when applied to the trans-atlantic provinces, which the circumstances of those countries point out as expedient. These modifications should consist in two things, 1st, providing the pauper emigrant with an allotment at once, at an equitable upset price, taking into the estimate its additional prospective value arising from the road or the canal which it may be intended to open through or near it (assuming that such allotments are generally to be made in spots where such improvements are contemplated); and 2nd, the forbearance, by government, of the exaction of any part of the purchase money, until the expiration of two years from the date of the deeds, which should be of a temporary nature, and require confirmation by letters patent, after their conditions should have been complied with. The advantages likely to flow from this immediate allotment of land, are, that it will prevent the separation of families, remove the emigrants bodily from the cities, lay the ground-work of a settlement directly, and throw the settlers much sooner upon the produce of the soil for subsistence. Much of the realization of these advantages, however, would depend upon the plan that might be adopted in distributing the land and locating the settlers. Any system that would disjoint a settlement should be studiously avoided, and every possible means studied of concentrating the labour and energies of an infant colony. With this end in view we have imagined that the following plan, deviating as little as could conveniently be done from the usual mode of laying out the townships in the colonies, would be calculated to facilitate the object intended. The economy of the survey is simple in itself, and it will at once be understood upon an inspection of the illustrative graphical delineation annexed.

The plan represents a compact square of four complete townships, equal to 246,400 acres. The blocks lightly shaded exhibit the reserves for the crown, the darker shades those for the clergy, and they are all so placed in the angles of each township, as not in the least to interfere with the roads or the settlements.

The reservations, in the four townships, amount together to 35,200 acres, leaving 211,200 acres to be disposed of to emigrants, and capable, therefore, admitting all the lands to be cultivable, of providing for

Projected Plan of Four Townships
FOR
EMIGRANT SETTLEMENTS
in the British Colonies of North America.



Reference

N.os 1.2.3.4 Four Townships averageing 10 Miles Square divided into 11 Ranges or Roads & each Range containing 28 Lots of 210 Acres including the allowance of 5 p.r Cent for highways.

Lots 28 Chains 75 Links in breadth & 73 Ch 5 Lks in depth.

A.a. Village Plots One Mile Square.

Common round the Village half a mile in breadth.

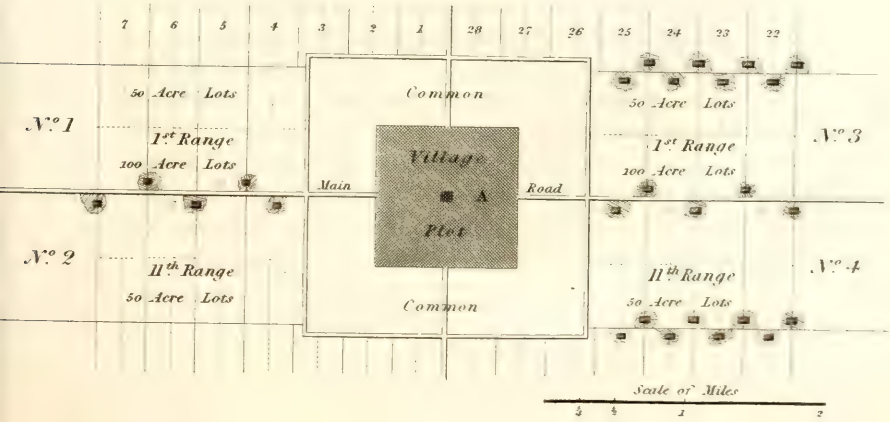
b. Site of Village Plots if required in each Township.

Project of Settlement.

The Village to be laid out in Acre & half Acre Lots. Reserving proper Sites for Public Buildings. Market Place &c. the Main Streets to be 66 feet wide and the others generally 40.

Temporary Log Huts sufficiently large to contain 2 families so placed that the clearing of each settler may be connected.

Project of Settlement.



2,112 families, or 10,560 souls, allowing five in number to each family. At the contiguous angles of the four townships, as a general central position, is projected a village, one mile square, with a common, half a mile in width, about it. This village should be laid out to suit the ground; a river or brook capable of turning a mill ought either to flow through it or be found in the vicinity, and, in the event of the village being near the frontier, its situation might also be selected with some regard to its military defence.

The roads, being disposed of in the manner shown by the plan, would become, severally, the front of a line of settlements, lots being surveyed along them of 28 chains 75 links in breadth by 66 chains and 52½ links in depth, giving a compact farm of 105 acres, or the exact half of a regular township lot. The roads should not be less than 66 feet wide. The labourers employed in opening a new road, or cutting a canal through townships, thus laid out and subdivided, might also be occupied as they proceed, in making *betterments*, that is, preparatory clearings, and erecting rude log huts, of which *betterments* they themselves might become the proprietors, by purchase from the crown upon the indulgent terms proposed, *i. e.* withholding any exaction for two years. The log-houses might be, when practicable, built upon the division line between the lots, and sufficiently large for two families, by which means the clearings of two of the settlers would generally come in conjunction, and they would thus derive the advantage of their mutual improvements, from their exposing a larger surface to the action of the sun,—no mean advantage when it is considered, that the lofty forests of America are such as to throw a small clearing into perpetual shade, to the great prejudice of all kinds of crops.

Saw-mills are important in the formation of new settlements, and their construction might advantageously be thrown into the general scale of employment to be given to emigrants. Such saw-mills as would be required could be erected for less than 150*l.* each, a sum that might soon be refunded out of the sale of boards to the emigrants themselves.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry the object fully into effect without the previous adoption of preparatory measures for the reception of the emigrants. The spots destined for their labour should be chosen in each of the provinces; the lands should be surveyed; a

government store-house, under the management of the commissariat department of the colony, should be established in some central position of the tract which is to be made the scene of action. This store should be provided with provisions, blankets, tents, and implements of husbandry. With these preparatives nothing can prevent the emigrant's removing with his family at once to the theatre of his labours, inasmuch as he would arrive there at a mild season, where he could easily provide sufficient temporary shelter, until, in the progress of his work through the season, he would, if industrious, be able to erect a more solid habitation for his reception in winter, or probably become the occupant of one of the betterments previously mentioned. This, in fact, is the mode in which the Perth and Peterborough settlements in Upper Canada were effected, and the plan of opening roads, and settling emigrants simultaneously, is instanced in the Talbot settlement of the same province, where the labour of the settlers was judiciously divided in the opening and amelioration of roads, and the clearing of their own lands.

We have already hinted at the advantage of removing the mass of the emigration bodily from the towns as soon as possible—this advantage would become still greater if they were not allowed to enter them at all, but were immediately, upon their landing, conveyed to the place of their destination.

An individual case of emigration would then stand thus:—An emigrant's family is taken up by government under the provisions of Lord Howick's bill, and shipped on board a transport, say for Lower Canada. The vessel arrives at Quebec, and the resident government agent for emigrants takes charge of them. They land at Point Levi, opposite the city, and are immediately forwarded, by means previously prepared, to the Kempt Road, the Ottawa, or any where else where lands have been surveyed for them, and the other preparations formerly mentioned await their arrival. Arrived there (we suppose at the end of May or the beginning of June) the overseer of the works intended to be done, or perhaps a township agent, points out how they are to house themselves immediately; the father, and such of his sons as can labour, are forthwith set to work, and they have on the spot a store where they can purchase their food. A hundred acre lot, or perhaps only fifty acres,

are assigned to the head of each family, at a fair valuation, under the conditions either of a quit-rent or payments by instalments, with a forbearance of the exaction, for two years, of any monies or produce whatever. He is employed in the public works from eight in the morning till six in the evening, and has therefore two hours before he begins his day's labour, and nearly as much after he has finished it, (from the length of summer days,) which he may, if industrious, devote to the erection of a log-house for himself, and in clearing his lands. The following year he would, probably, be able, with very little assistance, to support his family out of his first crops.

Emigration, carried on to any extent in this way, could not be directed to one spot only, in any one of the colonies, but would necessarily be divided, and placed in various eligible situations in different parts of each province; but the settlements in each colony could, nevertheless, be ranged under one general superintendence, as it is well known that the complete efficiency of any extensive system much depends upon uniformity of principle and action, which establishes order and economy in the arrangements, and infuses additional vigour in the prosecution of any great undertaking.

In laying open our view of this momentous subject, we are aware that there are a variety of topics, involved in the consideration of the question, which deserve to be investigated, but which we have merely hinted, or passed entirely, *sub silentio.* We have before given our reasons for doing so. Of the topics alluded to, perhaps none is more susceptible of discussion than that which relates to the policy or the necessity of encouraging emigration at all, or the wisdom of leaving it to itself; and we confess, that with the following statement before us, we should be disposed to espouse the latter opinion, especially when viewing emigration as a relief to the mother country. But looking at the subject, not only under that aspect, but also as it affects the condition of the emigrants themselves, and operates upon the colonies, we do think that an organized system is attended with the more extensive advantages, both national and individual, since the reduction of pauperism in any part of the empire must tend to improve the wealth, strength, and independence of the nation as a whole. The scenes of human misery that are exhibited

on the wharfs in the colonies, by the swarms of emigrants that arrive from Ireland and other parts of the United Kingdom, are too appalling to allow us to argue in favour of an unprotected and unregulated emigration. His majesty's government has ever been too paternal to consign those of the king's subjects, whose circumstances give them no alternative between emigration and famine, to such wretchedness; and it is in that spirit which has ever distinguished the British government, that the subject was taken up as one of a national nature, and measures proposed and adopted to alleviate the miseries of emigration, and ensure to those, whose destiny removed them from their birthplace, a comfortable asylum, under the protecting ægis of the same constitution, in a remote part of his majesty's dominions.

Emigration from the United Kingdom to the Colonies *.

Years.	North American Colonies.	West Indies.	Cape of Good Hope.	New South Wales, Swan River, &c.	Total.
1825	8,741	1082	114	485	10,422
1826	12,818	1913	116	903	15,750
1827	12,648	1156	114	715	14,633
1828	12,084	1211	135	1,056	14,486
1829	13,907†	1251	197	2,016	17,371

That the views of the imperial government, as regard emigration, would be essentially promoted by the interference of the local legislatures of the different colonies, and their adoption of measures calculated to facilitate the carrying into effect the objects contemplated, cannot be doubted, and indeed their co-operation was, by the emigration committee, esteemed material to the success of a general system of emigration. The language of the committee is so distinct upon this point, that although it is applied to a different system which was then contemplated, it is by no means inapposite to the more recent plan of *employment*, inasmuch as the funds out of which the labour of emigrants is to be paid might be greatly aided by colonial votes, to be applied towards the local improvement of their respective provinces.

* Year Book, 1831.

† By official returns in Quebec papers of 3rd August, 1831, this year's emigration appears to be 15,945. In 1830, it was 28,075, and on the 23rd August, 1831, 40,300, at Quebec alone.

"Your committee beg most distinctly to be understood, that they rest their case entirely upon the presumed co-operation and assistance of the colonial legislatures. Unless this can be obtained, they feel that repayment would be impracticable; if it be obtained, they entertain confident hopes that it may be reduced to a regular and effective system; and though they could not go so far as to require a guarantee upon the part of the colonial legislatures, they should expect them to make such provisions as should tend to enforce and secure the validity of the engagements made. Nor upon a very mature examination of the subject can your committee be induced to conceive that the local legislatures can have any disinclination to enter into such arrangements. The intelligent inhabitants of those colonies cannot fail to be aware, that when those emigrants repay the loan which is proposed to be lent to each head of a family, they will only repay a very small part of the wealth which they possess, and which has been created by their emigration. They will be aware also that the projected emigration will consist exclusively of able-bodied, healthy persons, selected upon system in the mother country, and introduced upon system into the colony, and that it is not to be a casual, desultory, and unprovided-for emigration. Under such circumstances your committee cannot doubt the disposition of the local legislatures of the colonies to encourage the measure and to facilitate the process of repayment, an opinion which is expressed unanimously by the colonial witnesses examined before your committee*."

As far as our own conviction goes, founded upon the approved liberality of the colonial legislatures of the British North American provinces, towards the amelioration of internal communications and the prosecution of public works, we have no hesitation in believing, that those legislatures will co-operate most cordially with government at home, in any measure calculated at the same time to forward the settlements, to improve thereby the wealth of the colonies, and to provide for a numerous class of fellow-subjects from the bosom of the mother country, who throw themselves upon the agricultural resources of those parts of the empire for support.

* Third Report.

CHAPTER XV.

General Considerations on the British North American Colonies—Their Importance, as arising from Territory, Trade, and Shipping, and their political Weight as Appendages to the Empire.

THE geography and statistics of the British North American provinces have now been fully laid, in topographical detail, before the reader; and, although in the multitude of objects presenting themselves to our observation, in the course of a work of so comprehensive a nature, some facts of more or less moment may possibly have escaped us, abundance has yet, we believe, been shown to demonstrate the intrinsic worth of those vast and flourishing regions of the British empire. Indeed, if the absolute value of those colonies, as demonstrated from their territorial extent, their situation, fertility, and populousness, were the only question involved in the consideration of their importance, that question might be answered by a reference to the work itself; but, viewed as integral parts of a great empire, though physically separated from the metropolitan country by intervening oceans, they become a topic of still deeper interest, and unfold, under that aspect, a variety of points of inquiry, as bearing upon national policy, that have led to some discussion; one set of opinions putting those colonies down as burthens to the parent state, whilst another, by far the most numerous and weighty, maintain with sound argument, their incalculable value and importance to the national resources and maritime power of Great Britain. Espousing as we do, without qualification, the latter opinion, we shall endeavour to state distinctly and briefly our grounds for so doing, prefacing our reasons by a few general remarks on colonies.

The term colony, in its restricted sense, is defined to be "a company of people transplanted into some remote province (or region) in order to

cultivate and inhabit it *:" in its more general acceptation, it applies not only to plantations, but to distant dependencies, acquired as well by conquest as first occupancy. If we look at the antiquity of colonies, we shall find it coeval with the earliest ages of history; so much so, indeed, that many of the numerous migrations mentioned in Holy Writ are in the nature of colonial plantations, and originated, in some respects, from similar causes to those that led to the formation, in later times, of new settlements in distant countries, viz. redundancy of population, the desire of escaping from religious or civil persecution, and conquest. The modern class of colonies, coming under the denomination of *colonies of commerce*, are more recent in their origin, but they are probably to be traced as far back as the time of the Phœnicians, the Grecians, and the Romans. Of the former may be mentioned the emigration of Esau from the land of Canaan † to dwell in Mount Seir, and the possession of the land of Canaan by Moses.

The overwhelming populousness of the north is ascribed as the cause which urged the flood of emigration that eventually subdued the south of Europe, and made the Roman empire, in the height of its greatness, a prey to gothic hordes, who, in their devastating progress, came in collision with the Huns from central Asia, and thus hastened the ruin of their more civilized contemporaries. But these barbarian ‡ emigrations,

* Encyclopedia Britannica.

† The reason assigned is, " For their riches were more than that they might dwell together: and the land in which they were strangers could not bear them, because of their cattle." Genesis, chap. xxxvi.

‡ This term is applied, by all Roman writers, as a genuine demonstration of all the tribes of the north of Europe and the centre of Asia. The Goth and the Roman are thus contrasted by the author of " Teutonic Antiquities," (C. Chatfield, Esquire):—" Far from finding grounds to sustain that weight of prejudice, which affixes an opprobrium to the term of Goth as distinguished from the Roman of this era, the two races were, in fact, singularly marked by the reverse of the character usually affixed to their names; for the Roman citizen had sunk into the corrupting snares of sloth and slavery, while the barbarian breathed that tone of independency and of equality, which constructed the ground-work of the feudal constitutions of Europe, and which elevation of principle, modified by circumstance and climate, led to every advantage which is enjoyed by her respective states at the present day. Had Europe sustained the yoke of Rome in its state of debasement, the world had remained in the same moral degradation and slavery; but the unconquerable spirit of the northern warriors elevated them to an equality with the proudest of their rulers, and this inequality among the nobles established the fixed rights of

though they laid the foundation of new settlements and new provinces, bear no striking analogy to modern colonization. The Greeks, the Romans, the Carthaginians appear to have been, in ancient times, those who best understood the systematic establishment of colonies. Carthage is considered by Aristotle * to have derived her long stability and greatness from that cause, and Rome is probably no less indebted to the extent of her colonial possessions for the herculean power she attained over the destinies of the world. We have, therefore, the experience of ages past, and of nations the most puissant on the face of the earth, to show that colonies are an accession of strength, and not a diminution of power, to a parent state; and if, indeed, we had not the examples of Rome and Carthage before us, the advantages of colonies, properly regulated and governed, are of too ostensible and extensive a nature to need such foreign corroborative testimony.

Narrowing down our view of the subject to the consideration of the colonies of Great Britain in North America, it will not, we apprehend, be a task of much difficulty to establish their importance to the mother country, the advantage of the mother country to them, and consequently the mutual benefits conferred, upon both parts of the empire, by their union, under a liberal and enlightened system of colonial policy.

After all that has been said and written on this branch of the subject, few arguments of any weight can, probably, now be urged that will be novel; but we shall endeavour to place our canvass in such a light as may, we hope, serve to bring out more forcibly those points upon which the merits of our view principally rest. To this end we shall consider four points: viz. 1st, The territorial extent of the British dominions in North America, and its consequences; 2d, The trade of the North American colonies; 3d, Their shipping; 4th, Their political weight as appendages to the British crown.

their feudatory system. It is thus that history invariably records them as bearing forth from central Asia a restless unconquered spirit, a religion simple and martial as themselves, and institutions containing germs of liberty destined, in a future day, to ripen into principles decisive of the pre-eminence and happiness of Europe, thereby making a large amends to mankind for the calamities attendant on the overthrow of the Roman Empire."

* Politics, C. xii. lib. ii.

1st. The magnitude of the North American dominions of Great Britain is nearly equal to the whole extent of the two Russias; it is almost double that of the totality of the European continent, and is more than twofold greater than the Persian empire under Darius, or the Roman empire, in the plenitude of its power. As will be seen by the following table, the dominion of the crown of England extends over an aggregate surface of about 4,000,000 of geographical square miles, or upwards of 4,700,000 square *statute* miles, of which superficies a little more than 3,400,000 square miles are land, and about 1,300,000 water, including, in the calculation, the arctic waters intervening between the remotest discoveries of Parry and the coasts of the continent, which waters, though they must eventually come under the denomination of an open sea (mare liberum), after the full establishment of the existence of a north-west passage, may probably be at present considered closed (mare clausum), Great Britain being, in fact, possessed of its shores as far as discoveries have gone. Be this as it may, however, we have comprised its surface, in the gross estimate, upon the grounds that we have just stated *.

If the mere magnitude of these immense possessions is of a nature to arrest attention, their geographical position is no less calculated to open our eyes to their importance. On the east they confine the broad basin of the Atlantic Ocean, on the west their coasts are lashed by the surges of the Pacific, on the north they stretch to the utmost bounds of the known polar regions, and on the south they are bounded by an almost immeasurable frontier, extending across the whole continent, and separating them from the territories of one vast and ambitious republic. Touching at some points, the very temperate latitudes of 42° and 41° north, an immense habitable section enjoys a climate, in every respect suitable to the cultivation of the earth, the maturity even of delicate fruits and flowers, and highly salubrious to the health of man. A soil

* Such a proposition, if deemed too comprehensive, is not, however, more extravagant than the claim, propounded by Russia, to the exclusive navigation of part of the Pacific Ocean lying between the north-west coast of America and the north-east and opposite coast of Asia. Vide Correspondence between the Chevalier de Politica, Russian Ambassador to the United States, and John Quincey Adams, Secretary of State. 1822.

equally adapted to the pursuits of agriculture, and possessing exhaustless stores of minerals and timber. The most splendid river on the globe throws open to them an internal navigation of 2,000 miles, whilst the numberless large tributaries to this chieftain stream open a thousand collateral avenues to the heart of the country, north and south, and offer to the trader and the agriculturist a convenient means of carrying their goods and their produce to the shipping, which is to convey them to British and foreign markets.

Of the great aggregate superficies, as mentioned above, not more than 126,500 square miles appear to have been as yet surveyed, actually, or merely explored, and of this extent, about six millions and a half of acres (*numero rotundo*, about one-twelfth), are now under cultivation, in the whole of the colonies. This mere twelfth of the lands, hitherto explored, sustains a population of about 1,400,000 souls, and assuming that the lands thus explored (which are but a comparative fraction to the whole) should, alone, be settled in the same ratio, the population they are capable of supporting would exceed 16,000,000. How soon this large population will be computed in the western possessions of Britain, may fairly be collected from the extraordinary increase which has taken place within the last six years. In 1825 the North American colonies, and other parts of the continental dominions in America, contained about 900,000 inhabitants; they are now, from correct data, estimated at about 1,400,000, and thus appear to have increased in the ratio of 44 per cent. during the short term of six years; continuing to augment in the same proportion, the population would about double itself every 13 years. We may, then, compute, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of being visionary, that, in less than half a century, the number of inhabitants spread over the British possessions in America will not fall short of 16,000,000.

In considering the density of population with reference to three objects,—one as regards the lands in cultivation,—another as relates to habitable territory,—and a third as refers to the gross surface of the British possessions in question,—we shall find that, as to the first point, the density stands in the proportion of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres per person, or about 116 persons to the square mile; as to the second, that there are about two souls to the square

mile; and as to the third, that there are at least three miles and a half to each person. By habitable territory, we mean such parts of the country as lie to the south of latitude 48° north, and within the probable pale of eventual settlement in the lapse of half a century or thereabouts.

Vast as is the field we have just described, for the support of a very large population, possessed as it is of every requisite to render it desirable as a region for the abode of man, how important do not these colonies become as the theatre of British emigration? Contemplating them in that light, they present to the mind various points of deep interest. That there exists, in the mother country, a redundancy of labouring population, seems to be universally admitted, and hence it becomes desirable to throw off the superfluity, to prevent the evils of pauperism; yet this labour itself, which exceeds the demand at home, is a valuable commodity, and should still, if possible, be directed towards augmenting the national wealth, instead of its passing to a foreign land, to enrich a rival state, and probably add strength to the sinews of an enemy. The British colonies offer the means of, happily and advantageously, retaining this valuable commodity, within the precincts of the realm. The subjects of the metropolitan country, transplanted to the British soil in America, continue as closely as ever linked to the parent state, equally, if not far more useful to it in enhancing the national wealth, and become an additional rampart to repel any invasion of territory, co-operating, as they would do, with the stanch and loyal native inhabitants of those provinces, in the defence of their adopted country—a country that must be endeared to emigrants from the United Kingdom, if it were but for the analogy of its free institutions. The value of colonies, and the benefits arising to the mother country from the emigration of the unproductive or restless class of its inhabitants, are sketched in a work attributed to Mr. Burke:—"It may be reckoned one very great benefit of our possessions in that part of the world (meaning America), that besides the vast quantities of our fabrics which they consume, or seamen that they employ, and our revenues that they support, they are a vent to carry off such spirits, whom they keep occupied, greatly to the public benefit. Our dominions are so circumstanced, and afford such a variety, that all dispositions to business, of what kind

soever, may have exercise without pressing upon one another. It is, besides, a great happiness, that unfortunate men, whom unavoidable accidents, the frowns of fortune, or the cruelty of creditors, would have rendered miserable to themselves and useless to the public, may find a sort of asylum, where, at least, they often succeed so well as to have reason to bless those accidents which drove them from their country, poor, deserted, and despised, to return to it in opulence and credit *." Such are the opinions and sentiments of a great statesman, upon this subject, and their wisdom and justness are corroborated every day by the circumstances of the British North American colonies. How these have benefited from emigration may be seen by the rapid increase of population shown in the following table.

* Account of the European settlements in America.

General View of the British Provinces in North America, showing their Territorial Extent, the Proportions thereof covered by Water, the Acres under Cultivation, the Population, and the Density of Population in the Provinces and Territories.

British Dominions in North America.	Superficies of the land in square statute miles.	Surface of the water in square statute miles.	Average number of square miles surveyed, and tracts lying in their vicinity partially explored.	Average number of acres under cultivation.	Population.			Number of inhabitants to a square mile in each province or territory.	Number of acres under cultivation to each inhabitant.	Number of square miles to each inhabitant in the British dominions in North America.
Provinces and Territories.					1806.	1825.	1831, January.			
Lower Canada	205,863		45,000	3,500,000	250,000	450,000	561,051	2¾	6¼	
Upper Canada	95,125		33,000	1,250,000	70,718	157,841	220,000	2⅓	5¾	
New Brunswick	26,704		11,000	410,000	35,000	72,932	93,700	3½	4⅓	
Nova Scotia	14,031	105,000	9,000	700,000	65,000	104,000	139,334	9	5	
Cape Breton	3,125		1,000	85,000	2,513	16,000	28,802	9⅕	3	
Prince Edward Island	2,159		1,500	189,000	94,676	28,657	50,700	23½	3⅕	
Newfoundland	35,923		16,000	240,000	26,505	63,644	75,900	2	3½	
Total Land Superfices, British Provinces	382,928		126,500	6,374,000	459,412	891,074	1,169,487	3 1/18	5½	
Hudson Bay Territory	525,000	330,000	Add this population, calculated up to January, 1831, the increase from Emigration, which, to the Canadas alone, amounted on 1st August to 38,000 souls; add also the white and red population of the Indian territories, Labrador, Hudson's Bay, and the coast of the Pacific Ocean, the transit population of the colonies, and the troops: the result in round numbers will be about				150,000			
Western, or Indian Territory, extending to the borders of the Polar Seas and Pacific Ocean	1,800,000	200,000								
North Polar Territory and Sea, up to the latest discoveries 78° north about	1,400,000	700,000								
Total Land Superficies	3,407,928	1,335,000								
		3,407,928								
Total Superfices British Dominions North America		4,742,928			Grand Total . . .		1,319,487			3½

Of the total extent of land in cultivation, one-third only, on a grand average, is under crop, and therefore supplies the corn of the country, making one and two-thirds of an acre of cropped land per soul; but in Lower Canada it averages two and a half acres per soul, and in Upper Canada one and one-eighth.

2d. Colonies are not only important because of their territorial extent, and their consequent capabilities of supporting a large population, but their importance may be also measured by the nature and scope of their trade. The transatlantic possessions, at large*, of Great Britain, tested by this rule, will be found to yield to no part of her colonial empire; indeed, if we look at the superior populousness of our oriental dominions, as compared with those in the west, and contrast the amount of the British trade in those opposite quarters, we shall find that the western has a decided advantage over the eastern trade, even in the strict computation of figures.

The aggregate amount of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported in 1828 appears from the Year Book (1831) to have been 36,812,756*l.* sterling, declared value. Of this sum the colonial trade covers about 10,000,000*l.*, and this latter sum is chiefly divided between the east and the west, in the following manner†:

		£	£
PRINCIPAL COLONIAL TRADE TO THE EAST.	East India Company's territories, Ceylon and China		4,256,582
	New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land		443,839
			4,700,421
COLONIAL TRADE WESTWARD	British North American colonies	1,691,044	
	British West Indies	3,289,704	
			4,980,748
Excess of the amount of the western, over the eastern, colonial trade			£ 280,327

The population of British India probably exceeds seventy-five millions; that of Australia is comparatively insignificant (about 40,000 souls). On the other side, the population of the West Indies and the North American provinces combined scarcely amounts to 2,000,000, and of this number nearly half a million are blacks‡; we therefore have a British population, beyond the western ocean, not one thirty-ninth in number of that in the British East Indies, employing a larger capital in

* Including therefore the West Indies. † Year Book, London, 1831.
‡ Guthrie's Atlas.

trade—a capital increasing every year in a rapid ratio, keeping pace with the fast increase of population.

If, again, we compare the western colonial trade with the British commerce carried on with the United States of America, and measure it by a similar scale of population, the colonial trade will be found to enjoy the same advantage in this case as in the former. The United States contain about 12,000,000 of inhabitants, and the declared value of exports from the United Kingdom to that country, in 1828, is stated at 5,810,315*l.** sterling, or in the proportion of about 9*s.* 8*d.* per person, whilst the demand for British and Irish produce and manufactures in the North American colonies is nearly quadruple that amount per person; and if the proportion be taken with reference to the white population of the British West Indies, and that of those colonies combined, the ratio of the colonial and the American demand will stand as seven to one, nearly (7 to 1).

The value of any particular trade, to any given country, can also be ascertained by the nature of the article which is its object. Thus timber and hemp, to a maritime country, are of vital consequence, and such articles ought to be encouraged preferably to the importation of diamonds and pearls. The staples of our continental colonies in America are timber, ashes, peltries, bread stuffs, and salt provisions, besides fish from our Newfoundland and St. Lawrence Gulf fisheries. Hemp must eventually become another and a very abundant and valuable staple, as it requires but a first and judicious impulse, to render its cultivation universal in the Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, whose soils and climate are so well adapted to its production. Flax can scarcely yet be deemed an article of trade, it being raised in bare sufficiency for domestic use, but this also might be advantageously encouraged for exportation. The lower colonies abound with exhaustless mines of valuable coal, and England may boast of another Newcastle and Sunderland in her Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, to say nothing of New Brunswick, in which province considerable veins of coal have also been discovered. Gypsum is common

* Year Book, 1831.

in all these provinces, and marbles, of various descriptions, are found in extensive quarries in Canada. In fact the mineral treasures of the country, though scarcely yet explored, are of vast intrinsic worth, and we have no doubt but that the progress of improvement, and the pursuits either of science or speculation, will lead to the development of many other of the dormant sources of commercial wealth, lying beneath the earth's surface, as well as above it.

The trade of the colonies of Great Britain in America is rapidly on the increase, and is susceptible of almost unlimited augmentation. Some opinion may be formed of the fund of trade which they offer, by the fact, that the fisheries alone, by a temporary stimulus created during the war, exported produce to the amount of upwards of 2,000,000*l.* sterling *.

The following table † will show the steady value of the colonial trade, under its official estimate, up to 1825:—

* J. M'Gregor. The details are as follows:—

1814.

1,200,000 quintals fish	at 40*s.*	£2,400,000	0
20,000 ditto core fish	12*s.*	12,000	0
6,000 tons cod oil	32*l.*	192,000	0
156,000 seal skins	5*s.*	39,000	0
4,666 tons seal oil	36*l.*	167,976	0
2,000 tierces salmon	5*l.*	10,000	0
1,685 barrels mackarel	30*s*	2,527	10
44,000 casks caplin sounds and tongues		44,000	0
2,100 barrels herrings	25*s.*	2,625	0
beaver and otter furs		600	0
pine timber and planks		800	0
400 puncheons of berries		2,000	0
		£2,873,528	10

† Third Report of the Select Committee on Emigration.

Table of Imports and Exports into and from the United Kingdom and the under-mentioned Colonies.

Provinces.	IMPORTS into the United Kingdom. Official value.		EXPORTS from the United Kingdom. Official Value.					
			British Produce and Manufactures.		Foreign and Colonial Merchandizes.		Total Exports.	
	1806.	1825.	1806.	1825.	1806.	1825.	1806.	1825.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Lower Canada }	158,160	731,855	319,832	916,058	81,868	229,405	401,700	1,145,461
Upper Canada }								
New Brunswick .	19,568	319,559	48,666	402,051	5,189	71,993	53,855	474,044
Nova Scotia . .	...	44,548 }	194,714	227,853 }	35,881	31,343 }	230,595	258,696
Cape Breton . .	29,720	6,864 }		11,014 }		1,105 }		12,119
Prince Edward Island	..	9,244	1,206	32,458	222	6,185	1,428	38,638
Newfoundland .	178,064	200,841	211,224	270,282	77,256	46,983	288,480	317,265
Total . .	385,812	1,312,911	775,642	1,859,211	200,416	387,014	976,058	2,246,223

3d. The trade above-mentioned employs about 2,000 sail of British shipping, giving an aggregate of about 500,000 tons, and navigated by from 20,000 to 25,000 seamen, exclusive of the coasting trade in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and along the shores of Newfoundland, in which a considerable number of minor vessels is engaged in the prosecution of the fisheries. The ratio of the distribution of the above, amongst the North American colonies, is shown by the following table, calculated for the years 1806 and 1825, and taken from the same source:

Number and Tonnage of Vessels to and from the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

Provinces.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	1806.		1825.		1806.		1825.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Lower Canada }	90	21,095	732	203,886	97	22,532	662	178,785
Upper Canada }								
New Brunswick	23	6,818	842	235,097	20	5,637	705	210,071
Nova Scotia . .	57	12,260	109	25,570	70	15,471	101	24,092
Cape Breton . .	...	...	15	3,201	1	366	15	3,266
Prince Edward Isl.	...	...	32	6,897	6	1,572	16	3,351
Newfoundland .	147	16,069	126	14,447	276	35,894	316	43,590
Total	317	56,242	1,856	489,098	470	81,472	1,095	463,155

From the foregoing table we collect that, in nineteen years the number of ships, inwards, from the colonies, increased more than sixfold, and the tonnage, at the end of that period, was 8.6 times as large as it was at the beginning. The shipping and tonnage, outwards, from the United Kingdom, did not increase in so great a ratio, but its increase is nevertheless considerable, the shipping having much more than doubled itself, and the tonnage swelled in its amount almost sixfold of what it was in 1806.

The increase of later years appears to have been far greater. We are not in possession of regular shipping lists for the whole of the colonies in North America, but, in a document before us *, we have the following statement of the arrivals at the Port of Quebec *alone*:—

Vessels arrived.	Tonnage.	Men.	Emigrants.
In 1827 . . 643	154,554	7,210	16,800
1828 . . 718	183,481	8,222	12,500
1829 . . 900	236,565	10,567	17,000
	574,600	25,999	46,300

We find here an advance upon the number of ships, in three years, equal to about 40 per cent., and upon the tonnage, something more than 53 per cent. In the number of seamen employed a large increase is also conspicuous, and amounts to more than 46 and a half per cent. Viewing the foregoing statement as the shipping operations of one port only of the British North American colonies, the prosperity of the trade of the country, whatever may be the outcry against the reputed depression of commercial activity, is sufficiently manifest, and it is, we believe, further confirmed by the fact, which appears acknowledged, that British merchants are seldom involved in considerable losses in the course of their colonial transactions in that quarter, but that, on the contrary, they generally meet with punctual payment, either in money or produce, from their provincial correspondents,—a circumstance worthy of note, as establishing the respectability and stability of the British trade to British America.

* The Quebec Star, February, 1830.

The capital put afloat by emigration alone is by no means insignificant, for the money paid to masters and ship owners by emigrants, for their removal to the colonies, is estimated at about 70,000*l.* during the years 1827, 1828, and 1829. "Thus it appears," says the Quebec Star*, "that 574,600 tons of shipping have arrived at this port in three years. At two pounds per ton register, this will amount to 1,149,200*l.* This is exclusive of a considerable sum for the inward freight of merchandize from the United Kingdom, computed, in three years, at 50,000*l.* This sum, added to the 70,000*l.* gained by the conveyance of settlers, and the freight above-mentioned, will give a total for the shipping interest engaged in trade with Quebec of 1,300,000*l.* sterling, a little less than half a million annually. All this is obtained by the vessels engaged in that trade only six or seven months in the year, many of them being enabled to make an additional voyage to the West Indies or the southern states."

It is pretty well known, though we have not the regular statement of the facts before us, that a corresponding improvement has taken place in the shipping business of the other seaports of those provinces, as well as at Quebec. Who, then, after giving his candid consideration to the subject, could fearlessly assert that those colonies are idle or burthensome, whose trade and shipping are increasing in so prodigious a ratio—a ratio keeping pace with their fastly multiplying population, and the rapid development of their immense resources? When we reflect that every sail that enters our transatlantic ports is built, owned, and manned by British subjects; that the freight consists, mainly, of British produce and manufactures, and colonial staples; that the wealth of both countries is merely exchanged, and that consequently each confers commercial benefits upon the other—benefits that have a twofold efficacy, from the relation subsisting between parent state and colony—whereby a kind of reaction is produced, the prosperity of one section of the empire contributing to the independence and affluence of the whole:—when, indeed, we take up the subject in this light, the importance which attaches to those provinces becomes too palpable for reasonable denial.

* February, 1830.

England's transatlantic colonies have always been highly valued as the nursery of British seamen, and they must still be continued in great and growing estimation when considered in that light, notwithstanding the endeavours that are sometimes used to impugn their maritime importance. It should not be forgotten that the existence of the Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, as British colonies, is intimately associated with the preservation of the West Indies, and with the control of the Newfoundland and St. Lawrence Gulf fisheries. Thus the probability, at least, if not the certainty is, that if the North American colonies were ever wrested from Great Britain, England would at once be bereft of her West Indian plantations, and her immense and valuable fisheries, and thus would her "wooden walls" be weakened to a degree commensurate with the magnitude of her present colonial trade to the west.

Doubts have been thrown out in some quarters, questioning the advantages offered by the western colonial trade in the education of mariners; but such doubts must be at once dissipated in the minds of those who have crossed the Atlantic, especially if they have penetrated into the Gulf, and ascended the River St. Lawrence. The storms of the Atlantic yield in nothing to those of the Pacific Ocean. The voyage is indeed shorter, but the seamen are the more active for it, since their lying in port often continues a laborious period of their service, they being then employed in landing their inward, and receiving their outward, cargo. It is, in fact, generally believed that there are more energy and activity in the seamen employed in the western than in the eastern trade, and the rigour of the climate, westward, is doubtless one of the causes of this superiority. But if the traverse navigation of the Atlantic be still deemed only a secondary school for the formation of a good sailor, it will not be denied that the fisheries are admirably adapted to supply a formidable marine. The daring enterprise of the fisherman is known on this side the ocean as well as on the other: it would therefore be idle to dwell upon the boldness, the activity, the extreme collectedness and presence of mind, that characterize that class of navigators, who, apparently naturalized to the element, buffet the

heavy swell of the Atlantic in their frail fishing smacks and vessels, and seem to laugh the ocean's storms to scorn.

4thly. The importance of the North American colonies, as arising from territory, trade, and shipping, may be considered to result from these sources as *direct* advantages. Viewed in a political light, they present other advantages that may be called *relative*, though the benefits conferred upon the mother country by these are quite as direct and demonstrable.

The supplies of timber which Great Britain derives from them are such as to render her, in a great degree, independent of the Norwegian and Baltic trades, should any political event supervene that would interrupt the commercial relations subsisting between this country and that part of the continent. It has been stated, that the Baltic timber trade deserves a decided preference over the colonial, from the quality of the article imported; and it seems that some inattention in the culling of colonial lumber, for British markets, has justified the remark: but the reproach originates far more in the neglect of the trader, than from any real demerits of the article itself. But, however this may be, the colonial timber trade should, nevertheless, be fostered and encouraged, if it were with a view, merely, of carrying on the Baltic trade upon terms the most advantageous; for there is no doubt that the bare knowledge that exhaustless supplies of timber can be drawn from our own colonies, operates as a check upon the exaction of exorbitant terms in our foreign trade; and thus, whether in peace or war, the benefits of our colonial supplies of a valuable maritime article are equally obvious, and too important to be overlooked.

England could easily become equally independent of Russia, as the country whence she derives her stores of hemp, were the cultivation of that plant encouraged in the North American colonies, whose soil and climate are well known to be completely adapted to its growth in great perfection. Thus would the British empire have, within its own bosom, the means of perpetuating and extending its maritime power: aloof from the caprice of commercial treaties, hostile to its naval interests, it might stand confidently upon its own internal resources, and might send forth at all times a vast commercial marine and powerful fleets, built,

rigged, provisioned, fortified, and manned, through the means at its own exclusive disposal, and beyond the control of foreign interference.

Turning our eyes from Europe towards the United States of America, to consider their position with regard to our colonies in the west, the political weight that attaches to the latter, as appendages to Great Britain, strikes the mind with very great force. The United States have a seaboard frontier exceeding 2,000 miles, and although its defence has been a favourite object with the government of that republic, the efficient attainment of that end must be, and indeed, we believe, has been, found extremely perplexing and difficult. The United States, however, have another frontier no less extensive and far more vulnerable—it is the frontier on New Brunswick and the Canadas; three British provinces, which, to use the words of an able writer *, " hang heavily on their flank and rear, and (extending the remark to Nova Scotia) overhang and command their coast." Here, the geographical position of the British dominions offers a powerful check to the United States, and gives to England a guarantee against their commercial, maritime, and political ascendancy. Let us for a moment suppose that the provinces are involved in the vast American confederacy, and that, therefore, the mouth of the St. Lawrence is in the keeping of American ships-of-war and American forts. The effects are obvious. The whole agricultural wealth of the immense fertile regions, drained by the St. Lawrence, would be poured into the coffers of the republic, the maritime energies of the country would be more than quadrupled, its territorial aggrandizement would be almost incalculable, and yet its chances, and means, of defence be amazingly enhanced, inasmuch as the extent of frontier would be diminished by about one-half, and the practicability of its protection augmented in a pro portionate degree. In the same ratio that the power of the United States would, under such a supposition, be heightened, should the maritime preponderance and the resources of Great Britain be weakened, and she would behold the fairest portion of America in the hands of a rival nation, disposed, already, to measure its strength with her in the contest for naval and commercial superiority.

* Henry Bliss, Esquire.

But the supposition we have indulged may, by some, and we apprehend with justice, be considered very speculative; we have entertained it, nevertheless, with a view of pointing out a few of the advantages that would be thrown into the opposite scale, were the colonies ever to pass, by conquest, from their present allegiance to another. Nature, however, seems, in some respects, to have designed things otherwise, and, casting a glance into futurity, when, at some after period, the colonies shall have grown into opulence and power, we dwell far more upon that section of the empire, as forming one collective and independent nation, than as sinking into the American confederacy, as an integral part of their, even now, overgrown union. The St. Lawrence presents to our mind the trunk of a tree that has no necessary affinity with the United States, and seems destined to bear different fruit. It is the prop of a new nation, the avenue to an independent empire, the great highway of a rival, not a dependency; and, therefore, in our contemplation, when that day arrives, which is to witness the British colonial trans-atlantic dominions swerve from the ægis of Britain's protection, it will be to erect themselves into a free, independent, and sovereign state, united with the country that fostered them in their infancy, by ties and treaties of permanent friendship and alliance, calculated to perpetuate reciprocal commercial benefits and consolidate their mutual power.

At what distance of time such an event may be consummated, it is more difficult to foretel than some imagine, who calculate the duration of our present colonies, upon the data afforded by England's first plantation in America; there is between them no parity. The rule of government, in the earlier history of British colonization, is widely different from the modern system of enlightened and liberal colonial policy. Colonies are no longer treated like step-children—nay, the connexion between the metropolitan and the colonial part of the empire, is considered as more analogous to the relation between bridegroom and bride. The colonies are more the consorts* than the daughters of Great Britain, and are, as such, more immediately participant in the honours, privileges, and prerogatives of their lord. It is, therefore, fallacious to say, that because

* Captain Basil Hall, R. N.

one set of colonies, at a time when the policy, by which they were ruled, was illiberal and injurious, threw off their allegiance as soon as their energies began to ripen, another set, governed by principles widely dissimilar, should follow the example. The best interests of men are generally the most powerful incentives to action, and we think it would be a task of little difficulty to show, that the colonies would be consulting their own solid interests, by clinging, for years yet, to the parent tree on which they are ingrafted.

What essential privileges would the colonies command beyond those they now enjoy, if they were either independent, or a section of the United States of America? How would it affect their civil rights? They freely elect their representatives, have thus a voice in legislation, are taxed by their own consent, and have a direct control over all public monies; would they have more in this respect? In the exercise of religion, they are perfectly free; all sects and denominations are, not only tolerated, but protected. In their judiciary, they sit as judges on juries, and their lives and their property are thus in their own hands. Their laws are defined, and their burthens are extremely light,—indeed, direct taxation is almost unknown and, in fact, unnecessary in the colonies. The onus of their defence falls upon the mother country, and, although she commands for this boon the control of her colonial commerce, that control is not injurious, since, by throwing open the home markets to their produce, the best opportunities and means are probably thereby given to the colonists, for its sale. They also enjoy several privileges in the British markets, which they might not have in foreign ones, and it is therefore problematic, whether the trade and commerce of those colonies would be very materially improved by a more extended sphere of trade, under other circumstances.

These are the leading features of the subject, as they suggest themselves to us; we are aware that there are municipal offices which, in the United States, are elective—in the colonies, donative; that is, in the gift of the crown; but, generally speaking, the patronage of the crown is exercised with wisdom, and consistently with the interests of the governed: and, in truth, should such, from mistaken causes, not be the case, the inhabitants have the right of representation by constitutional means. In

fact, the British colonist is in full possession of rights, privileges, and immunities commensurate with those of subjects in the United Kingdom, without being nevertheless burthened with one hundredth part of the weight of taxation. How far such a happy state of things may be desirable to perpetuate, cannot be doubted; and, however there should exist those who entertain visionary notions of the political greatness of independence, there are others who look to solid blessings, and the latter will be sure to find them in the BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

APPENDIX.

I.

Chronological Account of Public Events in Nova Scotia.

1764.—The townships of Granville, Windsor and Shelburne were formed; and the Acadians were permitted to hold lands in the province upon taking the oath of allegiance.

1765.—Nova Scotia submitted to the celebrated Stamp Act, and Cape Breton was erected into a county, and entitled to send two members to the House of Assembly.

1767.—The township of Yarmouth laid out. The governor and council constituted a court of appeal, and a new provincial seal received from England.

1768.—The township of Clare was laid out.

1770.—The rate of interest on money was fixed, by a provincial law, at six per cent. The General Assembly convened this year continued for 14 years, until 1784, and held seventeen sessions.

1771.—The township of Argyle was laid out. A lottery established to raise £1000 to repair roads. Horse-racing at Halifax forbidden by Governor Lord Campbell.

1772.—The imports this year were valued at £63,000 and the exports at £53,375. The population estimated at 18,320 souls besides 865 Indians. The fees for the registry of deeds at Halifax £25; the registry of probates £80; and the provost marshals £10.

1774.—The crown or ungranted lands ordered to be sold to persons desirous of settling in the colony, with the exception of Roman Catholics.

1775.—A Court of Exchequer established. The circulating medium of the province supposed to be less than £1,200. Orders received from England to make free grants of land to loyalist refugees from the other colonies.

1777.—The inhabitants of the township of Truro having refused to take the oath of allegiance, the House of Assembly resolved that they had thereby forfeited their right to representation, and refused to admit their member to the Assembly.

1778.—The Act of the British Parliament, renouncing the right of taxing the colonies, passed this year.

1779.—The Indians of the river St. John assembled in great force and threatened to make war on the English. This was the last threat of an Indian war.

1780.—A sum of £1500 granted for the erection of a school-house at Halifax. Sheriffs first appointed for the several counties of the province.

1781.—The townships of Windsor, Newport, Falmouth, &c. erected into a county called Hants County. The population supposed to have been considerably reduced by persons leaving the colony. The number remaining estimated at no more than 12,000.

1783.—The number of loyalist refugees from the other colonies who had arrived in Nova Scotia this year estimated at 20,000. The county of Shelburne erected. New Edinburgh, in the county of Annapolis, settled by a party of refugees.

1784.—New Brunswick and Cape Breton formed into distinct governments. The townships of Clements, Preston, and Aylesford laid out and settled. The province divided into eight counties. The members of assembly were thirty-six, receiving ten shillings per day; and the members of council fifteen shillings per day. The population estimated, after the separation of New Brunswick and Cape Breton, at 20,400 souls.

1785.—The boundaries of the several counties defined, described, and published by order of the governor in council. Line of packets established between Halifax and Falmouth.

1786.—Halifax Marine Association formed.

1787.—Nova Scotia erected into a bishop's see and Doctor Inglis appointed first bishop. Prince William Henry, his present majesty, accepted an invitation to a ball and entertainment, given in honour of him, at the public expense, and was pleased to express his approbation of the manner in which it was conducted *.

1788.—First vote of the House of Assembly in aid of King's College, Windsor, £400. House of Assembly address the governor against the judges of the Supreme Court, which the council vote to be altogether groundless.

1790.—The House of Assembly preferred articles of impeachment against the judges of the Supreme Court.

1794.—Nisi Prius Courts established in the counties of Sydney, Lunenburg, Shelburne, and Queen's.

1796.—Maroons arrive from Jamaica.

1797.—The La Tribune frigate wrecked at the entrance of Halifax Harbour, 236 souls perished. Contributions, in support of the war with France, from this province amounted to £6,894 14*s.* 11*d.*

1798.—A dreadful storm at Halifax, by which shipping and other property amounting to £100,000 was destroyed.

1799.—The Island of St. John named "Prince Edward's Island." Prices of provisions at Halifax: beef, by the quarter, 5*d.* per lb.; mutton 8*d.* per lb.; pork 6*d.* per lb.; veal 9*d.* per lb.; fowls 4*s.* each; butter 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; oats 3*s.* per bushel.

1800.—The foundation-stone of Mason's Hall at Halifax laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

1802.—A royal charter granted to King's College, Windsor.

1803.—The establishment formed on the Isle of Sable for the relief of shipwrecked mariners, and £400 per annum granted by the Assembly for its support. The University of King's College, at Windsor, opened.

1804.—No Appropriation Bill passed this year, in consequence of a disagreement between the House of Assembly and Council.

1806.—Revenue of the province this year £20,577 5*s.* 5*d.*

* His present majesty affords the only instance of any of our kings happening to visit any of the British colonies.

1807.—District of Pictou divided into three townships, Pictou, Egerton and Maxwelton.

1810.—The mail from Prince Edward's Island brought to Pictou on the ice, with the exception of half a mile.

1811, 1812.—The House of Assembly address the Governor to solicit from his Majesty a suspension of the quit rents; to which his Majesty consents, if the assembly will make a suitable provision for the clergy of the church of England: the Assembly declines doing so. The annual amount of quit rents, if collected, was £3,500, and there was an arrear of £40,000 due to the crown.

1813.—New national school opened at Halifax. A dreadful gale of wind experienced at Halifax on the 7th November: upwards of 70 vessels lost and damaged.

1814.—Parliament granted £3,000 for erecting the admiral's house at Halifax; the Assembly vote £1,500 to complete it. £2,500 granted to aid the sufferers in the late war in Canada. The expedition under Sir John Sherbrooke against the United States sailed from Halifax. The body of Major-General Ross, who fell at Baltimore, interred at St. Paul's church-yard Halifax.

1815.—Police court established at Halifax. The smallpox prevails at Halifax. Coals are first exported from the mines at Pictou.

1816.—Stage coach first set up between Halifax and Windsor. Destructive fire at Halifax, loss estimated at £40,000. Trustees of Pictou Academy incorporated.

1817, 22nd May.—Three shocks of an earthquake felt at Granville, Annapolis, Wilmot, Digby and Lunenburg, no damage done; a shock was at the same time felt at Fredericton, N. Brunswick, and at Boston, United States. £9,750 granted towards the establishment of Dalhousie College at Halifax.

1818.—Halifax declared a free port 27th May, and at the same time St. John's, N. Brunswick. Halifax harbour closed by the ice from the 11th to 24th February. The Central Agricultural Society established at Halifax. The township of St. Mary, Sydney County, laid out. The census of the population of the province 78,345 souls; Halifax contained 11,156.

1819.—£2,000 voted in aid of Dalhousie College, Halifax. A lottery for raising £9,000 to erect a bridge over the Avon at Windsor. A new general commission of the peace issued, and a new provincial great seal received from England.

1820.—The Poor Man's Friend Society established at Halifax. King George the Fourth proclaimed April 7th. Cape Breton reannexed to Nova Scotia, constituted a county, returns two members to the General Assembly, and the laws and ordinances of Nova Scotia are extended thereto.

1821.—Halifax harbour frozen over. A destructive fire occurs there.

1822.—The French frigate L'Africane wrecked on the isle of Sable, crew saved and brought to Halifax. Chamber of Commerce established at Halifax.

1823.—Halifax harbour frozen over. Public subscription library established at Halifax. Roman Catholics first admitted members of the House of Assembly.

1824.—Nova Scotia divided into three districts, eastern, middle, western. Commissioners appointed to hold Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions in each district. Cape Breton divided into three districts, north-eastern, southern, and north-western. Shubenacadie Canal Company incorporated by act of legislature. Township of Kempt, Hants County, laid out.

1825.—The Halifax and Liverpool Trading Company established. Iron-works established at Moose river, Annapolis. Amount of provincial revenue this year £49,113 19*s.* 3*d.* British metallic currency established as the circulating medium of the province. A bank (private) established at Halifax. A turf club established at Halifax. The reserved mines of the province granted by the crown to the Duke of York, and by him leased to Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co.; the reserved profits of the mines to be applied to provincial purposes.

1826.—131 vessels built in the province this year, whose tonnage amounted to 15,535 tons; number of vessels of all sorts registered this year 456; total number of vessels belonging to the province, exclusive of Cape Breton, 1,031, tonnage 52,779, navigated by 3,407 men and boys. The first regatta at Halifax. £1,000 voted by the Assembly, and £4,508 8*s.* 9*d.* subscribed by the inhabitants, in aid of the sufferers by the great fire at Mirimachi, &c., whose loss amounted to £227,713 19*s.* 8*d.* The influenza, which prevailed throughout N. America, is severely felt in this province. The townships of Dorchester, Arisaig, St. Andrew's and Tracadie, in the county of Sydney, laid out.

1827.—The British government orders that the crown lands be in future disposed of by sale and not by grant. That all arrears of quit rent be remitted, and that the quit rents of the province should be duly collected in future and applied to provincial purposes. Three blood horses and two mares imported from England. The seal fishery first commenced from Halifax. A steam-engine erected at the Albion coal mines, Pictou, the first erected in this province. Smallpox and fever prevail exceedingly at Halifax; there were 811 deaths in that town.

1828.—Pictou and Sydney, Cape Breton, made free ports. Stage coaches established between Halifax and Annapolis. A steam-packet established between Annapolis and St. John's, New Brunswick. The highest tides ever known in the rivers falling into the bay of Fundy, by which the dykes at Annapolis, Horton, Cornwallis, Falmouth, &c. are broken. A census of the province made, which gives the population at 123,848 souls, showing an increase in ten years of 41,795, exclusive of Cape Breton.

II.

Extracts from the Journals of the Assembly of Nova Scotia.

Tuesday, February 22.

Mr. S. Humbert, Chairman, from the Committee, to whom was referred the subject relative to roads throughout the province, reported, that they had taken the same into consideration, and he was directed to present the following, which he read, viz.:—

"That they are of opinion, that the sum of seventeen thousand pounds should be applied to the improvement of the roads throughout the province, to be equally divided between the great roads and by-roads; that is, the sum of eight thousand five hundred pounds for the great

roads, and the like sum of eight thousand five hundred pounds for the by-roads, which they recommend to be appropriated as follows:—

GREAT ROADS.

St. John to Nova Scotia line	£1250
Do. to Saint Andrew	1150
For the Nerepis Road	800
Dorchester to Shediac	200
Shediac to the Bend of Peticodiac	275
Shediac to Richibucto	700
Richibucto to Chatham	1100
Newcastle to Ristigouche	1050
Fredericton to the Canada line	350
Do. do. Finger Board	300
Bellisle to Saint John	125
Great Marsh in Westmoreland	200
Do. do. Saint John	200
Fredericton to Newcastle	800
	£8500

BY-ROADS.

York	£1250
Westmoreland	1150
King's	950
Queen's	950
Sunbury	475
Northumberland	800
Gloucester	775
Kent	400
Charlotte	950
Saint John	800—8500
	£17000

All which is respectfully submitted."
Ordered, that the report be accepted.

PRICES CURRENT.—1829.

Novascotian.

Alewives	none
Boards, pine	70*s.* per M. feet
Codfish, merchantable	13*s.* per quintal
Do. West India	11*s.* 3*d.*
Herring	15*s.*
Mackerel, No. 1	20*s.*
No. 2	17*s.*
No. 3	15*s.*
Salmon	none
Irish pork	90*s.* per barrel
Quebec do.	85*s.*

West Indian.

Coffee	1*s.* per pound
Molasses	1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon
Rum, West India	2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.*
Do. Jamaica	4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Sugar, good	35*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.*

American and Quebec.

Corn, Indian	4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel
Flour, Am. sup.	52*s.* 6*d.*
Fine	
Quebec, fine	none
American rye	32*s.* 6*d.*
Meal, Indian	16*s.* cwt.

Agricultural.

Potatoes	2*s.* per bushel
Apples, good	15*s.* per barrel
Beef, best	4*d.* to 6*d.* per pound
Irish do	none
Quebec do.	cargo 50*s.*, prime 55*s.*
Butter, tub	1*s.*
Cord wood	18*s.* per cord
Coals, Pictou	40*s.* per chaldron
Do., Sydney	45*s.*
Hay (market)	70*s.* per ton.

III.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

An Abstract of Imports and Exports at this Port and District in 1828.

INWARDS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Vessels 105 — Tons 27368 — Men 1298

Ale and porter	casks	650	Carts	No.	16	Grindstones	chldn.	12
.....	barrels	135	Copperas	casks	28	.....	No.	138
Anchors and Graplins		270	Corks	bags	86	Gin	pipes	75
Anvils	No.	47	.....	cases	5	.....	hhds.	198
Alum	casks	32	Cork wood	bundles	40	.....	bbls.	7
Beef and pork	bbls.	174	Cologne water	cases	3	.....	case	1
.....	half-bbls.	10	Cheese	cases	10	Ginger	bags	13
Brandy	pipes	110	.....	hamps.	27	Glassware	mats	370
.....	hhds.	185	Candles	cases	6	.....	casks	291
Barrows	No.	22	.....	boxes	726	.....	crates	310
Brimstone	boxes	14	Cordials	boxes	2	.....	boxes	1634
Blocks	casks	2	Cloves and cassia	bags	2	.....	hamper	1
Bricks	No.	150550	.....	chests	2	Gunpowder	half-bbls.	74
Barley	casks	15	Cocoa	bags	39	Glue	bags	2
.....	half-bbls.	30	Cabinet ware	casks	1	.....	bales	1
.....	bags	656	.....	cases	3	.....	casks	14
Bread	casks	2	Currants	butt	1	Hardware	barrels	19
.....	bags	140	.....	casks	3	.....	cwts.	17
Blacking and brushes			Chalk	tons	100	.....	casks	2085
	casks	163	Dry goods	bales	2110	.....	cases	499
.....	hamp.	2	.....	cases	1443	.....	bags	863
Beer	kegs	116	.....	casks	7	.....	pieces	6640
Blacklead	bbls.	2	.....	boxes & sacks	355	Hats	cases	371
Blue and starch	cases	2	Engravings	cases	2	.....	hampers	23
.....	casks	23	Engines	No.	2	Hams	casks	5
.....	boxes	2573	Earthenware	crates	511	Honey	kegs	2
Boat, life		1	.....	casks	353	Indigo	casks	9
Bellows	pair	14	.....	boxes	370	.....	chests	26
Butter	casks	13	.....	pieces	20756	.....	seroons	9
Bronze figures	cases	2	.....	baskets	3	Iron and steel	bars	26395
Boiler, steam	No.	1	Feathers	bales	2	.....	bdls.	2244
Clocks	cases	4	Furs	cases	4	.....	boxes	4
Cordage	bales	62	Fruit, dried	boxes	270	.....	tons	375½
.....	coils	3206	.....	cases	70	Indian rubber	shoes	
Cables	No.	76	.....	half-cases	100		boxes	4
Coal	tons	1381	.....	carrotes	3	Jewellery	boxes	4
Copper	casks	54	.....	barrels	76	Lead	rolls	40
.....	bdls.	20	.....	drums	415	.....	sheets	401
.....	cases	55	.....	half-drums	250	Leather	bales	47
.....	bolts	310	Flour	tierce	1	.....	manufact. casks	11
.....	sheets	149	Fowling-pieces	boxes	3	.....	trunks	3
.....	cwts.	97	Furniture	packs	7	.....	cases	79
Cambouers	No.	11	Fish	boxes	7	.....	boxes	42
Confectionery	cases	16	.....	jars	1	Lard	kegs	20
.....	boxes	12	Fish, pickled	casks	2	Marble	case	1

Marmalade	boxes	7	Plough moulds	No.	33	Saltpetre	boxes	20
Mats	No.	4	Pepper	boxes	337	Salt	tons	7770
Medicine	cases	89	Plants	boxes	2	.....	bags	326
.....	casks	58	Pickles	boxes	37	Sails	No. sets	20
.....	bales	1	... ..	case	1	Slate	No.	12½
Mustard	kegs	225	.....	cask	1	.....	cases	4
.....	boxes	3	Printing-press	No.	1	Spices	casks	3
Musical instr.	cases	23	Plate	cases	5	.....	bag	1
Mathematical do.	do.	3	Putty	casks	4	Sheathing pap.	cases	5
Nets, lines and twines			Rum	puncheons	4	Tar	barrels	295
	bales	35	Shells	case	1	Tea	chests	4
.....	casks	122	Soap	boxes	4316	Tallow	casks	28
.....	cases	29	Seeds	bls.	16	Vinegar	casks	4
Oil-cloth	cases	2	.....	casks	3	Vitriol	carboys	2
Oatmeal	barrels	275	.....	boxes	8	Tobacco	hhd.	1
Oats	bags	36	Stoves	No.	158	Varnish	casks	23
Oranges	boxes	14	Shot	casks	108	Upholstery	packages	10
Paint and oil	casks	472	.....	bags	32	Whiting	casks	46
.....	jugs	1902	Sugar	hhds.	133	Whisky	pipes	10
Oakum	cwts.	57	Stationery	cases	224	Walnuts	box	1
Painting	case	1	.....	bales	116	Wine	pipes	45
Perfumery	cases	22	.....	trunks	16	.....	hhds.	243
Peas bls. and bags		166	.....	boxes	14	.....	qr. casks	58
.....	kegs	6	.....	buns	17	.....	cases	107
Ploughs	No.	40	Saltpetre	bls.	38	.....	dozens	3
			Value		£311,100			

INWARDS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Vessels 299 Tons 27724 Men 1655

Arrow-root	bbls.	7	Gin	hhds.	10	Lignum vitæ	tons	25
.....	boxes	24	.....	cases	4	.....	logs	12
.....	bbls.	280	Ginger	bbls.	27	Lard	kegs	3
Anchors	No.	3	.....	boxes	4	Molasses	puns.	4452
Boat	No.	1	Gig top	No.	1	.....	tierces	2
Brandy	pipes	2	Horse	No.	1	Mahogany	logs	62
.....	hhds.	2	Hides	No.	7484	Oil, sperm	boxes	4
Bed-feathers	pun.	1	Hats, straw	puns.	6	Oil, castor	barrels	3
Bread	bags	28	.....	trunks	11	.....	jugs	33
Coffee	tierces	59	.....	barrels	24	.....	bbls.	18
.....	barrels	200	.....	No.	807	Onions	lbs.	2000
.....	bags	504	Horns, ox	No.	1387	Pencil	case	1
Copperas	bbls.	426	Honey	bbl.	1	Platted straw	bbls.	13
Cables	No.	3	.....	jars	7	Posts, bed	sets	30
Cotton wool	bales	61	.....	cases	32	Preserves	box	1
Cigars	M.	10	Junk	cwts.	61	.....	case	1
.....	boxes	94	Iron	cwts.	81	Pimento	bbls.	21
Cocoa-nuts	casks	2	.....	barrels	3	Rum	puns.	5292
.....	No.	400	.....	casks	5	.....	hhds.	73
Cocoa	bags	104	Lime juice	casks	12	Shrub	pipes	4
Candles	boxes	59	Leather	bale	1	.....	hhds.	51
Cedar	logs	13	Lemons and oranges			.....	qr. casks	20
Dry goods	bale	1		barrels	115	Silk goods	trunk	1
.....	trunks	5	.....	box	1	Sugar	hhds.	1117
.....	cask	1	Limestone	tons	30	.....	tierces	392
Flour	barrels	43	Lead	4 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs.		.....	bbls.	1185
Fruit	drums	3	Logwood	tons	6½	Syrup	box	1

Salt	hhds.	2749	Tallow	bbls.	9	Wine	tierces	27
Skins, calf and sheep		629	.....	kegs	15	.....	qr. casks	4
Scale and beam	set	1	.....	tierces	3	.....	cases	104
Sponge	bale	1	Tobacco	kegs	18	Wood-dye	cwts.	25
Snuff	bl.	1	Tea	chests	10	Wool, sheep's	tierces	2
Steel	boxes	2	.....	cannisters	19	.....	bags	8
.....	buns.	1	Work-table	No.	1	Wax, bees	barrel	1
Skins, goat		72	Wine	pipes	5			

Value . . £163,548

INWARDS COASTWISE.

Vessels 1140 Tons 59918 Men 3545

Apples	bbls.	46	Coffee	bls.	1	Laths	.	716000
.....	boxes	35	.....	bags	5	Leather, manuf.	box.	4
Anchors	No.	25	Cotton	bales	11	Leather	sides	223
Ale and porter	casks	83	Cordials	casks	4	Logwood	cwt.	147
.....	hamps.	4	Carriages	No.	2	Lime	hhds.	569
Apparel	packages	8	Dry goods	bales	141	Lard	kegs	185
Ashes, pearl	bls.	9	... trks. and	boxes	146	Lead	rolls	48
Beds, feather	No.	10	.....	casks	33	Lamps and glasses	No.	4
Butter	firkins	53	.....	buns	99	Lampblack	casks	11
Books	box	1	Earthenware	crates	72	Molasses	casks	52
Bread	barrels	262	.....	casks	4	Mills (black)	No.	3
.....	bags	364	Furs	boxes	2	Maple sugar	box	1
Barrels, empty	No.	65	Fish, dry	qtls.	81372	Malt	bush.	2040
Boards & planks	ft.	1,547,000	Fish, pickled	bls.	3747	Mustard	kegs	49
Barley	bushels	1006	.....	tierces	54	Musical Ints.	cases	4
Brick	No. M.	91¾	Flour	bls.	13841	Mill cranks	No.	2
Beef and pork	bls.	2377	.....	half-bls.	570	Nails	kegs	79
.....	half-barrels	201	Flax-seed	puns.	20	Oil	tuns	32
Beaureans	No.	3	.....	bags	327	Oakum	cwt.	45
Brandy	pipes	15	Figs	drums	2	Oats	bush.	6053
.....	bbl.	1	Furniture	packs.	193	.....	bls.	10
Boiler & ps. of engine		1	.....	cases	6	Onions	casks	9
Blacking	case	1	Gin	bls.	4	.....	buns.	300
Cheese	boxes	4	.....	hhds.	15	Oysters	bls.	30
.....	No.	45	Gunpowder	kegs	16	Oil, olive	pipes	5
Cables	No.	27	Gypsum	tons	70	.....	jars	113
Coals	chaldrons	143	Grates	boxes	32	Oil, linseed	casks	5
Candles	boxes	7	Gig	No.	1	Pickets	No.	1000
Chairs	No.	170	Glass	cases	20	Pork	barrels	54
Copper	barrels	2	.....	boxes	72	Peas	bush.	326
.....	cwt.	8	Hides	No.	608	.....	bags	145
.....	bars	48	Herrings, smoked			.....	kegs	368
Corn, Ind.	bushels	3558		boxes	1172	Paint	kegs	188
Combs	trunk	1	Handspikes	No.	216	Posts, cedar	No.	129
Clothing	trunk	1	Hams	bls.	25	Pepper	cases	16
Cordage	cwt.	150	.....	casks	7	Rum	casks	247
.....	bales	4	Hats	cases	2	Rice	tierces	7½
.....	coils	324	Hops	bales	9	.....	bbls.	13
Cyder	barrels	67	Horses	No.	4	Raisins	boxes	161
.....	pipes	1	Hardware	casks	76	Rigging	tons	10
Casks, empty	No.	154	Iron	tons	51	Sounds & tongues	kegs	7
Caps, sl. skin	puns.	3	.....	cwt.	16	Salt	hhds.	3928
.....	case	1	.....	bars	307	Stoves	No.	81
Cigars	cases	32	Indian meal	bls.	403	.....	cases	13

Shingles	M.	1231½	Stationery	packages	12	Vinegar	casks	22
Sleighs	No.	2	Shooks	puns.	229	Vegetables	bush.	590
Rounds	bbls. and kegs	413	Staves	M.	64½	Wheat	bush.	22
Sugar	hhds.	6	Tar and pitch	bbls.	162	Waggons	No.	2
.....	barrels	92	Tobacco	kegs	213	Whiskey	puns.	5
Soap	boxes	449	.....	bales	6	Wines	pipes	27
Seeds	casks	12	.....	cwt.	6	.....	half-pipes	1
Seals	No.	2900	Tea	chests	49	.....	hhds.	46
Still, copper	No.	1	Trees, fruit	bdls.	4	.....	qr. casks	13
Skins, seal	No.	19012	Timber	pieces	163	.....	kegs	3
Skins, calf	No.	23	Twine	mats	5	.....	cases	24
Stationery	cases	3	Tombstone	No.	1	Walnuts	case	1

Value . . £129,544

OUTWARDS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

No. of Vessels 86 Tons 22390 Men 1033

Apples	barrels	4	Furs	truss	1	Plants	boxes	2
Apparel	chests	4	.....	bbls.	10	Poles and rickers	No.	108½
Arrow root	barrels	3	Fish, dry	qtls.	107	Preserves	cases	5
.....	boxes	3	Fish, pickled	bbls.	119	.....	box	1
Bees wax	casks	51	Flour	barrels	3	Paintings	box	1
.....	bag	1	Hides	No.	25	Plank, pine	pieces	3881
Bones, ox	casks	8	Horns, ox	bnds.	1	.....	feet	1821777
Coffee	bags	158	Herrings, smoked	bxs.	106	Plank, hardwood		
Copper	casks	6	Handspikes	No.	364		2 feet	54254
.....	ton	1	Indian boxes	sets	8	Rum	puns.	122
.....	cwt.	17	Iron	pigs	293	Seeds	box	1
... ..	box	1	Knees spruce	No.	86	Shooks	hhds.	28
Copper coins	casks	2	Lignum vitæ	pieces	126	Staves	No.	1011¾
Cranberries	barrels	27	.....	tons	2	.....	billets	4567
Cotton wool	bales	235	.....	cwt.	2	Skins, seal	puns.	10
Cassia	boxes	3	Lathwood	cords	323½	Skins, moose	No.	18
Canoes	No.	3	Logwood	tons	25	Stoves	boxes	3
Coal specimen and copper	bbls.	21	Molasses	puns.	114	Shells	boxes	1
.....	boxes	2	Masts and spars	No.	539	Shingles	No.	7900
Capelin	cask	1	Mats	sets	1	Timebr, hardwood		
Deals	ft.	416190	Oil, castor	casks	19		tons	3286
Essence spruce	boxes	3	Oils, fish	tons	38	..... pine	tons	20859
Furs	puns.	41	.....	gals.	36	Treenails	No.	13000
			Oars	No.	946	Treacle	hhds.	6

Value . . £94,101

OUTWARDS TO THE WEST INDIES.

No. of Vessels 332 Tons 31803 Men 1896

Apples	barrels	558	Board and plank	M.		Barley	bushels	9
Ale and porter	casks	92		feet	5739½	Brandy	pipes	2
.....	case	1	Buckwheat meal	¼ bl.	10	.....	hhds.	3
Almonds	bls.	6	Bread	puns.	11	Bricks	M.	3
Anchovies	kegs	5	.....	bags	509	Boats	No.	9
Anchor stocks	No.	22	.....	cwt.	28	Beets	bls.	6
Baskets	dozen	1	.....	kegs	887	Chocolate	boxes	11
Beef and pork	bls.	580	Brooms	doz.	5	Cigars	boxes	67
.....	half-bls.	389	Blocks	lt.	17	.....	cases	17
Butter	cwt.	55	.....	boxes	12	Cranberries	bls	5
.....	firkin	305	Beans	bushels	218	.....	boxes	9

Candles	boxes	609
Cordage	coils	7
.....	casks	109
Cotton	bale	1
Chairs	dozen	9½
Cider	puns.	2
.....	bls.	56
.....	case	1
Cordials	cases	2
.....	boxes	6
.....	casks	8
Currants	box	1
.....	bl.	1
Caps	case	1
Corn, Indian	bush.	10795
Corks	bl.	1
Copper	cases	6
Confectionery	pkg.	1
Cheese	casks	34
.....	barrels	16
....	boxes	24
.....	cwts.	67
Capers	boxes	10
Dry goods	bales	20
.....	cases	38
.....	trunks	18
Earthenware	boxes	4
Essence spruce	kegs	2
.....	boxes	52
Engine, fire	No.	1
Eggs	dozen	20
Fusees	box	1
Flour	barrels	16518
.....	half-barrels	1290
Fish, pickled	tierces	8
.....	bls.	35348
.....	half-bls. }	2245
.....	kits }	
Fish, dry	qtls.	133744½
Furniture	pkgs.	8
Figs	frails	27
Glass and manufactures		
	cases	8
.....	casks	14
.....	crates	3
.....	hamps.	3
.....	boxes	8
Gypsum	bls.	12
Hoops, wood	M.	348⅔
Horses	No.	25
Hay	tons	110
Heading	puns.	2
Hams	casks	16
.....	cwt.	36
Hams	No.	475
Herrings, smoked		
	boxes	1642
Handspikes	No.	1303
Hops	bags	12
Hardware	boxes	4
.....	pkgs.	4
Hats	cases	4
Indian rubber shoes		
	cases	6
.....	dozen	1
Indian meal	bbls.	4221
.....	puns.	40
Ink	case	1
Indian rubber sheathing		
	cases	3
Knees spruce	No.	30
Lard	kegs	216
Leather & manufacture		
	pkgs.	68
.....	cases	10
.....	bls.	143
Lathwood	cords	3
Lobsters	boxes	3
Laths	M.	12
Maccaroni	pkgs.	12
Masts and spars	No.	263
Mustard	kegs	18
.....	cases	2
Mast hoops	No.	6294
Marble	cases	12
Nuts	bbls.	9
.....	bags	9
Nails	casks	3
Oil cloth	pieces	12
Oars	No.	9707
Oil, fish	gallons	67833
Oil	baskets	3
.....	cases	5
.....	jars	44
Oats	bushels	6086
Onions	barrels	112
.....	bunches	7338
Oxen	No.	84
Pitch and tar	bbls.	851
Pickles	boxes	16
Peas	bushels	1690
.....	kegs	20
Prunes	boxes	3
Potatoes	bushels	17627
Peppermint	casks	48
Pumps	No.	3
Pepper	bags	9
Preserves	cases	18
Pencils	box	1
Pipes	boxes	4
Paintings	cases	2
Rice	tierces	167
.....	½ tierces	54
.....	bags	28
Raisins	boxes	367
Resin	barrels	214
Staves	M.	1957
Shooks	No.	450
Steel	boxes	10
.....	bun.	5
Soap	boxes	417
Sheep	No.	656
Salts	bl.	1
Sugar, refined	bbls.	25
Shingles	M.	4456½
Skins, calf	No.	40
Sounds and tongues		
	casks	2
.....	kegs	153
Spices	boxes	2
Starch	boxes	4
Snuff	cases	2
.....	bls.	2
.....	boxes	7
Stationery	cases	13
.....	cask	1
Sausages	boxes	4
Saratoga-water	boxes	3
Seeds	boxes	5
Syrup	box	1
Spirits, turpentine	bls.	6
Sand	barrels	23
Sugar candy	tubs	11
.....	kegs	2
Tobacco	hhds.	22
.....	bales	12
.....	kegs	117
.....	cwts.	10
.....	½ kegs	9
Tea	chests	166
.....	canisters	25
Treenails	No.	1350
Turnips	bushels	2040
Types	boxes	5
Truck and wheels		1
Timber	feet	9512
Varnish	barrels	15
Verdigris	boxes	25
Waggon	No.	1
Wine	cases	2
.....	barrels	8
.....	qr. casks	22

Value . . £224,221

OUTWARDS COASTWISE.

Vessels 1250	Tons 70744	Men 4093.
Apples . barrels 5647	Cable . No. 9	Hops . bales 41
Apparel . cases 11	Currants . casks 2	Horses . No. 26
Ale and porter casks 481	Cologne-water box 4	Hams . cwts. 33
Anchors . No. 17	Coals . chaldrons 25	Hardware . casks 52
Arrow-root boxes 38	Cotton . bales 141	..... cases 2
Almonds . barrels 5	Capers . boxes 9	..... packages 127
Axes . No. 78	Cocoa . bls. 5	Hay . tons 33
Ashes, pearl . bl. 1	Carriages . . 2	Honey . box 1
..... puns. 2	Cambooses . No. 2	Hats . cases 11
Beef and pork bbls. 3894	Confectionery . case 1	..... dozens 3
..... ½ barrels 67	Casks, empty . No. 3152	Horns . casks 4
..... quarters 232	Caps . box 1	Hides . No. 28
Boats . No. 4	Cotton . boxes 2	Indigo . bale 1
Butter . firkins 2191	Dry goods . bales 83	..... boxes 2
..... cwts. 85	..... cases 65	..... keg 1
Boards & plank M. ft. 1165	..... trusses 162	Iron . tons 8
Barley . bushels 2517	Drugs and med. cases 4	..... cwts. 3
Brandy . pipes 34	..... packages 5	..... bundles 9
..... hhds. 5	Earthenware crates 8	..... bars 708
Bread . puns. 6	..... case 7	Ink . keg 1
..... bls. & bags 961	..... box 9	Lard . kegs 47
..... kegs 213	Eggs . dozens 11582	Lignum vitæ cwts. 142
..... cwts. 71	Essen. of spruce kegs 133	Leather . bales 34
Brooms . dozens 10	Furniture packages 44	..... cases 8
..... package 1	..... pieces 807	..... casks 105
Brushes and blacking	Fish, dry . qtls. 4348	..... bundles 26
casks 7	Do. pickled tierces 5	..... sides 189
Balsam . boxes 7	..... barrels 9754	Lime . hhds. 21
Bricks . M. 29	..... ½ barrels 133	Lime-juice casks 6
Bags, empty . No. 500	Flour . barrels 8597	Laths . M. 6
Beans . casks 157	..... ½ barrels 55	Lead . roll 1
..... kegs 25	Furs . casks 10	Loaf sugar casks 2
..... bags 22	..... dozens 43	Molasses . casks 1614
..... bushels 71	..... packages 5	Mutton . cwts. 22
Bark . cords 13	Feathers . bags 13	..... quarters 283
Beets . bushels 215	Furnaces, clay casks 1	Masts and spars No. 125
Bowls . case 1	Fruit, green boxes 149	Marmalade . boxes 6
Blocks . casks 50	..... bags 56	Meal, Indian puns. 2
..... No. 17	Figs . bags 12	..... bbls. 3447
Corn, Indian bushels 2869	..... drum 1	Meal, oaten casks 58
Chocolate . boxes 314	Gypsum . barrels 7	..... bags 224
Cider . hhds. 53	..... tons 21674	..... tons 2
..... barrels 3560	Gin . pipes 11	..... cwts. 7
Cheese . cwts. 547	..... hhds. 26	Mattresses . No. 8
Copper . casks 1	..... cases 24	Mustard . kegs 16
..... cwts. 9	Glass, and manufactured	Mahogany . logs 2
..... bolts 33	casks 39	Malt . bags 4
..... box 1	..... boxes 37	Nuts . bbls. 9
Cigars . boxes 70	Gunpowder . kegs 15	Nails . casks 19
..... M. 2	Grindstones . No. 4800	Nets and lines casks 2
Cordials . casks 11	Groceries packages 50	..... bbls. 18
Cordage . coils 156	Ginger . bls. 2	Oats . bushels 5030
Coffee . tierces 3	Hoops . M. 28	Onions . casks 90
..... barrels 61	Herring . boxes 2953	..... bushels 826
..... bags 34	Handspikes . No. 9008	Oar rafters . No. 3906

Oxen	No.	902
Oil, fish	gallons	21901
Oil, olive	cases	180
.....	¼ casks	4
.....	jars	9
Oakum	cwts.	65
Oranges	boxes	38
Ox bones	No.	316
Pitch and tar	bbls.	1593
Ploughs	No.	15
Peas	bbls. and bags	16
.....	bushels	25
Potatoes	bushels	49748
Pimento	bbls.	2
.....	bag	1
Pickles	boxes	131
Pepper	bags	46
Paint	casks	8
.....	kegs	51
Peppermint	casks	4
Preserves	boxes	2
Putty	bladders	8
Prunes	boxes	55
Poultry	casks	43
Rice	tierces	76
Rum	puns.	1504
Raisins	casks	4
.....	boxes	413
Resin	bls.	197
Shooks	casks	1299
Seeds	casks	18
.....	boxes	3
Sausages	kegs	4
Shingles	M.	1009
Soap	cases	8
.....	boxes	1052
Staves	M.	1824½
Shot	bags	81
Stationery	cases	36
.....	packages	22
Skins, calf	bls.	18
Skins, seal	No.	798
Skins, rabbit	dozens	100
Salts	tons	263
Sleighs	No.	6
Sugars	hhds.	405
.....	tierces	19
.....	bls.	1080
Sheep	No.	2993
Stoves	No.	36
Sauces	cases	3
Shrub	puns.	7
Snuff	½ barrels	2
.....	kegs	43
.....	jars	4
Shoe thread	package	1
Sails	sets	7
Slate	tons	2
Sugar, refined	bls.	3
Tea	chests	3138
.....	boxes	26
.....	canisters	35
Tobacco	hhds.	73
.....	barrels	21
.....	bales	46
.....	kegs	1125
Timber	tons	1072
Turpentine, spirits of		
	barrels	10
.....	jars	3
Tongue and sounds		
	kegs	4
Tallow	casks	4
Vinegar	casks	23
Vegetables	bushels	8713
Wax	bales	3
Wool	cask	1
Whiskey	cask	1
Waggons	No.	6
Weighing machine	No.	1
Wood, fire	cords	33
Wood-dye	cwts.	10
Wine	pipes	5
.....	hhds.	5
.....	¼ casks	6
.....	cases	110

Value . . £179,010

INWARDS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Vessels 131 Tons 16058 Men 721

Apples	barrels	190
Ashes, pearl	cask	1
.....	barrels	3
Axe handles	dozens	12
Bedsteads	No.	6
Buckets	No.	12
Balance, patent	No.	1
Boats	No.	15
Brooms	No.	3060
Bread and crackers		
	barrels	2646
.....	cwts.	101
.....	½ barrels	430
.....	boxes & kegs	1581
Butter	firkins	373
Bran	barrels	94
.....	bushels	141
Blocks	casks	13
Buck wheat	barrels	24
.....	½ barrels	98
.....	¼ barrels	78
Boards	M. feet	138½
Books	boxes	5
Books	parcels	60
Basins, wooden	dozs.	30
Billet heads	boxes	6
Corn, Indian	bushels	44554
Cigars	hhds.	1
.....	cases	20
.....	boxes	259
Candles	boxes	379
Cider	bls.	18
.....	boxes	12
Cards, wool	casks	9
.....	boxes	11
.....	loose, doz.	6
Cotton	bales	35
Combs	cases	9
Cheese	No.	120
Chase, printer's	No.	2
Chocolate	boxes	29
Cranberries	barrels	12
Coaches, stage	No.	2
Carts	No.	1
.....	sets & wheels	5
Calashes, silk	No.	2
Clock	boxes	2
Cradles	No.	2
Drugs & med.	casks	2
.....	pkgs.	44
.....	cases	2
.....	bales	2
.....	barrels	10
.....	boxes	9
.....	bag	1
.....	jar	1
Eggs	dozen	35
.....	barrel	1
.....	box	1
Earthenware	box	1
.....	basket	1
Engine, fire	No.	1
Furnaces, clay	casks	5
Flags, cooper's	bdls.	9
Fire-stone	lbs.	7200
Flour	barrels	61379
.....	half-bls.	3744
Furniture	pkgs.	323
.....	loose articles	981

Fruit, green	cases	7	Picture frames	pkgs.	3	Sheaves	bundle	1
.....	barrels	37	.....	No.	4	Sieves	dozen	10
.....	boxes	3	Peas	tierces	148	Sumac	bags	5
Glass & manufactures			.....	bbls. & bags	328	Straw-cutting machine		
	cases	55	Pork and beef	hhds.	4		No.	1
.....	casks	18	.....	barrels	3038	Spinning-machines		
.....	pkgs.	25	.....	half-bls.	20		No.	2
.....	crates	7	Pickles	boxes	19	Types	boxes	9
Grain, rye	bush.	93	Preserves	boxes	3	.....	parcels	5
Hoops	bundles	32	Ploughs	No.	3	Tobacco	hhds.	239
Honey	kegs	25	Paper-hangings	cases	2	.....	bales	86
Hams	bundles	3	Rice	tierces	630	.....	barrels	36
.....	No.	184	.....	half-tierces	52	.....	kegs	2291
Hardware	cases	11	Rosin	barrels	449	.....	half-kegs	243
.....	packages	57	Roots, flower	barrels	2	Tar, pitch, and turp.		
.....	casks	6	.....	boxes	4		bbls.	4983
Hops	bales	41	Rakes, hay	bundles	1	Turpentine, spirits of		
Hides	No.	8	Rocking-horse	No.	1		barrels	33
Ink	cases	5	Snuff	jars	33	Trees	bundles	106
.....	kegs	9	.....	box	1	.....	boxes	3
Leather & manufactures			.....	bls.	14	Threshing-machine		
	boxes	6	Soap	boxes	672		No.	1
.....	bundles	21	.....	barrels	2	Tables	No.	4
Lard	kegs	422	Staves	No.	989295	Thermometers	No.	2
.....	half-kegs	32	Shoes, Indian rubber			Varnish	barrels	13
.....	barrels	3		boxes	6	Vinegar	barrels	25
Meal, Indian	bbls.	8405	Skins, buffalo	No.	7	Vegetables	bushels	6
Melons	No.	1070	Shingles	M.	496½	.....	boxes	2
Mustard	kegs	5	Stoves	No.	15	Weighing-machine	No.	1
Mill-boards	bdls.	47	Seeds	casks	57	Walnuts	bags	15
Maps	packages	1	.....	boxes	23	Warp cotton	bales	8
Nuts	barrels	205½	Saratoga water	boxes	7	.....	box	1
Nails	casks	197	Stationery	bales	31	Whips	dozen	12
Oysters	barrels	2	.....	cases	7	Wax, bees'	barrels	8
Onions	barrels	504	.....	bundles	162	.....	box	1
.....	bunches	9780	Shooks	No.	157	.....	cask	50
Oats	bushels	275	Silver cup	No.	1	Waggons	No.	2

Value . . £176,843 4*s.* 1*d.*

INWARDS FROM FOREIGN EUROPE.

Vessels 11 Tons 1484 Men 85

Almonds	seroons	45	Brimstone	casks	2	Cream of tartar	box	1
.....	casks	2	.....	boxes	30	Carpets	packages	6
Aloes	box	1	Brick	M.	51,788	Chest of drawers	No.	1
Anchovies	boxes	25	Bags, empty	bundles	103	Crape	case	1
Alabaster	cases	11	.....	No.	1000	Cotton goods	case	1
Bells	compositor	7	Bear's fat	boxes	2	Caps	box	1
Baskets	case	1	Brooms	No.	1500	Copper	cwt.	20
Barley	bags	281	Bristles	cask	1	Cologne water	cases	2
.....	bush.	1100	Cantharides	box	1	Cordage	coils	636
Bread	bags	1294	Cassia	boxes	5	.....	pakgs.	258
Beef and pork	bls.	84	Cork	pkgs.	116	Cheese	boxes	15
Beans	bags	179	.....	bags	95	Codlines	bdl.	1
Brandy	pipes	12	.....	baskets	6	Candles	boxes	800
.....	barrel	1	Capers	boxes	30	Carriages, children's		4
Brandy fruit	boxes	20	Cream of tartar	casks	2	Deer's tongues	box	1

Filberts	bags	16	Leather	bundles	10	Senna	pack.	1
Figs	seroon	1	Linseed oil	casks	2	Storak	boxes	1
.....	frails	18	.....	jars	352	Silk	cases	10
Flour	barrels	953	Lead	pigs	122	Slops	case	1
Feathers	bags	31	.....	bdls.	5	.....	parcel	1
Furs	bale	1	Liquorice	boxes	3	Soap	boxes	938
.....	baskets	3	Looking-glasses	No.	2	.....	baskets	100
.....	trunks	4	Maccaroni and Vermicelli	cases	15	Scammony	box	1
Glassware	cases	14	.....	baskets	20	Sailcloth	packages	161
.....	casks	5	.....	boxes	55	.....	bales	76
.....	box	1	Mats	No.	1450	.....	boxes	6
Gum	boxes	6	Mattresses	bale	1	.....	bags	3
Gloves	bale	1	Marble	cases	87	.....	parcel	1
.....	box	1	.....	tiles	200	Skins, calf	bales	16
Gin	pipes	14	.....	mortars	34	.....	No.	1440
.....	hhds.	10	Oil, olive	cases	146	Sausages	boxes	7
.....	cases	317	.....	casks	70	.....	bag	1
.....	casks	40	.....	pipes	4	Tea-boards	No.	2
Honey	cases	3	.....	jars	250	Twine	bales	13
.....	tubs	2	.....	boxes	20	Tallow	casks	42
Hemps	tons	81	Olives	mats	4	Verdigris	bbl.	1
.....	bundles	118	.....	cases	20	Vinegar	bls.	25
.....	bales	119	.....	jars	50	Wheat	bags	250
Hops	bales	13	Opium	box	1	White lead	boxes	10
Horse hair	bales	5	Oil cloths	boxes	6	Walnuts	bags	26
Hats, straw	cases	3	Oakum	bales	100	Wooden bowls	boxes	3
.....	No.	300	Pepper	bags	66	.....	No.	50
Hardware	box	1	Pickles	boxes	180	Wax	box	1
Hawsers	No.	4	Pocket-books	trunks	1	Wine	pipes	4
Hams	casks	2	Potter's earth	box	1	.....	half-pipes	2
.....	No.	50	Paint brushes	box	1	.....	hhds.	9
Junk	cwt.	5	Paper	bales	30	.....	qur. casks	177
.....	qrs.	3	.....	packages	1	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ casks	37
.....	lbs.	21	Paste-board	pks.	8	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ casks	28
Iron	tons	40	Quicksilver	flask	1	.....	hamper	19
... ..	bars	1014	Quills	baskets	7	.....	barrels	35
.....	pkgs.	52	Raisins	boxes	1200	.....	cases	342
Leather	bales	13	Rudder pintles	set	1	.....	dozen	34
.....	trunks	16	Salt	tons	100	Woollens	bales	5
.....	boxes	10						
		Value	.	.	£105,619			

INWARDS FROM CANTON.

Vessel 1 Tons 871 Men 74

Canes	packages	4	Lackered ware	cases	2	Toys	package	1
Hats	case	1	Pictures	packages	3	Tea	chests	14394
		Value	.	.	£97,283 5*s.* 11*d.*			

INWARD FROM AZORES.

Vessels 1 Tons 49 Men 6

Brandy	ankers	10	Onions	lbs.	6000	Sweetmeats		3
.....	half-ankers	3	Potatoes	bushels	160	Wine	pipes	6
Oranges and lemons	boxes	200	Raisins	boxes	25	.....	bbls.	7
		Value	.	.	£609.			

INWARDS FROM MADEIRA.

Vessels 1 Tons 105 Men 7

Baskets	No.	4	Fruit preserves	boxes	3	Wine	hhds.	7
Citron	boxes	21	Wax-work	box	1	.....	qur. casks	17
Clay figures	box	1	Wine	pipes	2			

Value £457.

INWARDS FROM BRAZILS.

Vessels 11 Tons 1549 Men 92

Cotton	bales	30	Coffee	bags	27

Value £426.

OUTWARDS TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Vessels 137 Tons 16386 Men 786

Coals	chaldrons	3202½	Hats	dozen	3	Starch	boxes	6
Copper, old	12cwt. 1qr. 12lb.		Ice	tons	255	Skins, sheep	casks	9
Canoe	No.	1	Moose	No.	1	.....	No.	1479
Fur caps	case	1	Nuts	barrels	9	Skins, seal	casks	23
Gypsum	tons	2476¾	Oil	gallons	5363	.....	No.	21447
Grindstones	No.	862	Oats	bushels	16	Tobacco	barrel	1
Herrings, smoked			Potatoes	bushels	6376	.....	kegs	12
	boxes	30	Porter	barrels	2	Wood	cords	497
Horns, Ox	casks	8	Sounds & tongues	bls.	1	Wool, sheep's	sacks	77
.....	No. loose	6520						

Value £15,240

OUTWARDS TO BRAZIL.

Vessels 16 Tons 2486 Men 136

Beef	barrels	25	Fish, pickled	bbls.	990	Staves	pieces	1300
Boards and plank	ft.	9744	.....	½ bbls.	56	Smoked herrings	bxs.	42
Candles	boxes	100	Flour	bbls.	901	Soap	boxes	600
Crackers	½ bbls.	110	.....	½ bbls.	75	Vermicelli	boxes	9
Dry goods	bales	6	Oil	gallons	2460	Window-blinds	parcel	1
Fish, dry	qtls.	30160	Porter	barrels	2			

Value £35,006

OUTWARDS TO AZORES.

Vessels 3 Tons 219 Men 14

Board and plank	ft.	29000	Fish, dry	qtls.	1241	Oil	gallons	2903
Butter	firkins	15	Fish, pickled	bbls.	95	Staves	pieces	6000
Dry goods	trunks	5	Oil	casks	24	Sounds & tongues	bl.	1
.....	cases	5						

Value £2,233.

IV.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

An Account of the Value, in Sterling, of Goods Imported and Exported at this Port during the Year ending 5th January, 1830.

IMPORTS.

	Value in Sterling.			Total amount in Sterling.		
FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Articles the produce of foreign Europe . .	8771	15	11			
... British possessions in Africa .	14	0	0			
... places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter .	3633	5	0			
... foreign states in Asia not within the limits . . .	98	0	0			
... Colombia and other foreign states in South America . .	393	10	7			
... British West Indies . .	29	0	0			
... Brazil . . .	4	10	0			
Produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom	162407	0	0			
Total from the United Kingdom .	...			175356	1	6
Total value of imports from British possessions in Africa .	...			375	1	1
... Madeira . . .	...			107	5	0
FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.						
Articles the produce of the United Kingdom . .	4996	15	10			
... foreign Europe . .	547	19	8			
... places within the limits of the East India Company's charter .	5718	8	0			
... Nova Scotia and the Canadas .	38364	9	6			
... British West Indies . .	2187	18	0			
... United States . . .	67	15	0			
Total from British North American Colonies .	...			51883	6	0
FROM BRITISH WEST INDIES.						
Articles the produce of the United Kingdom . .	830	2	0			
... foreign Europe . .	30	8	0			
... New Brunswick (returned) .	3	0	0			
... British West Indies . .	48222	17	8			
... United States (returned) .	43	15	7			
... Brazils	75	16	5			
... Cuba	137	10	0			
Total from British West Indies .	...			49343	9	8

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Value in Sterling. £. s. d.	Total amount in Sterling. £. s. d.
Brought forward .	...	277065 3 3
FROM THE UNITED STATES.		
Value of imports from the United States in British vessels	80 19 8	
... foreign vessels	72865 13 10	
Total from the United States .	...	72946 3 6
Value of imports from the Brazils . . .	...	331 6 11
... from St. Thomas's—produce of foreign Europe	...	40 18 0
Total value of imports at the port of St. John in 1829 .		350383 11 8

EXPORTS.

	Value in Sterling. £. s. d.	Total amount in Sterling. £. s. d.
TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
Articles the produce of British possessions in Africa .	52 14 5	
... New Brunswick . .	80711 0 1	
... fisheries of do. . . .	167 10 0	
... Nova Scotia . . .	7535 19 8	
... British West Indies . .	1130 8 6	
... Cuba . . .	13 0 0	
... United States . .	2292 18 11	
Total to the United Kingdom .	...	95903 11 7
TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.		
Articles the produce of foreign Europe . .	471 11 0	
... foreign states in Asia . .	25 0 6	
... New Brunswick . .	674 4 4	
... fisheries of do. . .	802 19 0	
... Nova Scotia . . .	22 18 6	
... British West Indies . .	197 8 6	
... Danish West Indies . .	262 11 6	
... United States . .	4383 15 1	
Total to British possessions in Africa .	...	6840 8 5
TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.		
Articles the produce of the United Kingdom . .	13136 9 11	
... foreign Europe . .	652 10 3	
... British possessions in Asia .	35 18 0	
... foreign states in Asia . .	408 14 6	
... British possessions in Africa .	73 15 0	
... New Brunswick . .	1541 14 3	
... fisheries of do. . .	608 17 2	
... other British North American colonies	60 5 0	
... British West Indies . .	6819 3 5	
... United States . .	10078 5 9	
... Brazil . . .	150 0 0	
Total to British North American colonies .	...	33565 13 3
Carried forward .	...	136309 13 3

EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Value in Sterling. £. s. d.	Total amount in Sterling. £. s. d.
Brought forward .	...	136309 13 3
TO BRITISH WEST INDIES.		
Articles the produce of the United Kingdom . .	383 0 0	
... foreign Europe . .	49 4 0	
... British possessions in Africa .	22 16 0	
... New Brunswick . .	18285 0 1	
... fisheries of do. . . .	16595 8 9	
... other British North American colonies	1999 10 11	
... United States . . .	12930 6 1	
Total to British West Indies .	...	50265 5 10
TO THE UNITED STATES.		
Articles the produce of the United Kingdom . .	424 3 4	
... New Brunswick . .	2590 10 9	
... fisheries of do. . .	1734 6 0	
... Nova Scotia . . .	2693 17 6	
... United States (returned) .	16 1 9	
Total to the United States .	...	7458 19 4
TO THE BRAZILS.		
Articles the produce of the United Kingdom . .	50 0 0	
... New Brunswick . .	368 1 6	
... fisheries of do. . .	24 14 0	
... United States . . .	255 13 9	
Total to the Brazils .	...	698 9 3
Total value of exports at the Port of St. John, in the year 1829	...	190732 7 8

An Account of the Value, in Sterling, of Goods Imported and Exported at the Port of St. John and its Out-bays in the Year ending 5th January,* 1830.

IMPORTS.

	Value in Sterling. £. s. d.	Total amount in Sterling. £. s. d.
Articles the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom and imported from thence—at St. John .	162407 0 0	
... ... Out-bays .	58202 11 1	
		215609 11 1
Articles not being the growth or manufacture of the United Kingdom and imported from thence—at St. John .	12949 1 6	
... ... Out-bays .	6439 8 11	
		19388 10 5
	Total	234998 1 6

* The places comprised under the denomination of "Out-bays" include all ports of entry within the province, St. Andrew's only excepted.

IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

	Value in Sterling.			Total amount in Sterling.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .	...			234998	1	6
Total value of imports from France at Miramichi . .	...			347	0	0
... British possessions in Africa at St. John	...			375	1	1
... Madeira do.	...			107	5	0
... British North America do.	51883	6	0			
... ... at Out-bays	73128	18	10			
Total				125012	4	10
... British West Indies—at St. John .	49343	9	8			
... ... at Out-bays .	43	18	0			
Total				49387	7	8
... United States—at St. John . .	...			72946	3	6
... Brazil at do. . .	...			331	6	11
... St. Thomas's at do. . .	...			40	18	0
Total value of imports at St. John and Out-bays in 1829	...			483545	8	6

EXPORTS.

	Value in Sterling.			Total amount in Sterling.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Exports to the United Kingdom—at the Port of St. John	91903	11	7			
... ... Out-bays	139333	19	5			
Total				231237	11	0
Exports to British possessions in Africa—at the Port of St. John	...			6840	8	5
... British North American colonies—at do. .	33565	13	3			
... ... at Out-bays .	10679	19	7			
Total				44245	12	10
Exports to British West Indies—at the Port of St. John .	50265	5	10			
... ... at Out-bays . .	5122	7	7			
Total				55387	13	5
Exports to the United States—at the Port of St. John .	...			7458	19	4
... Brazils at do. . .	...			698	9	3
Total value of exports at the Port of St. John and its Out-bays, in 1829	...			345868	14	3

V.

PORT OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

An Account of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, with the estimated Value of the Imports and Exports at this Port, in the Year ended 5th Jan. 1828, *as compared with the Year ended 5th Jan.* 1829.

	Year ended 5th January, 1828.								Year ended 5th January, 1829.							
	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.				INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
	No.	Tons.	Men.	Sterling Value.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Sterling Value.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Sterling Value.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Sterling Value.
				£.				£.				£.				£.
United Kingdom . .	81	21593	983	307970	71	18082	812	121617	105	26368	1298	311100	86	22390	1033	94101
British West Indies .	278	26761	1520	190309	288	28438	1725	196738	299	27724	1655	163548	332	31803	1896	224221
British N. America, viz. Canada, N. Brunswick, and Newfoundland .	1284	63563	3283	117818	1344	74827	3930	136342	1140	59918	3545	129544	1250	70744	4093	179010
Foreign Countries . .	179	17898	934	312603	154	17412	1015	16922	156	20136	985	381239	156	19591	936	52479
Total .	1822	129815	6720	928637	1857	138759	7482	491619	1700	135126	7483	985430	1824	144528	7958	549811

VI.

Revenue of New Brunswick for 1830.

The committee appointed to examine the treasurer's accounts for the year ending 31st December last have laid their report before the House of Assembly, with a copy of which we have been furnished, and from which we gather the following summary:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total gross revenue at St. John for 1830 . .	32377	12	1½			
From which to be deducted for drawbacks, &c. .	4844	10	1			
Nett revenue at St. John . .				27533	2	0½
Total gross revenue at St. Andrew's .	12410	2	9½			
Drawbacks, &c. .	2134	18	3			
Nett revenue . .				10275	4	6½
Total gross revenue at West Isles .	3692	5	5½			
Drawbacks, &c .	11	0	0			
Nett revenue . .				3681	5	5½
Total gross revenue at Miramichi .	5440	16	6½			
Drawbacks, &c. .	54	1	2¾			
Nett revenue . .				5386	15	4
Total gross revenue at Richibucto .	1065	18	9			
Drawbacks, &c. .	33	12	0			
Nett revenue . .				1032	6	9
Total revenue secured at Shediac . .	...			242	5	5½
... ... Dalhousie . .	...			476	14	0½
... ... Bathurst . .	...			248	2	10½
... ... Fredericton . .	...			89	7	1½
... ... Sackville . .	...			52	18	3
... ... Petricodiac . .	...			51	0	0
... . Bay Verte . .	...			0	18	7
				49070	0	5½

The committee remark " The above is the total revenue of the province for the year 1830, agreeably to the foregoing returns.

" Your committee, with great submission, however, beg leave to remark, that from the unusually large quantities of West India produce on hand in the province on the 31st Dec., 1830, the exportations have been and will be very large the present year, and that, consequently, at least 2000*l.* will be drawn back.

" Total balance in the hands of the province treasurer, Dec. 31, 1830, 16,237*l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.* Of which there are in bonds 13,722*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; in cash 2,515*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.*"

The committee further remark, " These accounts are clear and methodically stated, and they give your committee very great satisfaction."

Amount of auction duties at St. John in the year 1830, 779*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.*

The revenue for 1829 (after allowing for drawbacks, &c.) was 34,705*l.* 15*s.*—Increase in 1830, 14,364*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.*

Of the warrants (44,307*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*), which have been paid by the provincial treasurer in the year 1830, the objects may be classed under the following heads, viz.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Education.	Parish schools	4801	13	4			
	Grammar schools	761	13	11			
	Madras schools	400	0	0			
	College (2 years)	2200	0	0			
					8163	7	3
Bounties.	Fishing	3744	9	4			
	Grain	2893	2	5			
	Oat-mills	225	0	0			
	Destruction of bears	102	0	0			
					6964	11	9
Roads and bridges.	Great roads	7380	0	0			
	By-roads and bridges	5621	14	7			
					13001	14	7
Expenses of the legislature		..			2500	15	0
Militia		...			1562	14	0
Apprehending deserters		...			25	0	0
Public buildings		3108	9	9			
Light-houses		1348	6	2			
					4456	15	11
Packets and couriers		...			280	0	0
Law expenses, including printing laws and journals		..			1513	6	6
Charitable purposes		...			1643	2	3
Province contingencies		...			438	6	8
Miscellaneous		..			1061	1	0
Collection and protection of the revenue		..			2696	9	2
	Total				44307	4	1

VII.

The Shubenacadie Canal Company of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Michael Wallace.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Hon. Thomas N. Jeffrey. Samuel Cunard, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Boggs, Esq. William Pryor, Esq.
R. J. Uniacke, jun. Esq. Michael Tobin, Esq.
James Bain, Esq. Martin G. Black, Esq.
Stephen W. Deblois, Esq. Lewis E. Piers.
James N. Shannon, Esq.

Charles R. Fairbanks, Esq., *Secretary and Agent.*
John Bainbridge, Esq. *Agent in London.*

BANKERS IN LONDON.

Messrs.

The Company is incorporated, under an Act of the Provincial Legislature, by a charter dated the 1st of June, 1826, granted by His Excellency Sir James Kempt, then lieutenant-governor, and confirmed by a subsequent statute. The responsibility of subscribers is, expressly and in the strongest terms, limited to the amount of their shares.

The management is in the board of directors at Halifax. By-laws, passed at a general meeting, and approved by the lieutenant-governor and his majesty's council, regulate the proceedings and choice of Officers. Absent shareholders vote by proxy.

The canal-works commenced in July, 1826, and have been successfully prosecuted under the direction of an able engineer from England. The navigation is constructed for sea-going vessels drawing eight feet of water; passing through the centre of the province from Halifax Harbour to the Basin of Mines—an extent of from fifty-four to sixty miles. There are fifteen locks, each eighty-seven feet long and twenty-two feet six inches wide. The space of twenty-four miles, including five locks, will be complete and open for vessels in October next: the remainder in 1831.—By boats, the whole distance from the Basin of Mines to within half a mile of the harbour will be navigable this autumn.

To aid the Company the Legislature in 1826 granted a donation of £15,000; and further in 1829, as an inducement to future subscribers, by an act of the General Assembly, appropriated an annuity of £1,500 currency, for ten years from the 1st of January, 1830, to guarantee an interest upon the new subscriptions.

The capital consists of	2,400 shares, each £25 currency, or 100 dollars	£60,000
Subscribed in Halifax	720	18,000
There remains for disposal	1,680 Shares . .	Currency 42,000
Equal to		Sterling 37,800

These will be preference shares, that is to say, shares entitled to five per cent. interest in preference to subscribers at Halifax. For these a subscription is now opened under the following terms, viz.:

The sum subscribed (each share being £22 10*s.* sterling) to be paid in London to the bankers of the Company, in four equal payments; one on the 1st of September next, and the others successively on the 1st of May and October, 1830, and the 1st of May, 1831.

The shares to be transferred in London or Halifax. The certificates to be delivered at the first payment.

Each subscriber in England to receive an interest of five per cent. on his investment. For this purpose the Company expressly guarantees to them, for ever, a yearly dividend of five per cent. on every share; to be paid in London.

Towards this interest (amounting yearly to £1,890 sterling) the Company will remit to London the provincial annuity of £1,500 currency for ten years, above mentioned: declaring that it shall only be applied to this purpose. The balance, with all charges, will be provided by the Company.

This interest on the preference shares, or the balance of it, remaining after the application of the £1,500 thereto, will be first paid out of the nett canal revenue. An equal dividend will then be made from the surplus to the subscribers at Halifax. Any income which may arise above five per cent. will be apportioned upon all the shares.

London, 24th of July, 1829.

VIII.

Table showing the Variation and Dip of the Magnetic Needle at various geographical points in North America, compiled from the Journal of Captain Sir John Franklin, R. N. and other authorities therein named.

Latitude N.			Longitude W. of Greenwich.			Variation.			Dip.			Year of observation.	Names of places.	Authorities.
°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″			
57	00	3	92	26	00	6	10	21 E.	79	29	7		York Factory, H. B.	
53	41	38	98	1	24	14	12	41 E.	83	40	10		Norway-house	
53	56	40	102	16	41	17	17	29 E.	83	12	50		Cumberland-house	
52	50	47	106	12	42	20	44	47 E.		..			Carlton-house	
53	00	00	107	18	58	20	39	10 E.		..			Iroquois Lake	
54	00	00	107	29	52	22	6	35 E.		.			H. B. Fort	
55	25	35	107	51	00	22	15	48 E.	84	13	35		Isle a la Crosse Fort	
55	53	00	108	51	10	22	33	22 E.		..			Buffalo Lake, P.	
56	24	20	109	23	6	22	50	28 E.		..			Mithye Lake	
56	41	40	109	52	51	25	2	30 E.	85	7	27			
..		..	111	8	42	24	18	20 E.						
60	54	52	113	25	36	27	25	14 E.						
61	11	8	113	51	37	25	40	47 E.						
61	50	18	113	21	40	31	2	6 E.						
62	17	19	114	9	28	33	35	55 E.	86	38	2		Fort Providence	
..		..	114	27	3	33	00	4 E.						
..		..	144	2	1	32	30	40 E.						
..		..	113	40	35	36	45	30 E.	87	11	48			
64	15	17	113	2	39	36	50	47 E.	87	20	35			
67	42	15	112	30	00	47	37	42 E.		..			Polar Sea	
67	53	45	110	41	20	40	49	34 E.		..			Detention Bay	
67	19	23	109	44	30	41	43	22 E.	88	58	48		Hood River	
68	18	50	109	25	00	44	15	46 E.	89	31	12			
46	55	00	69	46	00	16	00	00 W.		..		1649	Quebec	Des Hayes
..		..	..		..	15	30	00 W.		..		1686	Quebec	Ditto
46	49	00	71	5	00	12	30	00 W.		..		1785	Quebec	Major Holland, S. Gen.
..		..	..		..	12	5	00 W.				1793		Ditto
46	48	49	71	11	5	11	45	30 W.				1806		Bouchette, S. G.
..		..	..		..	11	50	00 W.				1815		Ditto
..		..	..		..	13	51	2 W.		..		1817	Source of the St. Croix at the Monument	Ditto
..		..	..		..	14	45	5 W.		..				Ditto
..		..	..		..	15	20	00 W.		..				Ditto
..		..	..		..	16	10	5 W.		..				Ditto
..		..	..		..	12	10	00 W.		..		1820		Ditto
..		..	..		..	12	38	30 W.		..		1825		Ditto
..		..	..		..	12	48	00 W.		..		1827		Ditto

1820 and 1821

Sir John Franklin, R. N.

Table showing the Variation and Dip of the Magnetic Needle, &c. continued.

Latitude N.	Longitude w. of Greenwich.	Variation.	Dip.	Year of observation.	Names of places.	Authorities.
° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″			
46 48 49	71 11 5	12 54 20w.	..	1828	.. ..	Bouchette, S. G.
.. ..	71 16 25·5	12 54 00	..		.. ..	Capt. Bayfield and Mr. Jones
46 48 49	71 12 30	12 54 20	..	1828	.. ..	Bouchette, jun. D. S. G.'s map
.. ..	.. ..	16 45 00w.	..	1828	Sambro Light-house	Jones and Horatio Jauncey
43 23 57	65 38 3	12 24 00w.	..	1828	Cape Sable, s. point	Ditto
47 12 38	60 11 24	23 45 00w.	..	1829	St. Paul's Island	Ditto
45 41 66·7	62 42 00	19 00 00w.	..	1829	Pictou Harbour	Mr. John Jones and Mr. Horatio Jauncey
48 45 14	64 13 38	21 33 00w.	..	1829	Cape Gaspé, s. E. point	Ditto
46 27 36	62 00 8	21 00 00w.	..	1829	Prince Edward Island, E. point	Ditto
47 16 7	61 47 26	22 23 00w.	..	1829	Entry I., w. s. w. point, Gulf of St. Lawrence	Ditto
.. ..		24 2 00w.	..	1829	Point aux Basque, Round I.	Ditto
44 39 26·2	63 37 48	17 00 10·30	..	1830	Halifax	Ditto
46 30 00	.. ..	10 00 00w.	..	1828	Falls of Shawenegan, St. Maurice	Bouchette, jun. D. S. G.
47 18 32	.. ..	11 10 00w.	..	1828	Latuque, King's Post	Ditto
47 52 00	.. ..	14 45 00w.	..	1828	Division of the waters of the St. Maurice and Ouiatchouan	Ditto
48 17 00	.. ..	15 00 00w.	..	1828	Head of Commissioners' Lake	Ditto
40 30 15	.. ..	14 45 00w.	..	1828	Mouth of the Ouiatchouan, Lake St. John	Ditto

IX.

Regulations for granting Lands in the British North American Provinces.

For the information of persons desirous of proceeding as settlers to His Majesty's Provinces in North America, the following summary of the rules which have been established for the future regulation of grants of lands has been prepared by the direction of Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

The commissioner of crown lands will, from time to time, and at least once in every year, submit to the governor a report of the total quantity of each district of crown property, so far as he may then have ascertained the same, together with his opinion of each description of property which it may be expedient to offer for sale within the then ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which he would recommend the several descriptions of property to be offered, provided that the land proposed to be offered for sale does not contain any considerable quantity of timber fit for His Majesty's navy, or for any other purposes, it being the intention that no grant of the land upon which such timber may be growing should be made until the timber is cleared.

If the governor should be pleased to sanction the sale of the whole or any part of the land recommended to be sold at the upset price proposed, or at any other price which he may name, the commissioner of crown lands will proceed to the sale in the following manner:

He will give public notice in the Gazette, and in such other newspaper as may be circulating in the province, as well as in any other manner that circumstances will admit of, of the time and place appointed for the sale of the lands in each district, and of the upset price at which the lots are proposed to be offered, that the lots will be sold to the highest bidder, and if no offer should be made at the upset price, that the lands will be reserved for future sale in a similar manner by auction.

That no lot should contain more than 1200 estimated acres.

The purchase-money will be required to be paid by four instalments, without interest; the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second, third, and fourth instalment at intervals of a year.

If the instalments are not regularly paid, the deposit-money will be forfeited and the land again referred to sale.

Purchasers of land at any sale not exceeding two hundred acres, being unable to advance the purchase-money by instalments, as proposed, the commissioner may permit the purchaser to occupy the same upon a quit-rent, equal to five per cent. upon the amount of the purchase-money, one year's quit-rent to be paid at the time of sale, in advance, and to be paid annually in advance afterwards; upon the failure of the regular payment the lands to be again referred to auction and sold. The quit-rent upon lands so purchased in this manner to be subject to redemption upon payment of twenty years' purchase, and parties to be permitted to redeem the

same by any number of instalments not exceeding four, upon the payment of not less, at any one time, than five years' amount of quit-rent, the same proportion of quit-rent to cease.

In case, however, the parties should fail regularly to pay the remainder of the quit-rent, the same to be deducted from the instalment paid, and the lands to be re-sold by auction whenever the instalment may be absorbed by the accruing payment of the remainder of the quit-rents.

Public notice will be given in each district in every year, stating the names of the persons in each district who may be in arrears, either for the instalments of their purchases or for quit-rents, and that if the arrears are not paid up before the commencement of the sales in that district for the following years, the lands, in respect of which the instalments or quit-rents may be due, will be the first lot to be exposed to auction at the ensuing sales; and if any surplus of the produce of the sale of each lot should remain after satisfying the crown for the sum due, the same will be paid to the original purchasers of the land who made default in payment.

No land will be granted at any other time than at the current sales in each district, except upon application from poor settlers who may not have been in the colony more than six months preceding the last annual sale; settlers so circumstanced may be permitted to purchase land, not exceeding two hundred acres each, at the price at which it may have been offered at the last annual sale and not purchased, and may pay for the same, or by quit-rent computed at five per cent. on the sale price, and thenceforth these persons shall be considered as entitled to all the privileges, and be subject to the same obligations as they would have been subject to if they had purchased the land at the last sale.

In cases of settlers who shall be desirous of obtaining grants of land in distinct districts not surveyed, or in districts in which no unredeemable grant shall have been made, the commissioner of crown lands will, under the authority of the governor, at any time within a period of seven years from the date hereof, grant permission of occupancy to any such settlers for lots of land not exceeding two hundred acres, upon consideration that they shall pay a quit-rent for the same, equal to five per cent. upon the estimated value of the land at the time such occupancy shall be granted, and the persons to whom claims of occupation shall be made shall have liberty to redeem such quit-rents at any time before the expiration of the seven years, upon the payment of twenty years' purchase of the amount; and at any time after the termination of the seven years upon the payment of any arrear of quit-rent which may be then due, and twenty years' purchase of the annual amount of the rent.

No patent will be granted until the whole of the purchase-money shall have been paid, nor any transfer of the property made, except in case of death, until the whole of the arrears of the instalments or quit-rent shall have been paid.

The purchase-money for all lands, as well as the quit-rents, shall be paid to the commissioner of crown lands, or to such person as he may appoint, at the times and places to be named in the condition of the sale.

X.

Instructions to the Agents of Townships.

LOWER CANADA.

To agent for superintending the settlement of the township of

The governor-in-chief (or lieutenant-governor) having been pleased to appoint you agent for superintending the settlement of the township of

1st. You are to reside within the township to the superintendency whereof you are appointed, or in its vicinity, in order the better to accomplish the end of your nomination.

2nd. Your next duty will be to lay off, with the advice and participation of the surveyor-general, a block of 500 acres, as a site for a village, of which 200 acres will be set apart for a church, school-house, and court-house for the sessions of the peace; the remaining 300 acres to be granted into lots of the average dimensions of one acre, by ticket of occupation, on condition that a comfortable log-house be built thereon; and in conformity to other conditions therein contained, a projected plan of the sub-division of such a village to be submitted by the surveyor-general to the governor (or lieutenant-governor) for approval.

3rd. The lots to be granted to be one-half of an ordinary township lot, divided through the centre, not longitudinally, but so as to give to each settler nearly a compact square farm of 100 acres, and the usual allowance of five per cent. for highways.

4th. Each applicant to receive from you a location certificate, of which printed forms will be furnished you, for the half-lot you will assign to him, (each settler being entitled to the vacant half lot next after the number of the last preceding certificate, provided he be the first applicant), and no such location certificate to be granted, unless the applicant be of good character, a British subject, and upon the spot ready to commence the performance of the conditions of his location ticket. Such applicants, however, of good moral character, having large families and probably some of a sufficient age and capable of improving land, should be particularly encouraged and recommended by you to government for an additional portion of land, as contiguous as possible to the land already located to them; and such of the sons as are above 18 years, being desirous of cultivating lands for themselves, provided they appear to you capable of undertaking the management of a farm, ought in such case to be located to a half lot nearest that of their father.

5th. You will quarterly transmit to the surveyor-general's office exact returns, in the following form, of the locations made in the township you superintend, accompanying the same with remarks on the general state and prosperity of the settlements therein.

Quarterly Return of Locations made in the Township of between the and the 182

Names.	No. of Lot or Half Lot.	No. of the Range.	Date of Ticket of Location.	Families. Head thereof.	Families. Wife.	Families. Males.	Families. Females.	Families. Single Men.	Whether Emigrants from the United Kingdom, or what other country.	Character, how, and by whom recommended.	House.	Barn or Stable.	Whether occupied and by whom.	Whether the road and settling duties have been made in whole or in part, what extent of land cleared and in culture.	Tickets of Location that have expired, whether the lots are wholly unoccupied, or what has been done.	Remarks

A copy of which return the surveyor-general will transmit to the civil secretary's office, to obtain through its medium the ratification and approval of government of the locations therein stated to have been made; the same to be subsequently forwarded to you, through the surveyor-general's office, where entries of the ratified list and return will be first duly made.

6th. You will make a separate report, for the consideration of government (to accompany each quarterly return), of such lands where the conditions of settlement have been wholly neglected, and the time for performing them, or any of them, has expired (after giving due notice to that effect to the parties interested), but you are not to proceed to a new location of the lots until you receive an authority to that effect from this office.

7th. Every settler to be held to clear the road in front of his lot to the width of 20 feet within from the date of his location ticket; and in default of so doing, his location ticket to be null and void, unless satisfactory reasons are given why the same could not be performed, in which case discretion is left you to act thereupon with equity and justice towards the individual.

8th. Every person who shall be located shall be held to clear the entire front of his half lot, by the depth of one acre from the front, within two years from the date of his location certificate; and in default thereof, shall forfeit his right to the half lot for which he may have been located, but at the same time shall be entitled to his grant of such half lot upon producing the certificate of the agent of the township in which such lot is situate, of the performance of the above conditions, at any time before the expiration of the two years allowed for the performance of the said conditions.

9th. You will take care to reserve and point out the grounds for by-roads to communicate from one range to the other, and with the roads running in front of the lots; which by-roads you will lay out at convenient distances from each other, as near on the division lines of the lots as practicable, five per cent. being allowed for that object.

10th. With reference to the crown and clergy reservations, you will be governed by the diagram hereunto subjoined; and you are to refrain from granting such parts of the township under your superintendence, as you may think proper to be retained in the power of the crown, for its future disposition, according to the circumstances accompanying the settlement of that township, of which you will give an early communication to government.

11th. You are to consider yourself as the guardian of the ungranted lands of the crown and of the reservations in block, or otherwise, set apart for the future disposition of his Majesty, within the limits of the township under your superintendence; and as such you are to report to this office the trespass and depredations committed thereon, that instructions may in consequence be given to the law officers of the crown to prosecute the individuals concerned.

12th. You will be entitled to a per-centage of five acres on every hundred located by you as agent, and it will be optional with you to take in each range your per-centage on the lands located therein, or to select it in block in the rear of each half of the township; but it is to be understood that the same will be secured to you by letters patent, so soon *only* as the conditions of settlement shall have been complied with by the settlers on their respective lots.

13th. In consideration of postage, stationery, &c. you will be entitled to demand for yourself, upon each location made by you, a sum of 2*s*. 6*d*., accounting to the surveyor-general for his fees.

14th. You will consider yourself as linked with this, the office of his Majesty's surveyor-general, from whom you shall receive, from time to time, such further communications as the

exigency and nature of this branch of the public service may require, and through him make all your reports or communications to the governor.

By his excellency the governor-in-chief's command,

Surveyor-general's office,
Quebec, 182 JOS. BOUCHETTE,
Surveyor-general.

XI.

Form of a Location Ticket from a District Land-board in Upper Canada.

Land-Board, District.

A. B. born at in of the age of years, having arrived in this province and petitioned to become a settler therein, has been examined by us, and we being satisfied with his character, and of the propriety of admitting him to become a settler, and having administered to him the oath of allegiance, do assign to him one hundred acres of land, being the half of lot No. in the concession of the in , for which, upon due proof of having cleared and cropped five acres, and cleared half the road in front of his land, of having erected and inhabited a house thereon for one year, he will be entitled to receive a grant to him and his heirs, he paying the patent fee of 5*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* sterling.

N. B.—If the settlement duty is not performed within two years, this location to be of no value, but assigned to another settler.

TABLE OF FEES.

Upon all grants of land issuing under orders in council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January, 1820, the following sums will be paid by the patentee.

Acres.	£.
On grants of 50	...
... 100	12
... 200	30
... 300	60
... 400	75
... 500	125
... 600	150
... 700	175
... 800	200
... 900	225
... 1000	250
... 1100	275
... 1200	300

In three equal instalments. The first on receipt of the location ticket, the second on certificate filed of settlement, the third on receipt of the fiat for the patent.

No petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shown for such not being produced.

(Signed) JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

The fees in Lower Canada are low, and bear no proportion to those demanded in the sister provinces. The fees on land granting in the lower province have uniformly been 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per 1000 acres granted under letters patent; and an average of from 10*s.* to 15*s.* for the survey of each 200 acre lot.

XII.

General Statement of the Grants of Land made in Nova Scotia from the Year 1749 *to* 1826, *showing the Reservations of Mines and Minerals to the Crown.*

Periods of the Grants.	Quantity of Land granted.	Of which has been escheated.	Quantity of Land still held by Grant.	Reservation of Mines to the Crown.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
From 1749 to 1752	12,000	500	11,500	In some of these grants, mines of gold and silver, precious stones, and lapis lazuli are reserved, but in most of them there is no reservation whatever.	These grants include the town, suburbs, and peninsula of Halifax. Farm lots on the harbour and vicinity of Halifax.
From 1752 to 1782	2,890,062	1,945,372	956,690	Mines of gold and silver, precious stones, and lapis lazuli are reserved, and no other.	These lands were escheated for the reception of the great bodies of loyalists and disbanded corps, who settled in this province in the years 1783 and 1784, and consisted chiefly of large tracts, situate in the County of Shelburne, Sidney, Poictou, County of Hants, Cumberland, and Halifax.
From 1783 to 1808	1,873,941	206,790	1,667,151	Mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, and coals are reserved, and no other.	
From 1809 to the present time	1,343,936	...	1,343,936	All mines and minerals of every description are reserved to the crown.	
Total amount	6,119,939	2,152,662	3,979,277		

By the above statement it will appear,

That . 6,119,939 acres have been granted.
Of which 2,152,662 acres have been escheated.
And that 3,979,277 acres are still held by grants.

It further appears,

That upon 11,500 acres there is no reservation of any mines and minerals (except in a few grants to the crown.)
That upon . 956,690 acres, mines of gold and silver, precious stones, and lapis lazuli, are reserved.
That upon . 1,667,151 acres, mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, and coals are reserved.
And that upon 1,343,936 acres, mines and minerals of all descriptions are reserved to the crown.

Halifax,
April 17th, 1826.

(Signed) CHARLES MORRIS,
Surveyor-General.

XIII.

Circular Letter from the Commissioners of Emigration.

Colonial Office, 8th July, 1831.

In order to prevent misconception, the commissioners for emigration, appointed by His Majesty on the 24th of June, 1831, hereby inform persons wishing to emigrate to His Majesty's possessions abroad, that no funds have been placed by the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury at their disposal, for defraying the expense of conveying emigrants to those possessions.

The commissioners have, however, received instructions, that in the event of inhabitants of parishes subscribing to raise funds, or individuals providing funds for that purpose, they are at the request of the parties and on conditions which will be stated in printed forms to be had at this office, to undertake the application of the funds so raised, and, through the proper departments of government, to contract with ship owners and other persons for the passage of emigrants and for their provisions during the voyage to such colonies as the persons raising the funds may select for their destination. Emigrants so proceeding will further be placed in communication with authorized agents in the colonies, from whom they will receive information for their guidance on landing.

In conformity with their instructions, the commissioners have prepared printed statements, containing information which they think likely to be useful to persons proposing either themselves to emigrate, or to supply others with the means of doing so.

The commissioners have directed that all persons applying for information respecting the purposes of the commission should be furnished with a copy of this circular; and that persons wishing to avail themselves of the powers vested in the Commissioners, and of the general information respecting His Majesty's possessions in North America, Australia, and South Africa, which has been hitherto collected, should also be furnished with the different printed statements containing the same.

By order of the commissioners,

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT,

Secretary to the commission.

XIV.

Abstract of a Bill (as amended by the Committee), to facilitate Voluntary Emigration to His Majesty's Possessions Abroad; introduced in the House of Commons of the Imperial Parliament, 13th April, 1831.

[1 William IV. Session 1830-1.]

Whereas it is expedient to facilitate voluntary emigration, &c.

His Majesty may appoint three or more commissioners of emigration, and a secretary to such commissioners.

These commissioners to act under the instructions of one of the principal secretaries of state, and to report their proceedings twice a year, which reports are to be laid before parliament.

Any one or more person or persons, assessed to one-twentieth of the whole amount of the poor-rates of any parish in England or Wales, may convene a meeting of the rated inhabitants to meet in the vestry, to decide upon the propriety of applying to the commissioners to contract for carrying into effect the voluntary emigration to the colonies of any person or persons chargeable, or likely to become chargeable on the parish. The form of the requisition is prescribed (A). The overseer shall endorse the requisition and appoint the time and place of such meeting, which time cannot be sooner than one week or later than three after the receipt of the requisition.—The notice of such meeting to be read in the parish church, or chapel of such parish, and a copy of the requisition to be affixed to the church door.

A preparatory meeting to be holden, at such time and place, of the general or the select vestry (as the case may be), at which the question proposed in the requisition shall be put to the vote, when two-thirds of the persons present, or votes to the amount of one-half the assessed rates, shall make it pass in the affirmative.

When questions shall thus have passed in the affirmative, a book shall be opened to receive the names of any of the rated inhabitants, either as assenting to, or dissenting from, the proposition. Such book to be open fourteen days, exclusive of Sundays, and the result of the votes inscribed to be afterwards declared at a meeting of the general (or select) vestry. If a majority (to be ascertained on the principle of numbers or of the amount assessed) have assented, the question shall then pass definitively in the affirmative.

A minute of the proceedings at such preparatory and final meetings to be authenticated and laid before one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the county, &c. Such justice to countersign the same and transmit a copy thereof to the commissioners of emigration.

A transcript of such copy, signed by the secretary of the commissioners, shall, upon proof of his signature, be sufficient proof of its contents in law.

The commissioners may contract with the parishes for the removal of emigrants, after a resolution to that effect has been passed by the vestry.

The form of such contracts prescribed (B.) to be signed by the secretary of the commissioners, and by some or one of the overseers of the parish, and by such of the persons willing to emigrate as are of the age of twelve years and upwards. Such persons to sign before a justice of the peace, who is himself to subscribe as a witness. Every contract to be signed in

triplicate; one part thereof to be recorded by the commissioners, another by the overseer of the parish, and the third to be delivered to one of the parties emigrating.

A certified copy of the contract, under the signature of the secretary, to be sufficient proof in law of the matters contained on the face of such contract.—Secretary to give copies thereof for a fee of sixpence, and no more.

The commissioners may contract with private persons for the removal, to any of His Majesty's possessions abroad, of emigrants from any part of Great Britain and Ireland, provided that the sum to be charged for carrying every such contract into effect be specified therein, and provided, also, security be given for the repayment of the monies to the crown within ten years. Form of contract prescribed (C.) No extent, or extent in aid, issuable against the lands, &c. of such surety, and such surety or sureties not to be deemed an accountant or accountants.

The lords commissioners of the treasury may take the necessary measures for executing such contracts.

The expenses of such emigration to be, in the first instance, defrayed out of monies to be advanced for that purpose by parliament.

His Majesty, in council, may make all the necessary subordinate regulations, to ascertain the voluntary nature of the emigration, to prevent the removal of infirm, weak, and sickly persons, or of children unattended by parents or other responsible persons; to prevent any parish being charged with the removal of such as have the means of removing themselves; for maintaining discipline on board emigrant vessels; for the protection of emigrants against frauds; for the economical and expeditious conveyance of such emigrants to the place of embarkation, and from the place of disembarkation to their ultimate destination; for their orderly settlement on new lands, and their employment as labourers and artisans in the colonies. Orders and regulations may be revoked, amended, renewed, &c. Such order to be laid before parliament.

The penalty for every violation of the before-mentioned regulations shall not exceed 10*l.* or imprisonment for any time not exceeding one calendar month, with or without hard labour, or both fine and imprisonment within the limits aforesaid; to be recovered and inflicted by summary process before any two or more justices of peace in any part of His Majesty's dominions.

The overseers of the poor to pay, within two , the sum by such contract agreed to be paid, out of the rates for the relief of the poor in the parish, when the emigration shall have taken place.

Persons returning from emigration, being of the age of 18 years or upwards at the date of the contract, are declared indebted to the overseers of their parish in a sum equal to the amount of the sum stipulated in such contract: said sum recoverable as money lent and advanced.

This act may be amended in the present session.

Every separate parish or township, or extra-parochial or other place, maintaining its own poor, deemed a *parish* within the meaning of the act, and every overseer or other officer, by law charged with providing for the poor therein, deemed the *overseer* or one of the *overseers*, as the case may be.

The powers, &c. of the commissioners shall continue for five years, and from thence until the end of the next session of parliament, and no longer, except so far as may be necessary to give effect to contracts incomplete.

XV.

Extract from the Third Report of the Select Committee on Emigration from the United Kingdom. The expediency of a pecuniary advance, in the nature of a loan, to facilitate a regulated system of Emigration.

Your committee, taking into consideration the evidence which they have received of the state of the population in Ireland, England, and Scotland, as well as the nature of the colonial evidence with respect to the success of the emigrations of 1823 and 1825, and the probability of future success, to which they will presently refer, are prepared distinctly to recommend a pecuniary advance, in the nature of a loan, for the purpose of facilitating emigration.

In order to show practically how such a loan might operate, your committee propose to state a *hypothetical* case of a loan advanced to the extent of 240,000*l.* in the year 1828-29; of 360,000*l.* in the year 1829-30; and of 540,000*l.* in the year 1830-31; in the aggregate 1,140,000*l.* These sums to be applied to the purpose of emigration, in the manner which your committee will proceed to describe.

The interest at four per cent. upon 1,140,000*l.* amounts to 45,600*l.*; the interest at five per cent. (that is, four per cent., with a sinking fund of one per cent), amounts to 57,000*l.*; but at the present price of the funds this annual interest would be less, as it is calculated on the presumption of the funds not being higher than 75. Your committee do not presume to suggest how an emigration loan (were it to be decided upon) should be raised, or when raised in what manner it should be charged; but for the purpose of bringing their proposition to a practical issue, let it be supposed that this sum of 1,140,000*l.* is raised in certain proportions during three successive years; namely, the first year commencing October 1828 and terminating in October 1829, the second year terminating in October 1830, the third year terminating in October 1831; and in the following proportions during each period:

Periods.	Capital to be raised.	Annual interest at 5 per cent., that is, 4 per cent., and a sinking fund of 1 per cent.
	£.	£.
First period . 1828-1829	240,000	12,000
Second do. . 1829-1830	360,000	18,000
Third do. . 1830-1831	540,000	27,000
	1,140,000	57,000

In this case, on or before October 1831, a capital will have been raised of 1,140,000*l.* Your committee now propose to suggest the manner in which this capital of 1,140,000*l.* might be applied for the purposes of emigration, and which may be conveniently illustrated by the following table:

Years.	Families of emigrants to be located.	Persons, allowing five to each family.	Capital necessary to effect their location at £60 for each family.	Amount of interest at 5 per cent., of which 1 per cent. is to form a sinking fund.
			£.	£.
1828-1829	4,000	20,000	240,000	12,000
1829-1830	6,000	30,000	360,000	18,000
1830-1831	9,000	45,000	540,000	27,000
	19,000	95,000	1,140,000	57,000

The transaction then will stand thus:—Let the consolidated fund be supposed to be charged with an outlay of 57,000*l.* for that period, which will enable a sinking fund of one per cent. to liquidate a loan of 1,140,000*l.*; on the other hand, if the annual payments by the emigrants, to which your committee will presently refer, be transferred to the account of the consolidated fund for the period of thirty years, the country will neither be a gainer nor a loser by this transaction, as a mere pecuniary transaction, inasmuch as supposing an equality of the rate of interest to pervade the period, the annuity received will be equivalent to the annual outlay from the consolidated fund. It may perhaps be observed, that the removal of 19,000 families would produce little effect in remedying the redundancy of any superabundant portion of the population in the mother country; and your committee feel that it would be extremely difficult, if not dangerous, to attempt to lay down, with any pretension to accuracy, the precise number of the population which it might be necessary to remove for such a purpose. The progress of the measure would furnish the best commentary upon that point; but under any circumstance it would be necessary to commence with comparatively small numbers, and to increase them progressively. The principle of increase in this hypothetical proposition is, that each succeeding year should carry out emigrants in the ratio of four, six, and nine, in other words, increasing in the proportion of one half, as compared with the number of the preceding year; and it appears to your committee, from *the necessity of food preceding population*, that whatever number may be selected for the experiment of the first *year*, the successive emigrations must be regulated by some principle of this nature. With respect to the numbers that might be sent in the first year, provided adequate means be taken for preparing for their reception, and provided that the expense of food, in consequence of their numbers, be not increased beyond the rate of the estimate, no necessary limitation would be prescribed. The loan suggested by your committee has reference to numbers which it would be clearly *practicable* to locate. The proposal, as involved in this hypothetical case, stands thus:—the first year, 4,000 families; the second, 6,000; the third, 9,000; making in the whole 19,000. If, after that period, parliament were disposed to carry on emigration in the same ratio, the number of families to be removed in progressive years would amount as follows: the fourth year, 13,500; the fifth year, 20,250; the sixth year, 30,375; the seventh year, 45,562; the eighth, 68,343; and if these sums be added together they will form an aggregate of 197,030 families, which, multiplied by 5, will give 985,150 individuals.

In this estimate no calculation is made for the casual, collateral, or unlocated emigration; although as an auxiliary circumstance, it will operate, together with regulated emigration, in lessening the redundant population to a considerable extent.

It appears, then, that for an annual outlay of 57,000*l.* for a limited period of years, nineteen thousand families may be located in the British North American Colonies; and if the principles laid down by your committee be correct in themselves, and duly acted upon in the selection of those 19,000 families or 95,000 persons, if those persons are in the strictest sense redundant labourers in the mother country, their abstraction will create no diminution of production, whereas their presence imposes upon the community a heavy annual expense, the extent of which it is difficult to analyse. This proposition therefore involves the location of 19,000 emigrant settlers, heads of families, consisting of five persons each; and it will be perceived, that if the following scale of progressive annuity and repayment, calculated in the case of a single head of a family, and spreading itself over a period of only thirty years, be realized, the 1,140,000*l.* will have been actually repaid; and the receipts of this thirty years' annuity will restore the capital advanced, together with 4 per cent. accruing interest upon that capital.

Year ending in October.	Amount to be received from one family located in 1828.	Amount to be received from the different sets of emigrants, forming 19,000 families, located in the space of three years. *Vide* preceding Table.			Aggregate amount of sums to be annually received in liquidation of the sums of
		First set of emigrants, 1828.	Second set of emigrants, 1829.	Third set of emigrants, 1830.	£. Year. 240,000 . 1828 360,000 . 1829 540,000 . 1830 1,140,000
	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1828 to 1829	...	...	...	...	...
1830	...	...	...	...	...
1831	0 10 0	2,000	...	...	2,000
1832	1 0 0	4,000	3,000	...	7,000
1833	1 10 0	6,000	6,000	4,500	16,550
1834	2 0 0	8,000	9,000	6,000	26,000
1835	2 10 0	10,000	12,000	13,500	35,500
1836	3 0 0	12,000	15,000	18,000	45,000
1837	3 10 0	14,000	18,000	22,500	54,500
1838	4 0 0	16,000	21,000	27,000	64,000
1839	4 10 0	18,000	24,000	31,000	73,500
1840	5 0 0	20,000	27,000	36,000	83,000
1841	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	40,500	90,500
1842	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1843	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1844	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1845	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1846	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1847	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1848	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1849	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1850	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1851	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1852	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1853	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1854	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1855	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1856	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1857	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1858	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1859	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1860	...	...	30,000	45,000	75,000
1861	...	...	...	45,000	45,000

The House will not fail to perceive, on reference to the above table, that at the end of three years, the 4,000 heads of families located in the first year will be called upon to pay 2,000*l.*; and upon the fact and facility of that payment will depend the probability of future annual payments being realized according to the scale proposed. In the fourth year the first set of emigrants will have to pay 4,000*l.*, and the second set 3,000*l.* and so on.

It will also be observed, that under this table the settler is not called upon to make any repayment until he has been actually located for the space of three years, reckoning 1828 as the year of his location. He is in 1831 to pay in money or produce the value of 10*s.*; and

each succeeding year an additional 10*s.*, until the annual payment amounts to 5*l.*, when it is to remain stationary and no longer to be paid in kind but in money. Your Committee propose that the emigrant should at all times have the option of redeeming the whole of his annual payment; but that he should also have four special opportunities of redeeming portions thereof. If he were to have at all periods the opportunity to redeem a portion, it might produce complexity in the accounts. He might be allowed to redeem one quarter, one-half, or three-fourths of this annuity payment at his own option, at the stated periods, and this permission would operate as a stimulus to his industry.

It is superfluous to remark that, in case of his non-redemption, the proposed scale of annual payments for thirty years will of course redeem the original 60*l.* advanced in his location.

XVI.

Average Estimate of the Expense of settling a Family, consisting of one Man, one Woman, and three Children, in the British North American Provinces; distinguishing the various Items of Expenditure.

Expenses of conveyance from the port of disembarkation to place of location			£10 0 0
Provisions, viz. rations for 15 months for 1 man, 1 woman and 3 children, at 1 lb. of flour and 1 lb. of pork for each adult, and half that quantity for each child, making 3½ rations per diem, pork being at 4*l.* per barrel and flour at 1*l.* 5*s.* per barrel			40 6 10
Freight of provisions to place of settlement			1 10 10
House for each family			2 0 0
IMPLEMENTS, ETC.			
4 Blankets	£0 14 0		
1 Kettle	0 5 10		
1 Frying-pan	0 1 3		
3 Hoes	0 4 6		
1 Spade	0 2 9		
1 Wedge	0 1 4		
1 Auger	0 2 2		
1 Pick-axe	0 2 0		
2 Axes	1 0 0		
Proportion of grindstone, whipsaw and cross-cut saw	0 14 0		
Freight and charges on ditto, 15 per cent.	0 10 2		
Sterling	3 18 0	(equal to currency)	4 6 8
Cow			4 10 0
Medicines and medical attendance			1 0 0
Seed corn		£0 1 6	
Potatoes, 5 bushels at 2*s.* 6*d.*		0 12 6	
			0 14 0
Proportion of the expense of building for the depôt			1 0 0
Ditto for clerks, issuers and surveyors to show the lots			1 5 0
60*l.* sterling is equal to			66 13 4

XVII.

Prospectus of the New Brunswick Company.

(From the Liverpool Courier, June 8th, 1831.)

The company has been formed with the view of purchasing extensive tracts of land in the Province of New Brunswick; of bringing those lands into cultivation by the labour of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland; of facilitating the emigration of families, and of assisting them upon their landing and first settlement in the colony.

To accomplish these objects, it is proposed to raise a capital of 1,000,000*l.* by a distribution of 20,000 shares of 50*l.* each. No proprietor to hold less than 2 or more than 100 shares each. Each proprietor to pay 2*l.* per share upon becoming a subscriber, and a further sum of 3*l.* per share on executing the deed of settlement, or when called for by the directors within twelve months: further calls not to exceed 5*l.* per share in any one year.

As soon as the affairs of the company are sufficiently matured, it is intended to apply to the crown for a charter of incorporation.

The Province of New Brunswick contains vast tracts of fertile forest lands, watered by numerous rivers, for several of which tracts the company are in treaty; and they are enabled confidently to state, from information grounded on experience and acquired by persons practically acquainted with the province, that it not only produces all the kinds of green and white crops common to England, but that it is particularly well adapted for the culture of hemp and flax, with a climate perfectly congenial to British constitutions and habits, while it will at the same time require only a moderate share of the labour of able-bodied emigrants, with a small amount of capital, to bring the purchases contemplated by the company into a high state of cultivation. Nor is the experience by which they are influenced confined to the result of a few individual instances, as experiments have been made on a larger scale in establishing the New Bandon and Cardigan Settlements in New Brunswick, and by the Earl of Selkirk in the contiguous colony of Prince Edward's Island.

The Canada Company, whose lands are at a far greater distance from the parent state, and who have consequently had more inconveniency and expense to contend against, have fully realized the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors.

Indeed, the productiveness of the new settlements of Canada has awakened the curiosity and alarmed the jealousy of the Congress of the United States; yet, in agricultural resources, New Brunswick is by no means inferior to Canada, while it is far more conveniently situated for the importation of the necessaries required by an infant settlement, as well as for the exportation of its produce, New Brunswick being less distant from Great Britain than New York, and one-fourth nearer than any part of the United States where lands can be obtained by emigrants, while the ports in the Bay of Fundy are not closed by the ice in the winter.

The extent of the company's purchases will enable them to make suitable arrangements in this country, both with persons possessed of capital willing to emigrate, and with parishes or districts desirous of sending to the British Colonies their able-bodied paupers, for whom they

cannot find employment, and the relief of whose necessities presses so heavily on the interest of the United Kingdom. The company will be able to give *immediate* employment to able-bodied paupers in the opening of roads, clearing of lands, erecting of houses, mills, &c., it being *the want of such immediate employ which proves so distressing to emigrants on their first arrival.*

The company will afford every facility and assistance to officers of the military and naval service, and retired officers of the civil service, who, wearied under listless want of occupation, may be desirous to emigrate and settle in the British America for the purpose of increasing, by industry and exertion, their present incomes, and securing to their offspring a comfortable independence.

The company will have competent agents residing in New Brunswick to superintend their affairs, and a sufficient number of commodious and well appointed vessels will be provided to ensure the punctual fulfilment of all their engagements. A medical officer will accompany each vessel, and attend the emigrants until settled upon the lands to be assigned to them.

Under these circumstances, while the company can confidently hold out to the capitalist a secure and advantageous return for his investment, they can also justly claim the co-operation of the patriotic and humane, from the conviction that, by the aid of this company, parishes now burdened by a superabundant population may be relieved speedily and economically, and at the same time settlements essential to the British will be rising up to the north of the United States, calculated to be of important service to Great Britain in her political and commercial relations.

Another important advantage resulting to the public will be that of affording correct information to persons desirous of emigrating, thereby preventing the calamities which those invariably experience who are inveigled by a class of men who exist by plundering the unwary, and inducing them to emigrate in ill appointed and crowded ships, *merely for the gains of passage-money,* and whose frauds are not detected till it is too late to obtain redress.

Subscription books are now open for shares in the New Brunswick Company.

Resolved, that 3,000 shares having been already subscribed for, the managing directors shall have power to allot, among such applicants as they may deem eligible, any further number of shares, not to exceed 12,000, and the remaining 5,000 unappropriated shares shall be disposed of by the directors in such manner as in their opinion will best advance the objects of the company.

Applications for shares to be made to the managing directors at the banking-houses of Messrs. Fletcher, Roscoe, Roberts, and Co.; the Bank of Liverpool; and at the Office of Messrs. Lowndes and Robinson, Solicitors, Brunswick Street, where books are opened for that purpose, and all further information may be obtained by applying (if by letter post paid) to the managing directors at their office, 19, Water Street, Liverpool.

XVIII.

Duties on Goods imported into Great Britain from the Baltic, Holland, &c. 3 Geo. IV. ch. 44.

Ashes, pearl and pot					£0	6	0	per cwt.
Wood.—Balks, under 5 in. square and under 24 long	£18	2	7	per 120	0	3	0½	per piece
Balks, under 5 in. sq. and above 24 feet long	27	0	0		0	4	6	
Battens, 6 feet and not exceeding 16 ft. 7 in. broad and 2½ thick	10	0	0		0	1	8	
Battens, above 16 feet and not exceeding 21 feet	11	10	0		0	1	11	
Battens, exceeding 21 feet	20	0	0		0	3	4	
Battens, ends under 6 feet	3	0	0		0	0	6	
Battens, ends under 6 feet 7 in. broad and exceeding 2¼	6	0	0		0	1	0	
Deals, 6 feet long and not above 16, above 7 in. and not exceeding 3¼	19	0	0		0	3	2	
Deals, above 16 feet long and not above 21	22	0	0		0	3	8	
Deals, above 21 feet long and not above 45	44	0	0		0	7	4	
Deal ends under 6 feet, 7 in. broad by 3¼ thick	6	0	0		0	1	0	
Fire-wood, 6 feet wide and 6 high	0	19	0	per fathom				
Handspikes, under 7 feet	2	0	0	per 120	0	0	4	each
Handspikes, 7 feet and upwards	4	0	0	...	0	0	8	...
Knees of oak, under 5 in. square	0	10	0	...	0	0	1	...
Knees of oak, 5 in. and under 8	4	0	0	...	0	0	8	...
Knees of oak, 8 in. or upwards	1	6	0	50 c. feet	0	0	6½	per foot
Lathwood, under 5 feet, 6 feet high by 6 wide	4	5	0	per fathom				
Lathwood, 5 feet and under 8, 6 feet high by 6 wide	6	16	0	...				
Lathwood, 8 feet and under 12, 6 feet high by 6 wide	10	4	0	...				
Masts, &c. 6 in. and under 8 in. diameter	0	8	0	each				
Masts, &c. 8 in. and under 12 in. in diameter	1	2	0	...				
Oak plank, 2 in. thick or upwards, the load of 50 cubic feet	4	0	0		0	1	7½	per foot
Oars	14	19	3	per 120	0	2	6	each
Spars, under 22 feet and under 4 in diameter	2	8	0	...	0	0	4¾	...
Spars, above 22 feet and under 4 in diameter	4	5	0	...	0	0	8½	...
Spars, above 4 in. and under 6 in diameter	9	0	0	...	0	1	6	...
Spokes for wheels, not exceeding 2 feet	3	7	4	per 1000				
Spokes for wheels, above 2 feet	6	14	8	...				
Staves, not exceeding 3 feet long, 7 in. broad by 3 in. thick	1	3	0	per 120	0	0	2½	...
Staves, above 3 feet to 4 feet 2, 7 in. broad by 3 in. thick	2	6	0	...	0	0	4½	...
Staves, above 4 feet 2 to 5, 7 in. broad by 3 in. thick	3	0	0	...	0	0	6	...
Staves, above 5 feet to 6, 7 in. broad by 3 in. thick	4	4	0	...	0	0	8½	...
Staves, above 6 feet	4	16	0	...	0	1	1¼	...
Timber.—Fir, oak, and wainscot, 8 in. square and upwards	2	15	0	50 c. feet	0	1	1¼	per foot

FROM BRITISH AMERICA.

WHEAT, per quarter						£0	5	0
WOOD.—Balks, under 5 in. square, under 24 long	£3	5	0	per 120		0	0	6½ each
Balks, under 5 in. square, 24 feet long or upwards	4	17	6	...		0	0	9¾ ...
Battens, 7 in. by 2¾, 6 to 16 feet	1	0	0	...		0	0	2 ...
Battens, 7 in. by 2¾, 16 to 21 feet	1	3	0	...		0	0	2½ ...
Battens, 7 in. by 2¾, 21 feet and upwards	2	0	0	...		0	0	4 ...
Batten ends, 7 in. by 2¾, and under 6 feet	0	7	6	...		0	0	0¾ ...
Batten ends, 7 in. and above 2¾ and under 6 feet	0	15	0	...		0	0	1½ ...
Deals, above 7 in. by 3¼, 6 to 16 feet long	2	0	0	...		0	0	4 ...
Deals, above 7 in. by 3¼, 16 to 21 feet long	2	10	0	...		0	0	5 ...
Deals, exceeding 21 feet long, above 7 in. broad and not exceeding 4 in. thick	5	0	0	...		0	0	10 ...
Deals, above 7 in. by 3¼, 6 to 21 feet long	4	0	0	...		0	0	8 ...
Deal ends, above 7 in. by 3¼ and under 6 feet long	0	15	0	...		0	0	1½ ...
Deal ends, upwards of 3¼	1	10	0	...		0	0	3 ...
Fire-wood, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high	0	0	10	per fathom				
Handspikes, under 7 feet	0	2	6	per 120		0	0	0½ ...
Handspikes, 7 feet or upwards	0	5	0	...		0	0	0¼ ...
Knees of oak, under 5 in. square	0	2	0	...				
Knees of oak, 5 in. and under 8 in. square	0	15	0	...		0	0	1½ ...
Knees of oak, 8 in. square and upwards	0	5	0	50 c. feet				
Lathwood, under 5 feet, 6 feet high by 6 wide	0	15	0	per fathom				
Lathwood, above 5 feet and 6 by 6	1	5	0	...				
Masts, 6 in. and under 8 in. in diameter	0	1	6					
Masts, 8 in. and under 12 in. in diameter	0	4	0	...				
Oak plank, 2 in. thick or upwards	0	15	0	per 50 feet		0	0	1½ per foot
Oars	0	19	6	per 120		0	0	2 each
Spars, under 22 feet and under 4 in. in diameter	0	9	0	...				
Spars, above 22 feet and under 4 in. in diameter	0	16	0	...				
Spars, above 22 feet and under 6 in. in diameter	1	15	0	...		0	0	3½ ...
Spokes for wheels	0	6	4	per 1000				
Staves, not exceeding 3 feet long, 7 in. broad by 3½ thick	0	2	0	per 120				
Staves, 3 to 4 feet long, 7 in. broad by 3½ thick	0	4	0	...				
Staves, 4 to 5 feet long, 7 in. broad by 3½ thick	0	6	0	...				
Staves, 5 to 6 feet long	0	8	0	...				
Staves, 6 feet and upwards	0	10	0	...				
TIMBER.—Fir and oak	0	10	0	per 50 c. feet				

XIX.

Port of St. John, New Brunswick.

IMPORTS IN THE YEAR 1827.						EXPORTS IN THE YEAR 1827.					
Estimated Value in Currency.						Estimated Value in Currency.					
From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States of Amer.	Foreign States.	Total.
	West Indies.	North Amer.					W. Ind. and Afri.	North Amer.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
194857	47398	133914	101182	1546	478897	186919	73785	71642	5600	3986	307739

SHIPS INWARDS.

	No.	Tons.	
From Great Britain	383	113131	
British Colonies	1156	66402	
United States	115	14259	
Foreign States	5	1317	
Total	1659	195109	Men, 9886

SHIPS OUTWARDS.

	No.	Tons.	
To Great Britain	391	130997	
British Colonies	1096	60802	
United States	100	11382	
Foreign States	3	365	
Total	1590	203546	Men, 11311

The following Ships and Vessels, with their Tonnage, built within the Port and District of St. John, New Brunswick, in the year 1827.

77	Ships and Vessels, measuring	16323 Tons
17	Ships and Vessels, built in Nova Scotia, for owners at this Port	3774
Total 94		20097

XX.

List of the Prices of Land, Produce, and other various Articles of common Consumption in Prince Edward's Island.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Land (woodlands) to buy, per acre	0	5	0	to	2	0	0
To take on lease for 999 years, rent per acre	0	1	0		0	2	0
A good horse	20	0	0		30	0	0
Serviceable ditto, for farmer's work	10	0	0		18	0	0
Foal, five or six months old	3	0	0		6	0	0
A yoke of oxen	10	0	0		18	0	0
A cow	4	10	0		7	0	0
A calf three or four months old	0	12	0		1	0	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A wether sheep	0	12	0	0	15	0
An ewe and lamb in the spring	0	15	0	0	18	0
Turkeys	0	2	6	0	3	0
Stubble geese	0	2	0	0	2	6
Ducks	0	0	10	0	1	3
Fowls	0	0	6	0	0	10
Fresh beef, per lb.	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Veal, per lb.	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5
Butter, per lb.	0	0	8	0	1	6
Flour, per lb.	0	0	2	0	0	3
Wheat, per bushel	0	4	0	0	6	0
Barley, per bushel	0	2	6	0	3	0
Oats, per bushel	0	1	3	0	2	0
Rum, per gallon	0	4	0	0	5	0
Brandy, per gallon	0	8	0	0	9	0
Hollands, per gallon	0	6	0	0	8	0
Madeira, per gallon	0	10	0	0	15	0
Port, per gallon	0	10	0	0	12	0
Tea, per lb.	0	5	0	0	7	0

XXI.

Prince Edward's Island.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Richard Yates to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

Charlotte Town, 28th May, 1827.

Richard Yates's respectful compliments to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, begs to state, from a hasty calculation, also from other information, he thinks the under-mentioned is a tolerable near account of the surplus produce, as may be expected any fair year under present circumstances, viz.

100,000 bushels of potatoes,
17,000 bushels of oats as meal,
2,500 bushels of barley as meal,
1,000 bushels of wheat as flour.

Report of Prince Edward's Island, as directed by the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State.

Prince County.—467,000 acres, divided into 23 townships; quit rent 2*s.* per 100 acres per annum. Township No. 15 revested in the crown in the year 1818. Terms prescribed by his Majesty's royal instructions, in the proportion of one settler to every 200 acres; the county in general containing an equal proportion of good and indifferent land.

King's County.—412,000 acres, divided into 21 townships; quit rent 2*s.* per 100 acres per annum. Township No. 55 revested in the crown in the year ; on which the quit rent is 6*s.* per 100 acres.

Queen's County.—486,400 acres, divided into 23 townships; quit rent 2*s.* per 100 acres per annum. Terms the same as above.

Charlotte Town and Royalty and Common.—7,300 acres; Charlotte Town divided into hundreds, containing 496 town lots, 21 water lots, 45 of which do not appear on record. Royalty containing 592 lots of 12 acres each, 90 of which do not appear on record; 35 common lots of 12 acres each, two of which do not appear on record. Quit rent on town lots 7*s.* per annum; pasture lots 3*s.* per annum. 151 town lots granted within the last 20 years, 16 water lots, 187 pasture lots, 2 common lots. Terms prescribed by grants on town lots, to build a house, 16 feet by 12; and pasture lots, to clear three acres previous to obtaining a grant and pay the annual quit rent.

George Town and Royalty.—4,000 acres; George Town divided into 12 ranges, containing 192 town lots, of which 163 do not appear on record. Royalty containing 405 lots of eight acres each, 377 of which do not appear on record. Quit rent on town lots 5*s.* per annum, pasture lots 2*s.* per annum. Three town lots granted within the last 20 years; five pasture lots. Terms the same as above.

Prince Town and Royalty.—4,000 acres, divided into 38 rows, containing 306 town lots, of which 228 do not appear on record. Royalty containing 346 lots of eight acres each, 124 of which do not appear on record. Quit rent of town lots 5*s.* per annum, pasture lots 2*s.* per annum. Granted within the last 20 years five town lots, 53 pasture lots. Terms the same as above.

(Signed) J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Col. Secretary.

Lots granted within the last twenty Years.

Charlotte Town	151 lots.
George Town	3 do.
Prince Town	5 do.
Town lots	159
Water lots	16
Total of town and water lots	175

Charlotte Town	187	pasture lots,
	2	common lots,
	189	
George Town	5	pasture lots,
Prince Town	53	pasture lots,
	247	total of pasture and common lots.

RECAPITULATION.

Acres.	
467,000	Prince's County,
412,000	King's County,
486,400	Queen's County,
7,300	Charlotte Town and Royalty,
4,000	George Town and Royalty,
4,000	Prince Town and Royalty,
1,380,700	total.

Return of the Acting Surveyor-General of Prince Edward's Island to Colonel Cockburn.

Office of the Surveyor-General, Prince Edward's Island.

It appears by the office plans of townships, No. 55 and No. 15, that the following number of acres are held by grant, and also by licence of occupation, as ordered by the Secretary of State, shortly after these townships were revested in the crown.

	Acres.
Township, No. 55, granted . .	5,000
Ditto, under lease . . .	600
	5,600

The township contains 20,000 acres, which leaves 14,400 acres in the crown.

	Acres.
Township, No. 15, granted . .	1,200
Ditto, under licence of occupation .	6,700
	7,900

The township contains 20,000 acres, which leaves 12,100 in the crown.

(Signed) J. E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Surveyor-General.

XXII.

Emigration.

The following communication is from the Quebec Star, conveying some correct views in furtherance of the plan of *employing emigrants in the colonies*. We insert it as an useful appendage to our Chapter on Emigration.

As connected with the subject of the settlement of the waste lands in this vicinity, it is rather surprising that no person has as yet adverted to the advantages in that point of view that might be derived from the works now carrying on upon Cape Diamond.

It is not to be questioned that the city and trade of Quebec have reaped very considerable advantages from the annual expenditure on the fortifications. But it appears to me that other and perhaps still more beneficial results might be obtained—it is to be feared that no small proportion of the wages of labour earned on the Cape has been distributed among the rum sellers, which with a little precaution might be diverted to very much better purposes.

To the good effects arising from this great distribution of public money, the corresponding evil is that it is the indirect cause of greatly augmenting the number of paupers dependant upon charitable contributions during the winter months.

Of the vast influx of emigrants during the summer months, it may be observed that few if any remain in this part of the province, excepting such as possess neither the persevering spirit or industrious habits required to enable a man to succeed as a new settler in the woods.—The opportunity of obtaining a precarious supply from comparatively easy labour during the summer months at Quebec, is a bait too enticing to be resisted by those who have not the fortitude if

they even were possessed of the means of encountering the hardships and privations that must be endured by all those who are in search of independence in the forests. The question of how they are to be provided for during the five long and unproductive months of winter is one that never once entered into the calculation of persons who have unhappily been too well acquainted with the trade of paupers to shrink from its exercise in a new land.

The natural consequence arising from this state of affairs is that the inhabitants of Quebec are saddled during the winter months with a fearful addition to the ordinary number of local poor, that have to be provided for at a season of the year when it becomes peculiarly burthensome.

It is at all times much easier to point out evils than to propose remedies that upon trial will be found to operate as a cure. I cannot pretend to suggest such means as would entirely obviate the difficulties existing from the circumstances stated, but I think that these may be very much lessened, and the way opened to future ameliorations in the system by a very simple measure, resting entirely at the discretion of the officer at the head of the department connected with the employment of labourers and artificers upon the work now carrying on upon the Cape.

The means I should respectfully propose would be that of reserving a portion of the daily wages of the persons employed on these works as a fund for their future subsistence.

The industrious and saving would most readily agree to the proposition, while the idle and dissipated, on the other hand, will most probably dislike it, and be thereby deterred from remaining in Quebec; the public works would be benefited by having at their command an incomparably better set of labourers, while the public would be relieved from the burden of maintaining a set of worthless paupers for nearly one half of the year.

But it is not sufficient barely to save the money for future aid to these persons; means should be also adopted to employ it so as to become of permanent benefit to themselves and families, and what is perhaps of nearly equal importance, of substantial advantage to the improvement and prosperity of the province.

A few, and only a very few of the labourers hitherto employed on the Cape have had the foresight to place a portion of their summer earnings in the Savings Bank, but as this has invariably been withdrawn in winter, the labourer still remains in the same state of dependence upon labour in towns; he can permanently save nothing; old age, sickness, or death finds him equally unprepared to encounter extraordinary expenses, and leaves his family to be supported by public charity.

A common labourer can only have one road to permanent future subsistence, that of laying out his small savings upon a farm. The labourers in Quebec have the great advantage offered of being enabled to obtain lands at less than a day's journey distance from their work. Under existing circumstances it might not be advisable to delay the execution of the plan proposed until grants of government lands could be obtained, and the forms gone through to open them for immediate improvement. Great quantities of uncultivated lands are in the possession of individuals anxious to settle them; in the near neighbourhood of this city, on the north side, I may instance the townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, the seigniories of St. Gabriel, Faussembault and Beauport. On the south side are the townships of Frampton, Stanstead and Buckland, and the townships on Craig's Road, also the seigniory of St. Giles; any quantity of lands may be had in these places at small rents. What I would propose, that no labourer should be admitted into the government employ but such as were anxious to become agriculturists, and willing to save a portion of their wages to prepare their farms for future support.

These labourers should be allowed three days to visit such places in the vicinity as they might be inclined to prepare as a place of future settlement, and to select the lots of land they might wish to obtain. They should be obliged to point out some respectable person residing upon the spot, or interested in the settlement, to receive the amount of their saving and lay it out agreeably to an approved plan; these persons may be required to give security for the proper expenditure of the money intrusted to them.

I should propose that each labourer should be obliged to devote the sum of 4*s*. per week, to be expended upon improvements on his location as follows, viz.:

One and a half arpents of land to be cut down, burned off and made ready for the hoe, in the course of the summer months, would cost	£3	0	0
Proportion of a log-house, calculated to accommodate three families, during the first winter	0	15	0
Proportion of rent of a stove	0	3	4
12 minots of seed potatoes to be delivered the settler in the month of May following	0	15	0
	£4	13	4

Allow each labourer an average of 24 weeks' work on the Cape during the season, this, at 4*s*. per week, would cover the aforesaid expenditure.

The labourer would save house rent and fuel for the winter, which form heavy items on his list of absolute necessaries in towns. The succeeding year he would have the land prepared and seed sufficient to furnish his family with potatoes for the ensuing season, and would moreover in all probability be enabled during the winter to cut down four or five acres more for grain crops. In short, the foundation of his future independence would be laid, and the stimulus given to his exertions would, by opening prospects of future provision for himself and family, act in the most powerful way upon his habits of industry and economy. In most instances he might be permitted with all safety to dispose of his earnings as he pleased after the first season; the advantage of two years' labour in the public works would be sufficient to make him independent for life, an useful member in the community, and an addition to the stock of public wealth; the city of Quebec would be greatly relieved from the burden of pauperism, and by withdrawing a very considerable portion of the funds now expended in rum shops, the public morals improved and crime lessened.

This communication is hastily written; but the objects recommended appear to me susceptible of being so very easily adopted and put into execution, that they require only to be named in order to be fully understood. If the hints I have thrown out are so fortunate as to attract any favourable attention in the proper quarter, I shall most willingly furnish any other details that may be deemed necessary.

PUBLICOLA.

THE END.

London: printed by Thomas Davison, Whitefriars.

Table of Post Towns, in the British Provinces in NORTH AMERICA,

(ON THE MAIN POST ROUTE;)

to which Letters may be conveyed by the Post, with the Distances & the rates of Postage for a Single Letter in HALIFAX CURRENCY,

Constructed by

F. A. Stayner, Esq. Dy Post Master General in 1829.

A

Each row gives, for the town named, the rate of postage (upper figure) and distance in miles (lower figure) to each of the towns above it, left to right.

- Quebec — Table B. Nº 1. — 700
- Cap Santé — 1.10½ / 730; 0.4½ / 30
- Port Neuf — 1.10½ / 735; 0.4½ / 35; 0.4½ / 5
- St. Anne — 1.10½ / 760; 0.4½ / 60; 0.4½ / 30; 0.4½ / 25
- Three Rivers — Table B. Nº 2. — 1.10½ / 790; 0.7 / 90; 0.4½ / 60; 0.4½ / 55; 0.4½ / 30
- Riviere du Loup — 2.1 / 81[illegible]; 0.9 / 111; 0.7 / 81; 0.7 / 76; 0.4½ / 51; 0.4½ / 21
- Berthier and William Henry — 2.1 / 8[illegible]; 0.9 / 1[illegible]; 0.9 / 105; 0.7 / 100; 0.7 / 75; 0.4½ / 45; 0.4½ / 24
- L'Assumption — 2.1 / 859; 0.9 / 159; 0.9 / 129; 0.9 / 124; 0.7 / 99; 0.7 / 69; 0.4½ / 48; 0.4½ / 24
- Montreal — Tables B. Nº 3.4.5.6.7.8. — 2.1 / 880; 0.9 / 180; 0.9 / 150; 0.9 / 145; 0.9 / 120; 0.7 / 90; 0.7 / 69; 0.4½ / 45; 0.4½ / 21
- La Chine — Table B. Nº 10. — 2.1 / 889; 0.9 / 189; 0.9 / 159; 0.9 / 154; 0.9 / 129; 0.7 / 99; 0.7 / 78; 0.4½ / 54; 0.4½ / 30; 0.4½ / 9
- Coteau du Lac — 2.3 / 923; 0.11 / 223; 0.11 / 193; 0.11 / 188; 0.9 / 163; 0.9 / 133; 0.9 / 112; 0.9 / 88; 0.7 / 64; 0.4½ / 43; 0.4½ / 34
- Lancaster — 2.3 / 946; 0.11 / 246; 0.11 / 216; 0.11 / 211; 0.9 / 186; 0.9 / 156; 0.9 / 135; 0.9 / 111; 0.7 / 87; 0.7 / 66; 0.4½ / 57; 0.4½ / 23
- Cornwall — Table B. Nº 5. — 2.3 / 962; 0.11 / 262; 0.11 / 232; 0.11 / 227; 0.11 / 202; 0.9 / 172; 0.9 / 151; 0.9 / 127; 0.9 / 103; 0.7 / 82; 0.7 / 73; 0.4½ / 39; 0.4½ / 16
- Oznabruck — 2.3 / 975; 0.11 / 275; 0.11 / 245; 0.11 / 240; 0.11 / 215; 0.9 / 185; 0.9 / 164; 0.9 / 140; 0.9 / 116; 0.7 / 95; 0.7 / 86; 0.4½ / 52; 0.4½ / 29; 0.4½ / 13
- Williamsburg — 2.3 / 984; 0.11 / 284; 0.11 / 254; 0.11 / 249; 0.11 / 224; 0.9 / 194; 0.9 / 173; 0.9 / 149; 0.9 / 125; 0.9 / 104; 0.7 / 95; 0.7 / 61; 0.4½ / 38; 0.4½ / 22; 0.4½ / 9
- Matilda — 2.3 / 996; 0.11 / 296; 0.11 / 266; 0.11 / 261; 0.11 / 236; 0.11 / 206; 0.9 / 185; 0.9 / 161; 0.9 / 137; 0.9 / 116; 0.9 / 107; 0.7 / 73; 0.4½ / 50; 0.4½ / 34; 0.4½ / 21; 0.4½ / 12
- Prescott — To Ogdensburg U.S. — 2.5 / 1011; 1.2 / 311; 0.11 / 281; 0.11 / 276; 0.11 / 251; 0.11 / 221; 0.9 / 200; 0.9 / 176; 0.9 / 152; 0.9 / 131; 0.9 / 122; 0.7 / 88; 0.7 / 65; 0.4½ / 49; 0.4½ / 36; 0.4½ / 27; 0.4½ / 15
- Maitland — 2.5 / 1018; 1.2 / 318; 0.11 / 288; 0.11 / 283; 0.11 / 258; 0.11 / 228; 0.11 / 207; 0.9 / 183; 0.9 / 159; 0.9 / 138; 0.9 / 129; 0.7 / 95; 0.7 / 72; 0.4½ / 56; 0.4½ / 43; 0.4½ / 34; 0.4½ / 22; 0.4½ / 7
- Brockville — Table B. Nº 11. — 2.5 / 1023; 1.2 / 323; 0.11 / 293; 0.11 / 288; 0.11 / 263; 0.11 / 233; 0.11 / 212; 0.9 / 188; 0.9 / 164; 0.9 / 143; 0.9 / 134; 0.7 / 100; 0.7 / 77; 0.7 / 61; 0.4½ / 48; 0.4½ / 39; 0.4½ / 27; 0.4½ / 12; 0.4½ / 5
- Gananoque — 2.5 / 1055; 1.2 / 355; 1.2 / 325; 1.2 / 320; 0.11 / 295; 0.11 / 265; 0.11 / 244; 0.11 / 220; 0.9 / 196; 0.9 / 175; 0.9 / 166; 0.9 / 132; 0.9 / 109; 0.7 / 93; 0.7 / 80; 0.7 / 71; 0.4½ / 59; 0.4½ / 44; 0.4½ / 37; 0.4½ / 32
- Kingston — To U. States — 2.5 / 1079; 1.2 / 379; 1.2 / 349; 1.2 / 344; 1.2 / 319; 0.11 / 289; 0.11 / 268; 0.11 / 244; 0.11 / 220; 0.9 / 199; 0.9 / 190; 0.9 / 156; 0.9 / 133; 0.9 / 117; 0.9 / 104; 0.7 / 95; 0.7 / 83; 0.7 / 68; 0.7 / 61; 0.4½ / 56; 0.4½ / 24
- Bath — B. Nº 12. — [illegible]
- Napanee — [illegible]
- Belleville — A Bye Post to Marmora 30 miles — [illegible]
- River Trent — [illegible]
- Murray — [illegible]
- Colborne (late Gramahe) — [illegible]
- Cobourg — [illegible]
- Port Hope — [illegible]
- Darlington — [illegible]
- Whitby — [illegible]
- Pickering — [illegible]
- York — Table Nº 13. — [illegible]
- Toronto — A Bye Post to Streetsville 6 miles — [illegible]
- Trafalgar — [illegible]
- Neilson — A Bye Pt. to Wellington Square 6 m. — [illegible]
- Dundas — Table B. Nº 17. — [illegible]
- Ancaster — Table B. Nº 14. — [illegible]
- Stony Creek — [illegible]
- Grimsby — [illegible]
- St. Catharines — [illegible]
- Niagara — To U. States — [illegible]
- Queenston — [illegible]
- Chippawa — [illegible]
- Fort Erie — [illegible]

The Postage to Hamilton & Ancaster must be the same for all Offices east of the latter place on the York side of Lake Ontario; but upon the Niagara side of the Lake and with all the Offices west of Ancaster Hamilton is to be considered as 7 miles E. of Ancaster & the Postage calculated accordingly.

TABLE of the POST TOWNS on the Bye and Cross Routes in the CANADAS with the DISTANCES and the RATES of POSTAGE for a Single Letter in *HALIFAX CURRENCY, BY F. A. STAYNER, ESQ.* Dep.y Post Master General in 1829.

N.o 1.
Route below QUEBEC including NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK

Post leaves Quebec every Tuesday at Noon

Place	Rates / Miles	Remarks
Quebec		
S.t Thomas	0.4½ / 31	*Letters for this place must be post paid*
S.t Jean Port Joli	0.4½, 0.4½ / 51, 20	
S.t Roc	0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 69, 35, 15	
Riviere Oreille	0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 78, 44, 24, 9	
Kamouraska	0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 90, 56, 36, 21, 12	
Riviere du Loup en Bas	0.9, 0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 108, 74, 54, 39, 30, 18	*Letters for these places must be post paid*
Lake Temisquata	0.9, 0.9, 0.7, 0.7, 0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 144, 110, 90, 75, 66, 54, 36	*Letters for these places must be post paid*

N.o 2.
To the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS & U.d STATES via THREE RIVERS

From Three Rivers every Tuesday at 10 O'Clock P.M.

Place	Rates / Miles	Remarks
Halifax		
Quebec	1.8 / 700	
Three Rivers	1.10½, 0.7 / 790, 90	
Nicolet	1.10½, 0.7, 0.4½ / 800, 100, 10	
La Baye called Baie S.t Antoine	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 812, 112, 22, 12	To Yamaska 15 miles; To W.m Henry 27 miles
Drummondville	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 834, 134, 44, 31, 22	
Richmond L.C.	2.1, 0.9, 0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 858, 158, 68, 58, 46, 24	
Sherbrooke	2.1, 0.9, 0.7, 0.7, 0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 885, 185, 95, 85, 73, [illegible], 27	
Compton	2.1, 0.9, 0.9, 0.7, 0.7, 0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 898, 198, 108, 98, 86, 64, 40, 13	
Hatley	2.3, 0.11, 0.9, 0.9, 0.7, 0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 905, 205, 115, 105, 93, 71, 47, 20, 7	
Stenstead	2.3, 0.11, 0.9, 0.9, 0.9, 0.7, 0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 919, 219, 129, 119, 107, 85, 61, 34, 21, 14	To U. States

N.o 3.
To the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS & U.d STATES via MONTREAL

From Montreal to Chambly & S.t Johns there is another Post twice a Week

To & from Montreal once P.r Week

Place	Rates / Miles	Remarks
Halifax		
Quebec	1.8 / 700	
Montreal	2.1, 0.9 / 880, 180	
Chambley	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½ / 898, 198, 18	*A post to S.t Johns &c 12 Miles See N.o 9*
S.t Cesaire	[illegible] / 913, 213, 33, 15	
Abbotsford (late Yamaska Mountain)	[illegible] / 919, 219, 39, 21, 6	
Granby	[illegible] / 928, 228, 48, 30, 15, 9	
Shefford	[illegible] / 942, 242, 62, 44, 29, 23, 14	
Georgeville	[illegible]	
Stanstead	[illegible]	To United States

N.o 4.
OTTAWA ROUTE (via) MONTREAL

From Montreal 3 times P.r Week in Summer & twice in Winter

Place	Rates / Miles	Remarks
Halifax		
Quebec	1.8 / 700	
Montreal	2.1, 0.9 / 880, 180	
S.t Eustache	[illegible]	
S.t Andrews	[illegible]	
Chatham	[illegible]	
Grenville	[illegible]	*A post to Hawkesbury over the River [illegible] miles See N.o 5*
Petite Nation	[illegible]	
By Town	[illegible]	
Hull	[illegible]	*A post to March [illegible] miles & to Richmond [illegible] miles twice P.r Week Also to Brockville See N.o [illegible]*

B

N.B. As Quebec is the only Office in direct communication with Nova Scotia & New Brunswick, all Letters for those Provinces must be mailed for Quebec tho' the Postage thro' the whole Route may be paid at the office where they are first posted.

N.o 5.
To GLENGARY TOWNSHIP via HAWKESBURY and CORNWALL

Once P.r Week

Place	Rates / Miles	Remarks
Halifax		
Quebec	1.8 / 700	
Montreal	2.1, 0.9 / 880, 180	
Hawkesbury	2.3, 0.11, 0.7 / 942, 242, 62	*A Post to L'orignal 6 miles*
Lochiel	2.3, 0.11, 0.7, 0.4½ / 956, 256, 76, 14	
Alexandria	2.3, 0.11, 0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 963, 263, 83, 21, 7	*Letters from Halifax Quebec and Montreal for these places should go by the River S.t Lawrence Route*
Martintown	2.3, 0.11, 0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 979, 279, 99, 37, 23, 16	
Cornwall	2.3, 0.11, 0.7, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / [illegible], 50, 36, 29, 13	

N.o 6.
To TERREBONNE via MONTREAL

Twice P.r Week

Place	Rates / Miles
Halifax	
Quebec	1.8 / 700
Montreal	2.1, 0.9 / 880, 180
Terrebonne	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½ / 895, 195, 15

N.o 7.
To SWANTON &c. UNITED STATES from MONTREAL

To Swanton in Summer Once P.r Week in Winter 3 times

Place	Rates / Miles	Remarks
Halifax		
Quebec	1.8 / 700	
Montreal	2.1, 0.9 / 880, 180	
Laprairie	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½ / 889, 189, 9	
S.t Johns	2.3, 0.11, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 907, 207, 27, 18	*A post to Isle aux Noix 13 miles twice a Week See N.o 9*
Henryville	2.3, 0.11, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 920, 220, 40, 31, 13	*A bye post to Frelighsburgh 12 miles*
Phillipsburg	2.3, 0.11, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 930, 230, 50, [illegible], 23, 10	*Thence to Dunham 6 miles*
Swanton, United States	2.3, 0.11, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 937, 237, 57, 48, 30, 17, 7	

During the summer the Mails for New York go by Steam Boats from S.t Johns & are made up at Montreal 3 times P.r Week

N.o 8.
To SAINT OURS via BOUCHERVILLE &c. &c.

To & from Montreal Once P.r Week

Place	Rates / Miles	Remarks
Halifax		
Quebec	1.8 / 700	
Montreal	2.1, 0.9 / 880, 180	
Boucherville	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½ / 887, 187, 7	
Varrennes	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 895, 195, 15, 8	
Vercheres	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / [illegible], 22, 15, 7	*Letters between these places & Halifax and Quebec should be sent Via W.m Henry being the shortest route*
Contre Coeur	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / [illegible], 31, 24, 16, 9	
S.t Ours	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / [illegible], 45, 38, 30, 23, 14	

N.o 9.
From WILLIAM HENRY up the RIVER RICHELIEU

Twice P.r Week

Place	Rates / Miles	Remarks
Halifax		
Quebec	1.8 / 700	
Berthier	2.1, 0.8 / 835, 135	
William Henry	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½ / 840, 140, 5	*A post to Yamaska 12 miles*
S.t Ours	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 852, 152, 17, 12	To Contre Coeur &c See N.o 8
S.t Denis	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 859, 159, 24, 19, 7	
S.t Charles	2.1, 0.9, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½, 0.4½ / 865, 165, 30, 25, 13, 6	*A post to S.t Hyacinthe [illegible] miles*
S.t Hilaire	[illegible] / [illegible], 172, 37, 32, 20, 13, 7	
Chambley	[illegible] / 886, 186, [illegible]	United with a line from Montreal See N.o 3
S.t Johns	[illegible] / 898, 198, 63, [illegible]	D.o D.o N.o 7
Isle aux Noix	[illegible] / 911, 211, 76, [illegible]	

Letters for these places from Quebec & Halifax must be sent via Montreal [illegible]

N.º10.

To LA CHINE across the RIVER St. LAWRENCE

Halifax £ s d						
7 4	Quebec					
700						
7 4	0 9					
886	180	Montreal				
2 4	0 9	0 4½	La Chine			
839	189	9				
2 4	0 9	0 4½	0 4½	Chateauguay		
896	196	16	7		Once p.r Week between La Chine and Beauharnois	
2 4	0 11	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	Beauharnois	
905	205	25	16	9		

N.º11.

Cross Route from the St. LAWRENCE to the OTTAWA via BROCKVILLE & HULL

Halifax £ s d								
1 18								
700	Quebec							
2 5	1 2							
1023	323	Brockville	A Post to Bastard 26 Miles					
2 5	1 2	0 4½						
1034	334	11	Stones Corner's No Office	to Bastard 15 Miles				
2 5	1 2	0 4½	0 4½					
1065	365	42	31	Perth	A Post to Lanark 15 Miles			
2 5	1 2	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½				
1080	380	57	46	15	Frankstown No Office.			
2 5	1 2	0 7	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½			
1092	392	69	58	27	12	Kilmarnock		
2 5	1 2	0 7	0 7	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½		
1098	398	75	64	33	18	6	Merrickville	
2 5	1 2	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	
1097	397	73	63	32	17	30	35	Richmond
2 5	1 2	0 7	0 7	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½
		95	84	53	38	50	56	21

Hull & By Town — A Post twice p.r Week to & from Richmond

There is an Appearance of inaccuracy in some parts of this Table N.º11 which does not actually exist, the distance from place to place being properly calculated as the Couriers Travel.

Post from Brockville to Perth twice a Week & from Perth to Lanark once.

Perth to Richmond once a Week from Perth to Lanark once.

N.º12.

From BATH U.C. to PRINCE EDWARDS COUNTY

Halifax £ s d									
1 18									
700	Quebec								
2 5	1 2								
1097	397	Bath							
2 7	1 4	0 4½							
1116	416	9	Fredericksburg						
2 7	1 4	0 4½	0 4½						
1111	411	14	5	Adolphus Town					
2 7	1 4	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½					
1118	418	21	12	7	Picton	A Bye Post to Demainsville 10 Miles			
2 7	1 4	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½				
1131	431	37	28	20	16	Hillier			
2 7	1 4	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½			
1114	414	17	8	0	0	0	Murray		
2 7	1 4	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½		
1121	421	24	15	8	4	8	4	River Trent	

Once p.r Week

N.º13.

From YORK NORTH or YONGE STREET

Halifax £ s d				
1 18				
700	Quebec			
2 9	1 6			
1256	556	York		
2 9	1 6	0 4½		
1263	563	12	Thornhill	A Bye Post to Markham 10 Miles
2 9	1 6	0 4½	0 4½	
1288	586	30	18	Newmarket

Twice p.r Week

N.º14.

From ANCASTER Westward Twice a Week

Halifax £ s d										
2 3										
1 8										
700	Quebec									
2 4	0 9									
886	186	Montreal								
2 5	1 2	0 9								
1079	379	199	Kingston							
2 9	1 6	1 4	0 9							
1256	556	376	177	York						
3 0	1 8	1 4	0 11	0 4½						
1301	601	421	225	48	Ancaster	See Hamilton Table A.				
3 0	1 8	1 4	0 11	0 7	0 4½					
1322	622	442	246	68	18	Brantford	A Bye Route to Vittoria &c. See N.º15			
3 0	1 8	1 4	0 11	0 7	0 4½	0 4½				
1332	632	452	256	78	28	10	Burford			
3 0	1 8	1 4	0 11	0 9	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½			
1359	659	479	283	105	55	37	37	Oxford		
3 0	1 8	1 6	1 2	0 9	0 7	0 7	0 4½	0 4½		
1387	687	507	308	131	83	65	55	28	London	A Bye Route to Port Talbot N.º16
3 0	1 8	1 6	1 2	0 9	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 4½	0 4½	
1398	698	518	319	142	91	76	66	39	11	Delaware
3 2	1 10½	1 6	1 0	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 7	0 7	0 4½
1450	750	570	371	194	146	128	118	91	63	32	Raleigh
3 4	2 1	1 8	1 4	0 11	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 4½
1502	802	622	423	246	198	180	170	143	115	104	52	Sandwich
3 4	2 1	1 8	1 4	0 11	0 11	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 7	0 4½
1538	838	658	459	282	234	216	206	179	151	140	88	36	Amherstburg

Once p.r Week

N.º15.

To WATERFORD, VITTORIA &c. &c. via BRANTFORD

Halifax £ s d						
1 18						
700	Quebec					
3 0	1 8					
1301	601	Ancaster				
3 0	1 8	0 4½				
1322	622	18	Brantford	See Table 14		
		0 4½	0 4½			
1338	638	34	16	Waterford		
3 1		0 4½	0 4½	0 4½		
1346	646	42	24	8	Simcoe	
3 0		0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	
1352	652	48	30	14	6	Vittoria

Twice p.r Week

N.º16.

To SAINT THOMAS & PORT TALBOT

Halifax £ s d					
1 18					
700	Quebec				
1301	601	Ancaster			
1307	607	33	London	See Table N.º14	
1294	594	100	17	St Thomas	
1311	611	116	33	16	Port Talbot

Twice p.r Week

N.º17.

To GALT & GUELPH via DUNDAS

Halifax				
700	Quebec			
1300	600	Dundas		
1310	610	10	Galt	
1316	616	15	16	Guelph

Twice p.r Week

No. 3.

A Table showing the Latitudes and Longitudes of Headlands, &c. on the Coasts of North America, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, from a series of Observations made on the spot, in the years 1828, 1829 *and* 1830, *by Mr. John Jones, Master, and Mr. Horatio Jauncey, Mate, of H. M. Ship Hussar, and other Officers of the Squadron;—Halifax being considered as the Meridian.*

Place of Observation.	Latitude north.	Longitude west of Greenwich.	Variation westerly.
NOVA-SCOTIA AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.			
Halifax, Naval-Yard, [Meridian]	44 39 26 2	63 37 48	17 10 30
Maugher's Beach [Lighthouse]	44 36 2	- - -	
Sambro Lighthouse	44 26 17	63 35 16 2	16 45
Shut-in-Island, south-west end	44 36 35	63 17 48	
Jedore Head	44 40 5	63 5 10 5	
Tangier Island [off Tangier Harbour]	44 44 28	62 41 7 5	
Outer Beaver Island, [south-east point]	44 48 24	62 21 43	
Green Island, [country harbour, south point]	45 4 55	61 34 49 5	
Berry Head, [near Torbay]	45 10 44 3	61 21 9	
White Head, [off White Haven]	45 10 17	61 9 49 5	
Canso Lighthouse	45 19 33	60 58 30	
Eddy Point, [Gut of Canso]	45 30 25	61 16 54	
Cape St. George, [ditto]	45 51 22	61 55 12	
Pictou Island, [south side]	45 47 52	62 37 33	19 35
Pictou Harbour	45 41 56 7	62 42 0	19 0
Pictou Academy	45 40 20	62 44 28	19 0
Cape Prospect, [extreme point]	44 26 38	63 46 39	16 10
Point Rose, [Malaguash Bay]	44 18 7	64 15 33	16 15W
Cape Lehave, [south point]	44 11 8	64 23 43 8	15 9
Lehave Rock	44 10 50	64 22 24 8	
Indian Island, [south point]	44 9 40	64 26 51	15 15
Metway Head, Metway Harbour	44 6 24	64 35 9	14 59
Liverpool, Lighthouse	44 1 52	64 40 49 8	14 43
Western Head, Liverpool Bay	43 59 13	64 42 34 8	14 43
Little Hope Island	43 48 34	64 49 48	14 1
Easternmost Rugged Island, south-east point	43 41 14	65 3 43 6	
Long projecting point between Rugged Island Harbour and Green Harbour	43 39 40	65 11 28 6	13 41
Shelburne Lighthouse	43 37 31	65 18 40 5	
Sandy Point, Shelburne Harbour	43 41 56	65 22 11	12 58
Cape Sable, south point	43 23 57	65 38 3	12 24
South Sea Island, south point	43 23 51	65 50 42	14 0
Ditto, north point	43 26 22	66 1 38	14 0
Sable Island, east end	43 59 15 7	59 48 17	
Ditto, west end	43 56 30	60 13 34	
Just-aux Corp Island, south point	45 58 19	61 37 54	20 40
Port Hood, Cape Linzee	45 59 31	61 36 15	21 14
Ship Harbour, Gut Canso	45 36 25	61 21 43	19 16
Cape Hachumbroke, a small island off the Cape	45 34 20	60 42 36	20 11
Green Island, off Isle Madame	45 27 47	60 57 48	18 30
Cape Portland	45 47 57	60 7 36	
Louisburg, ruins of the old Lighthouse	45 53 31 5	59 59 48	
Cape Breton, extreme point	45 56 26	59 50 15	
Scattery Island, east point	46 1 19	59 43 29	
Cape Gramby, extreme point	46 9 18	59 53 0	22 27
Cape North, north-east point, Breton Island	47 2 13	60 26 53	23 30
Bona Venture Island, north-west point	48 29 30 3	64 13 37 3	
Douglas Town, south end of the beach	48 46 33	64 25 18	20 40
Cape Gaspe, south-east point	48 45 14	64 13 38	21 33
Cape Tormentine, north-east point	46 7 38	63 51 41 7	
Point Escuminac, north-east point	47 5 1 8	64 53 30 3	
Point Miscou, north-east point	48 1 27	64 35 49 5	

Place of Observation.	Latitude north.	Longitude west of Greenwich.	Variation westerly.
NOVA-SCOTIA AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.			
Cape Traverse	46 13 37	63 42 47	
Prince Edward Island, west point	46 37 48	64 24 21 8	
Ditto, east point	46 27 36	62 0 8	21 0
Ditto, Cape North, north-east point	47 4 20	64 4 15 6	
Ditto, Cape Bear	46 0 2	62 29 57	
Paspebiac, south point of the beach	48 0 54 6	65 18 16 7	19 30
Anticosti, west point	49 52 29	64 36 54 9	22 55
Ditto, north point	49 57 38	64 15 1 4	
Ditto, east point	49 8 30	61 44 56 9	24 33
Mingan Harbour	50 17 35 4	64 5 32 7	
Ditto Island, east side	50 13 7 4	64 12 11	
Cape Rosier	48 50 41	64 15 24	
Point Des Monts, Lighthouse	49 19 32	67 24 49 5	
Ditto, extreme point	49 18 38	67 26 19 5	
Magdalen Island, north-east point	47 37 37	61 26 54	
Brion's Island, north-east point	47 48 8	- -	
Entry Island, west south-west point	47 16 7	61 47 26	22 25
Bird Island, northernmost	47 50 28	61 12 53	
City of Quebec	- -	71 16 25 5	12 54
St. Paul's Island	47 12 38	60 11 24	23 47
BAY OF FUNDY.			
St. John, N. B.	45 15 0	66 6 19	
Partridge Island, Lighthouse	45 13 36	- -	
Beaver Harbour, south-west point of the entrance	45 3 12	66 47 28	
Navy Island, south-east point	45 2 24	67 5 47	
Bliss Island, south-west point, Etang Harbour	45 0 15	66 54 27	
Head Harbour Lighthouse, Campo Bello	44 56 50	66 56 58	
Grand Manan, north point	44 46 49	66 49 7	
Ditto, Swallow-tail point	44 44 54	66 47 21	
Ditto, White Head Island	44 36 59	66 45 4	
Brier's Island, Lighthouse	44 13 51	66 26 54	
Digby Lighthouse	44 40 25	65 50 15	
NEWFOUNDLAND.			
St. John's, Fort Townshend	47 33 33 3	52 45 10 7	
Cape Broyle, south point	47 2 19 8	52 53 33	
Cape Race	46 40 27	53 8 6	
Virgin Rocks	46 26 15 3	50 56 45	
Trepassy, Point Powles	46 43 11 8	53 27 0	
Placentia, Point Verde	47 13 51 1	54 6 10 7	
Blue Beach Point, Cape Chapeau Rouge, south 22, east one and a quarter miles	46 54 46	55 28 10 7	
Cape Raye, extreme point	47 36 49	59 21 0	
Portaux Basque, Road Island	47 34 11	59 10 39	24 2
BERMUDA.			
St. Catherine's Point	32 23 45	64 11 25 8	
Dock Yard	32 19 1	64 51 18	
Wreck Hill	32 16 1	64 57 21	
Gibb's Hill, Flag Staff	32 14 18	64 55 12	
North Rock	32 29 26	64 50 18	

Hussar, at Bermuda, 15th May, 1830.

CHARLES OGLE,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

LOWER CANADA.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Aug. Augmentation. B. B. Barony. C. C. Canal. co. County. D. D. District. E. East. F. F. Fief. fr. from. I. Isle. Id. Island. L. L. Lake. l. League. m. mile. N. North. P. P. Parish. R. R. River. S. Seigniory. S. South. sq. square. T. T. Township. V. V. Village. W. West.

ABAGUSQUASH, or "small water," rises in the rear of Trois Pistolles, S. It is a river, or rather a chain of lakes, forming one of the head branches of the R. Toledo, which it enters a little below L. Orsale Wallagamuch.

ABAWSISQUASH, river, rises in a small L., connected by a portage with L. Orsale Wallagamuch, one of the sources of the Toledo. It runs N.W., cutting off the S. angle of the S. of Trois Pistolles, and joins the R. of that name. By means of this R., which is narrow, rapid and obstructed by falls, the Indians pass in canoes from the R. Toledo to the St. Lawrence.

ABENAKIS, *v.* INDIANS.

ABERCROMBY, township, in the co. of Terrebonne, is in the rear of the Augmentation of Mille Isles and joins Kilkenny N. E. When this township was originally surveyed it was considered barren and the lands unfit for cultivation; but more recently the reverse has proved to be the case, and both sides of the North River, which traverses this township in a N. W. direction, already present a tolerably large and improving settlement of Canadian farmers, who have been unadvisedly located by Mr. Dumont, proprietor of part of the seigniory of Mille Isles, and who, in consequence of the great deficiency of superficial extent sustained by him in the augmentation of that seigniory, produced by the interference of the anterior seignorial grant of the Lake of the Two Mountains, has thought himself at liberty to exceed his seignorial limits, and has accordingly conceded the lands on both sides of the North River to the lateral depth of nearly seven miles within the township of Abercromby. These concessions extend, generally, three arpents in front on the river by 30 in depth, and pay an annual rent of five livres and $3\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of wheat. The number of concessions is about 120 and the population amounts to about 170; there are 40 houses, one saw-mill, and a potashery belonging to Mr. Laviolette. The total annual produce of this new settlement may be said to be about 2100 bushels of wheat and other grain, besides 3700 bushels of potatoes and 600 of Indian corn. There are in the settlement about 29 horses, 12 oxen, 36 cows, 50 sheep, and 71 pigs. Many of the settlers make excellent maple sugar, of which about 2000 lbs. are made annually. The lands in this T. are generally uneven and broken, being traversed by rocky ridges. The soil is light and in many parts stony and sandy; but there are some valuable tracts of ex-

cellent land and meadows. This T. is well watered by several rivers and creeks, and a few small lakes. A few militia locations were made here, but, as the lots were not laid down with sufficient precision in the hasty survey made in 1803, the settlers could not enter into possession. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 35,600 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

Acadie, county, in the District of Montreal, bounded N. W. by the co. of Chateaugay, S. by the province line, E. by the R. Chambly or Richelieu, N. E. by the co. of Chambly, and S. W. by the N. E. line of the T. of Hemmingford and part of the S. of Beauharnois, is 22½ m. long and 20 broad, and comprehends the S. S. of La Colle and De Lery, the T. of Sherrington and the isles in the R. Chambly or Richelieu nearest to the county, and which are wholly or in part opposite, viz. Isle aux Noix, Hospital Id. and Ash Id. The centre of the co. is in lat. 45° 9′ N. lon. 73° 27′ W. It contains 242 sq. miles, several parishes, one town, and three villages, and sends two members to the provincial parliament. The place of election at Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie. The principal rivers are, the Montreal, La Tortue, and La Colle. The chief town is Dorchester. About one-half of the population is Canadian, the other half American, English, Irish, and Scotch.

Statistics.

Population	9637	Court-houses	1	Potash works	3
Protestant churches	2	Gaols	1	Breweries	1
Curates	1	Towns	1	Distilleries	2
Parsonage houses	1	Villages	2	Medical men	2
Wesleyan chapels	1	Houses	210	Notaries	3
Rom. Cath. chapels	1	Grist mills	2	Shopkeepers	11
Presbyteries	1	Saw mills	7	Taverns	9
Schools	4	Carding mills	2	Artisans	35
		Fulling mills	2	River craft	3
		Tanneries	2	Tonnage	15
		Potteries	2	Keel boats	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	55,000	Peas	23,020	Indian corn	11,200
Oats	58,000	Rye	2,296	Potatos	143,400
Barley	9,900	Buck wheat	2,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	3,950	Cows	6,435	Swine	6,085
Oxen	9,268	Sheep	19,820		

Achigan, river, takes its rise from Echo Lake, in the T. of Abercromby, and from the Killarney lakes and many streams in the T. of Kilkenny. These numerous waters unite and form the Achigan, in the settlement of New Glasgow, in the Augmentation to Terrebonne. It crosses the S. of Lachenaye, enters the S. of l'Assomption, towards the middle of its depth, forming a considerable bend; and, after being increased by the Ruisseau des Anges, it waters the village of St. Roch, and in a very winding course leaves the S. for that of St. Sulpice, where it falls into l'Assomption about two miles above the village of that name. Although the Achigan may be called a large river, it is not navigable and is only used for mills and for bringing down the timber felled in the upper parts of the adjacent seigniories and townships.

Acton, a township in the co. of Drummond, is bounded E. by Roxton and Ely, W. by Upton, and N. N. E. by Grantham, Wickham, and Durham. About one half has been surveyed and granted, but no part is settled. The land is level, and, lying rather low, is overspread with several swamps covered with spruce, fir, white pine, cedar, &c.; the drier tracts are timbered with ash, beech, maple, and birch. It is watered by two large branches of the R. Yamaska.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 9372 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

Adstock is a projected township in the co. of Megantick; it adjoins Tring and Thetford and is not surveyed.

Ahpmoojeene-Gamook (L.), *v.* St. John, R.

Aigle, one of the principal isles at the eastern extremity of the Id. of Montreal. The soil is good, and chiefly in grazing land. There is a productive farm with a tolerably good house.

Alder (R.), *v.* R. des Aulnais.

Aldfield, a projected township in the rear of Onslow and in the co. of Ottawa.

Algonguin, *v.* Indians.

Amherst, a projected township in the rear of Ponsonby and in the co. of Ottawa.

Ance à Beaufils (F.), in the co. of Gaspé.

Ance à Catherine (Cove), *v.* Saguenay, R.

Ance à la Barque (Cove), *v.* Saguenay, R.

Ance à la Bataille (Cove).

Ance au Bateau (Cove), *v.* New Longueil, S.

Ance au Coq (Cove), *v.* Le Page, S.

Ance au Snelles (Cove), *v.* Mitis, S.

Ance de Berthier (Cove), in Berthier, S., and co. of Bellechasse.

Ance de l'Etang, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, is chiefly above little Fox River, which traverses the E. extremity. The S. of Grand Vallée des Monts is on the W.

Title.—"Concession du 20me Septembre, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *François Hazzeur* et *Denis Riverin*, de *l'Ance de l'Etang*, située au bas du fleuve *St. Laurent*, six lieues au dessous de la *Vallée* des monts de *Notre Dame*, avec une demi lieue de front de chaque côte de la dite Ance, sur une lieue de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 5, *folio* 18.

ANCE des MORTS (Cove), in the co. of Gaspé.

ANCE des MORTS (Cove), in Mitis, S.

ANCE SABLON (Cove), on the Labrador coast, at the E. extremity of the province, to which it was reunited, with other territory, by act of the imperial parliament in 1825.

ANCE ST. JEAN (Cove), in

ANCE ST. VALLIER (Cove), *v.* ST. VALLIER, S.

ANCE SNELL (Cove), in the S. of Cote de Beaupré.

ANDREWS BROOK, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into N. bank of the Ristigouche near its mouth.

ANGE GARDIEN (P.), *v.* COTE de BEAUPRE, S.

ANGE GARDIEN (V.), *v.* COTE de BEAUPRE, S.

ANGES, des, a rivulet. Ruisseau des Anges rises in Lachenaye, S., and, running E., cuts the division line into l'Assomption, S., where it enters the Achigan about one m. above the V. of St. Roch.

ANN'S TOWN, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

ANTAYA or DORVILLIER, fief, is in the S. and P. of Berthier, and in the co. of Berthier. It fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by Dautré. It extends 1½ league along the river and one in depth; and, with the adjacent Isle au Foin and the intermediate islets, was conceded, 29th Oct., 1672, to the Sieurs de Comporté. The soil is good and generally well cultivated and settled. The surface is generally level.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Comporté*, d'une demi lieue de terre de front, sur une lieu de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, bornée d'un côté par la concession du Sieur *Dautré*, tirant sur le fleuve et descendant vers les terres non-concédées; avec l'*Isle au Foin* et islets situés entre la terre ferme de son front et la dite *Isle au Foin*."—*Registre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 20.

ANTHONY (L.), *v.* MURRAY BAY.

ANTICOSTI, island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This island, on account of its extent, geographical position and importance to mariners, is of considerable interest. It is now comprehended in the co. of Saguenay, being reannexed to the province of Lower Canada by an act of the imperial parliament passed in 1825. It previously formed a part of Labrador. This isle was conceded in March, 1680, to the Sieur Jolliet. Its situation is in the widest part of the entrance into the St. Lawrence, lying W. S. W. and E. S. E. Its length is about 125 m., and its extreme breadth about 30, containing about 1,530,000 sq. acres. Although it has neither bay nor harbour sufficient to protect ships from the dangers of the sea, having only many small creeks, it is not altogether unprovided with the means of succouring persons who may be shipwrecked or in want of an asylum against that perilous element. The surface is in general low and the soil and timber of very inferior quality. On the N. of the island the shore is occasionally more elevated, and three remarkable high lands or mountains break the monotonous appearance of this large extent of flat land; one is opposite Little Jupiter river, another in the rear of S. W. Point, and the third, called Table Mountain, is near the W. extremity of the island. The rivers are of no importance. On account of its geographical position, this island is of great interest to all navigators who sail up the St. Lawrence from the Atlantic; therefore, the bearings of its extreme points have been frequently determined, particularly by Major Holland, Mr. Wright and, lately, by command of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, by Mr. John Jones of his majesty's ship Hussar, who seems to have ascertained their precise situations with the greatest accuracy; his authority, and particularly as it is the most recent, is here given:—West Point, lat. 49° 52′ 29″ N., lon. 64° 36′ 54″ 9 W.; variation, 22° 55′ W.; East Point, lat. 49° 8′ 30″ N., lon. 61° 44′ 56″ 9 W.; variation, 24° 38′ W.; North Point, lat. 49° 57′ 38′ N., lon. 64° 15′ 1″ 4 W.; South-west Point (by the author's former map), lat. 49° 23′ N., lon. 63° 44′ W. —By a recent act of the provincial assembly, two light-houses are to be erected on this island, one at the East Point and the other at the S. W. Point. As the navigation of this part of the gulf is considered by sailors in general as very dangerous, no apology is necessary for the insertion of the following extract from "Sailing Directions," by Mr. Lambly, who, by order of government, placed the direction boards and nailed them to trees near the beach, the branches being first cut off.—"Two leagues S E. from the west end of the island of Anticosti lies Cape Henry, the west side of Grand Bay; Cape Eagle forms the east side of this Bay, and they are N. W. and S. E. of each other, three miles distant. This bay lies N. and S. and runs 2½ m.

into the island, with good anchorage for small vessels in from 2½ to 4 fathoms water. In running down from the west end of the island come no nearer than ten fathoms: the breakers will be seen on the shoal which lies from the beach ¼ m.; and when you are down to Cape Henry, haul into six fathoms, towards a long flat spit of sand, which lies S. E. from this cape; it is very regular; five and six fathoms a good birth from it. Run along this spit and round the S. E end of it in four fathoms at low water, and come to anchor; you will then be 1½ m. from the houses, which stand on the north side of the bay. This bay is about one mile across; at this anchorage small vessels may anchor farther in, with shelter from S. W, and even S. S. W. winds; but the outer anchorage is exposed from S. S. W. round to the S. E.—Mr. Delisle lives on shore here at the houses, and remains all the year, and government has put a quantity of provisions into his possession for the supply of unfortunate shipwrecked persons, which are issued in regular quantities to each man; the captain giving him receipts for the expenditure.—The Reef that is to the westward of the west end of the island does not lie farther off than two miles, and at that distance you cross it in ten fathoms, but it is very narrow, and only three casts of the lead can be got.—From Grand Bay to the S. W. point of the island the shore is all bold, and so steep there is no trusting to the lead. You may stand to the island within one mile, and you will see all the danger on the beach: there is not a reef or a rock to be seen ¼ m. from the beach.—The great river which is just to the westward of the S. W. point of the island is called Jupiter River; its proper name here is Seal River.—The shore from the S. W. point to the south point is all bold likewise, and no danger; ships may safely stand to within one mile from it. There is no anchorage on any part of this side of the island except Grand Bay.—Two leagues to the westward of the south point of the island is Jupiter River (called Shallop Creek in the charts). Mr. Hamel lives here, and has in his possession the same quantity of provisions, and for the same purpose as Mr. Delisle, at the west end of the island, viz. 16 barrels of flour, 8 barrels of pork and 8 barrels of peas; and there is also another depot of provisions in the possession of Mr. Godin, who resides at Fox Bay. This place is five leagues N. W. from the east end of the island. —Off the south point of the island lies a reef of rocks two miles. This is the only danger on the south side of the island. The east end of the island is flat two miles off, and lies from the south point E. S. E. distant seven leagues. There are no inhabitants on any part of the island, except those mentioned.—Jupiter River (or Shallop Creek) is very small, with just water in it to float a boat-load of provisions at low water; small vessels may anchor in a small cove just to the westward of the creek; and there is one anchorage on a spit of sand that runs from the east side of the river (with a N. E. wind) in four fathoms. One cable length off there is twenty fathoms and a little farther off fifty fathoms.—In the year 1808 direction boards were placed along the island to assist any unfortunate person to find the provision posts that are mentioned above: viz., one on the west end of the island, marked, 'Two Leagues East to the Provision Post.'—Four leagues S. E. from Grand Bay another, marked, 'Four Leagues West to Provision Post.'—On the pitch of the S. W. point one, marked, 'Ten Leagues West to Provision Post.' —In a small cove, to the eastward of the S. W. point, another, marked, 'Ten Leagues East to Provision Post.'—Half-way between this board and Shallop Creek stands another, marked, 'Six Leagues East to Provision Post.'—And near the east end stands another, marked, 'Seven Leagues West to Provision Post.'—The island of Anticosti is thought to be very dangerous to ships coming to Quebec, but it is not so dangerous as is said. When sailors can see the island they may make free with it; and, by doing so, they will always get faster to the westward with foul winds than in the offing; and by keeping within two or three leagues of it they will be clear of the strong S. E. current that always runs in the offing. There is no danger of being embayed, and the floods are pretty regular near the island. Tides at Anticosti flow on the full and change days 11 o'clock; rise 10 feet in spring tides, and 4 feet in neap tides, and run tide and quarter."

Title.—"Concedée en Mars 1680, par *Jacques Duchesneau*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jollict*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 619.

Appenin, river, in the S. of Lauzon, falls into the left bank of the Etchemin.

Arbre a la Croix (F.), *v.* Champlain, S.

Argenteuil, seigniory, in the co. of Two Mountains, is bounded, S., by the Grand or Ottawa river, N. by the Gore of the T. of Chatham,

E. by the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains, and W. by the T. of Chatham. This seigniory is two leagues in breadth and four in depth (by Title), containing about 58,000 sq. arpents. This property was granted, March 7, 1725, to Mons. d'Aillebout, and now belongs to Major C. Johnson. 520 farm lots, measuring about 49,000 arpents, are conceded and mostly built upon and cultivated; but the lots and settlements are neither separately regular nor uniform with each other, either in size or position, the rivers and brooks having been made in general the front boundaries; in consequence of which many irregularly formed tracts intersect the settlements. 27,000 arpents are under cultivation, and 31,000 in wild woodland. The soil fronting the Ottawa is composed of clay, sand, and gravel, and much of it is calcareous: the central sections are clay, loam, and marl, intermixed with some high and stony land. The north side, though mountainous and rocky, contains many fertile intervals. The land, which abounds in stone, is generally very fertile when cleared and cultivated. The wood is much diversified, varying according to locality; the higher lands producing beech, birch, hemlock, and maple; the level and low lands yielding spruce, soft maple, ash, elm, cedar, &c.; on the mountainous and rocky parts are hemlock, white spruce, &c.; and near the brooks is white pine, though not in great abundance. The roads and bridges are kept in good repair, and there is one established ferry, which is at the Carillon Rapids. The rates are, for a foot-passenger 6*d.*, for a saddle-horse 1*s.* 8*d.*, and for a carriage 2*s.* The OTTAWA, which flows eastwardly, is navigable as far as the south-western angle of the seigniory, where the navigation becomes obstructed by the foot or termination of the rapid of the Long Sault, and where this river is to form a junction with the intended Grenville canal. The NORTH RIVER runs obliquely through the seigniory, and, though not large, is of much advantage, as it affords many mill-sites. Its current is generally rapid, and only partially navigable. Besides these important rivers, there are many never-failing small streams and brooks running into and through the seigniory: they are called West River, River Rouge, Davis Brook, Clark's Brook, Pine Brook, &c., all extremely beneficial to the lands through which they flow. —The population exceeds 2800 souls, chiefly episcopalians and presbyterians, who have their respective churches; and a clergyman of each persuasion is attached to the parish of St. Andrews, which is at present the only parish in the seigniory, though another will be erected comprising the settlements of North River down to Beach Ridge or to Muddy Creek, which nearly traverses the seigniory. Under the auspices and direction of the Royal Institution six public schools have been established and supplied with male teachers: many of the scholars are instructed gratuitously, and their average number is about 180. Besides these public schools, there are three private establishments under the direction and tuition of females. Parents and guardians in this seigniory seem, happily, to appreciate the good that must eventually result from early instruction. There are two excellent flour-mills, a paper-mill, a carding and fulling mill, three saw-mills, four potash-works, two distilleries, two brickkilns, six blacksmiths' forges, and three tanneries. The number of tradesmen and artisans is about 100, viz.

12 Carpenters	3 Silversmiths	8 Tailors
6 Millwrights	1 Plater	18 Shoemakers
9 Blacksmiths	2 Watchmakers	1 Tanners and curriers
5 Wheelwrights	10 Weavers	
9 Masons and plasterers	4 Coopers	6 Millers, &c.

The horned cattle is generally of a good breed, and, though not of the largest size, is hardy and well adapted to the climate. The farmers are very attentive to its improvement, and consider the cross between the English and Canadian the most thriving; and, as much of the soil is adapted for good pasturage, a quantity of excellent beef is produced for the market. There is every reason to hope that a good breed of horses will be ultimately obtained, for many English, American and Dutch horses have been introduced, which, crossed with the Canadian race, will produce a sturdy breed of draught horses, fit for any climate or service. Some attention is paid to sheep and swine, though neither can be considered of the best breed, nor are there many more reared than are required for the use of the inhabitants.—The annual consumption of grain in the S. is about three-fourths of the produce. Hay is abundant, the meadows yielding 2500 tons, 100 of which are sold to persons employed in the lumber-trade on the Ottawa. Hemp is raised in many parts of the seigniory, though not extensively, its cultivation being considered expensive.—The lower part of

this seigniory, bordering on the Ottawa, is tolerably well cleared from wood, and contains large patches of fine meadow and pasture, ascending gradually from the river to woodlands of great extent, which yield timber of different kinds of first-rate size and goodness, and which have hitherto been very little thinned.—Scarcely a third part of the seigniory is divided into settlements, and the remainder presents many temptations to agricultural speculation. The concessions on the bank of the Ottawa are the most numerous and perhaps the best cultivated: others are on the Rivière Rouge, in a range between it and the North River, and along both banks of the latter, all exhibiting strong indications of a thriving industry. The island *Carillon*, 3 m. long by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad, is very good land, but at present not used; which, with a smaller island near it and another at the entrance of North River, are appendages to the seigniory.—The *village* of *St. Andrews* occupies both banks of the North River, and, in point of beauty and situation, has the advantage of even St. Eustache. In 1824 it contained 28 or 30 houses, and 200 inhabitants, now increased to 55 houses and about 330 souls, composed of American and British born subjects. It also contains a grist and saw mill and an extensive paper-mill, belonging to Mr. Brown, opposite whose residence is a handsome bridge over the river. Perhaps, through all the upper part of the district of Montreal, no tract of equal extent will be found of greater fertility or possessing more capabilities of improvement; and, if fertility of soil and easy access to water conveyance be duly appreciated, it will not be easy to select a tract more advantageous to settlers than the seigniory of Argenteuil.

Statistics.

Population	2550	Corn-mills	2	Potash factories	4
Churches	2	Carding-mills	1	Distilleries	2
Schools	6	Fulling-mills	1	Postmaster	1
Villages	1	Paper-mills	1	Taverns	9
Houses in the village	55	Saw-mills	3	Artisans	100
		Tanneries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	30,000	Potatos	110,000	Rye	20,000
Oats	12,000	Turnips	3,000	Indian corn	50,000
Barley	7,000	Peas	10,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	2,000	Swine	1,600
Oxen	1,200	Sheep	3,200		

Annual Produce of Domestic Looms.

	Ells.		Ells.		Ells.
Cloth	7,750	Flannel	3,850	Linen	5,800

Title.—"*Pierre Louis Panet*, Ecuyer, Propriétaire du Fief et Seigneurie d'*Argenteuil*, produisit un Acte de Foi et Hommage, du 7me Mars, 1725, rendu par Dame *Louise Denis*, Veuve de *Pierre d'Aillebout*, Ecuyer, Sieur d'*Argenteuil*, faisant mention 'd'une promesses (*sans octroi régulier*) de la part du Gouvernement François, à Mr. d'*Aillebout* et autres personnes, d'une étendue de terres qui se rencontreront au côté du Nord, *la Rivière du Nord* comprise, depuis le bas du *Long-Sault* jusqu'à deux lieues en descendant du côté de *Montréal*, (avec les Isles, &c.) sur quatre lieues de profondeur.' Aussi un Arrêt du Conseil, d'où il paroit que cette Seigneurie joint celle du *Lac des deux Montagnes* et que les rumbs de vent du front et de la ligne qui termine la profondeur doivent être Est, quart de Sud-est et Ouest quart de Nord-ouest; et que les rumbs de vent des lignes qui bornent la largeur de chaque côté seront (pour la Seigneurie du *Lac des deux Montagnes* aussi bien que pour celle d'*Argenteuil*,) Sud quart de Sud-ouest et Nord quart de Nord-est."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 76. *Page* 346, 21*me Mars*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 576.

ARMAGH, township, is in the rear of the Augmentation to La Durantaie and the S. of l'Epinay. There are no settlements in this T. The Rivière du Sud traverses the S. W. extremity. The soil is not very good; but there is meadow-land between the hills and the rocky ridges that traverse it in a S.W. and N.E. direction.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 41,000 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ARNOLD, river, rises in the high lands in the T. of Clinton and falls into the S. extremity of L. Megantick. It derives its name from the American general Arnold, who, in the year 1775, passed part of his troops down it when conducting his army through an almost unknown country to besiege Quebec.

ARTHABASKA, township, in the co. of Drummond, is a triangular piece of land, situated between Chester and Halifax on the S.E., Bulstrode, Stanfold, and Somerset N.W., and Warwick S.W., containing a much less extent than a full township. The land is much of the same nature as that in the townships of Halifax and Chester, but in some parts lower, and rather swampy. The timber is chiefly birch, beech, elm, and some pine, with much of inferior qualities upon the swamps. Several branches of the Nicolet and Becancour run through it. No part is settled.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 15,600 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ARUNDELL. A projected township in the rear of Harrington T. in the co. of Two Mountains.

ASCOTT, a township in the co. of Sherbrooke, advantageously situated at the forks of the river St. Francis, bounded N. by Stoke, S. by Hatley and Compton, E. by Eaton, and W. by part of the

branch of the St. Francis that connects with Lake Memphremagog.—In every point of view this is a desirable tract: the land is of exceedingly good quality and so well varied as to answer all the purposes of the farmer; the timber is beech, maple, pine, basswood and oak; it is watered by some rivers of considerable magnitude, branching off into the adjacent townships of Compton, Clifton and Eaton, which in their course through this S. turn several grist and saw mills. Settlements on a very large scale have been made and several farms, by the sides of the rivers, have attained a degree of flourishing superiority, that shows their improvement to have been very rapid, as no part of the land was granted prior to the year 1803. The majority of the settlers here, as well as in most of the neighbouring townships, are Americans, who, since their domiciliation, have taken the oaths of allegiance to the British government. These people, generally very industrious and persevering, are unquestionably much better managers of their farms than the Canadians, particularly when they take the land in a state of nature. By the system they pursue, a tract of ground, from its first clearing, becomes fruitful and turns to account in a much shorter period than if under the hands of provincial farmers, who would follow the methods of their forefathers: for the American is an experimentalist and varies his operations according to the nature and quality of the materials he has to work upon. The population is 1000. Several factories and saw and grist mills have already, in some degree, laid the foundation of commercial speculations that bid fair to obtain a considerable increase. In the encouragement of these, the navigations by the St. Francis into the St. Lawrence and through Lake Memphremagog and the rivers branching from it into the United States, the main road by the St. Francis towards Three Rivers and Quebec, and several other roads leading into the different townships, will be greatly instrumental. At the forks of the St. Francis and at the foot of the great fall are Hyatt's mills, in a most convenient situation. This valuable property bolongs to Mr. Gilbert Hyatt to whom, with several associates, the township was originally granted, and who is at present the greatest landholder.—A rich mine of iron ore, much impregnated with sulphur, has been discovered on a farm near Sherbrooke, and a mineral spring near the centre of the T.—The cultivation of hemp has been found productive, and the distillation of whisky from potatoes is a source of much profit.—Neat cattle and live stock in general are in a flourishing state of improvement.—The *village* of *Sherbrooke* occupies an elevated situation on both banks of the river Magog, at the Forks of the St. Francis. It contains about 75 houses, and its settlements are connected by a tolerably good bridge, near which are Mr. Goodhue's mills. The churches and the greater part of the village are in Orford, but the old court-house and the gaol are on the Ascott side of the river. The population is about 350. It is the seat of the jurisdiction of the inferior district of St. Francis, and is a place of more general resort than any of the villages in the neighbouring townships: it is, as it were, the emporium of the township trade, and the place of transit through which the chief part of the township commodities are conveyed to the St. Lawrence: these commodities are, chiefly, pot and pearl-ashes, horses, horned cattle, and some sheep. At some distance from the village is Belvidere, remarkably well situated, the residence of the Hon. W. B. Felton, the proprietor of large tracts of land in this and other townships.—*Lennoxville,* about 3 m. s. of Sherbrooke, is situated in lot 10, 5th range, on a rising ground on the s. side of a branch of the St. Francis. It contains about 20 houses, and its population is about 120. The church, seated on a rising ground s. of the road, is built of larger size than is necessary for the extent or population of the parish. The houses of this village are scattered along the public road leading to Compton and other townships near the province line.

Statistics.

Population	881	Corn-mills	2	Tanneries	1
Churches	3	Saw-mills	5	Shopkeepers	5
Schools	3	Potasheries	2	Taverns	3
Villages	2	Pearlasheries	2	Artisans	21

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,000	Potatos	17,800	Rye	8,180
Oats	10,400	Peas	1,500	Indian corn	2,000
Barley	100				

Live Stock.

Horses	405	Cows	653	Swine	590
Oxen	500	Sheep	1300		

Ungranted and *unlocated* 12,248 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

Ash (I.), *v.* Richelieu, R.

Ashberusk or Ashberrish, river, discharges

its waters into the head of L. Temiscouata, and takes its rise in a chain of small lakes in the ridge of mountains to the N. W. of that L., separated from Trois Pistolles R. by a short portage.

Ashburton, a projected township in the rear of l'Epinay, S., in the co. of l'Islet.

Ashford, township, in the co. of l'Islet, is in the rear of the S. of St. Roch des Aulnais. Its average superficial extent is 10 miles square. A few ranges of lots have been surveyed and some militia locations made, but no settlements have been formed. The soil cannot be considered very good but it is susceptible of cultivation, and abounds with pine timber, some beech, maple, spruce, &c. It is traversed in many parts by rocky cliffs, and is watered by several rivers and creeks, the principal of which is the River Ouelle.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 20,000 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

Ashratsi, lake, in the co. of Saguenay. The diameter of this small circular L. is about 5 m., and its waters are conveyed to L. Assuapmoussoin through the small R. *Red Carp*, that runs into the R. Miskahouska.

Ashupekachigan, river, empties itself into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Askatiche, lake, in co. of Saguenay, receives the waters of the small L. Patitaouaganiche, which is in lat. 48°. 18′: their united waters fall into the Nekoaba R, which also receives the waters of L. Nekoaba, and empties itself into L. St. John.

Askatiche, river, falls into L. St. John.

Assomeguagan, river, runs into the left bank of the Matapedia.

Assuapmoussoin, lake, in the co. of Saguenay, is 10 m. long. It lies in lat. 49° 27′ N. lon. 73° 55′ W. It receives the waters of several lakes, among which are the *Necoutà*, *Ashratsi*, and *Miskahouska*; the last two unite their waters by means of the *Red Carp* river which rises in lake Ashratsi; these waters form the R. Miskahouska, which, being increased by a small river that rises in lake Necoutà, soon after falls into the N. W. extremity of L. Assuapmoussoin, which is connected with the R. of that name by portages leading to the Shecoubish lake and river. At the N. E. extremity of L. Assuapmoussoin is a King's Post.

Assuapmoussoin or Asuap, "The Indian's Ambush," or "The Place where the Elk is laid wait for," a river of the first magnitude, rises in unknown lands in the Saguenay country, and running in its general course from N. W. to S. E. receives the tributary waters of the Shecoubish, the Twashega and the Salmon rivers, and falls into the western side of L. St. John. At the mouth of this R. lie two islands covered with brushwood: one, not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, produces elm, ash, fir, and alders. Below this island the R. is not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, and above it nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The land at the entrance of the R. is of excellent quality, chiefly alluvial. Ascending the river, the land on the W. side is better than that on the E. and the timber principally consists of elm, ash, cedar, fir, balsam, red spruce, white and red pine, yellow birch, some poplar and white birch. On the E. bank the timber consists of tamarack, white birch, spruce, fir, balsam, aspen, and pine; cypress and a red or Norway pine are commonly observed on both banks. At $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its mouth and above another considerable island the river becomes very shallow and the current runs down, with much swiftness, to a cluster of three islands of the same character as the one already described. The *Portage au Saumon*, on the W. bank, just below the Salmon R., is 1200 yards, leading partly through woods and partly on the beach. Here the Assuapmoussoin falls in two cascades: the uppermost is, more strictly speaking, a perpendicular fall of about 15 feet, affording in the basin below a propitious site for a mill. Higher up is *Portage à l'Ours*, lying on the E. side of falls which are at least 50 feet in perpendicular height, and have a fine effect. Its length is nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. and it leads through a growth of cypress, small red pine and fir, produced on a sandy poor soil. Still higher up is the *Petit Portage à l'Ours*, which is 350 yards across a narrow tongue of land. Here the R. describes a crescent falling over the rocks in a very picturesque manner and the sand-banks, on both sides, afford but a very poor idea of the country. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. higher up are *Pemouka Rapids* and carrying-place. The portage is 660 yards over the rocks, which, in spring, are covered by the R., and the carrying-place is then made on the opposite bank. The *Portage of Pemouka* or "Last Pine," so called from its being opposite the last pine that is to be seen through the interior country, leads through a white spruce or tamarack swamp. About 30 m. up the river the land ceases to be good, and, at the *Portage à l'Ours*, the country is only fit for hunting the caribou and

the moose. This inferiority of soil continues to the foot of the *Grands Rapides*, about 9 m. higher, where the land becomes totally unfit for cultivation, being traversed by a range of rocky mountains that produce nothing but fir and spruce trees. The Company of the King's Posts have a trading-post on this R., about 45 m. from its mouth. From this post to L. St. John the Assuapmoussoin is one continued rapid.

ASTON and its augmentation, a township in the co. of Drummond, in the rear of the S. S. of Becancour and Godefroi; bounded N. E. by the River Becancour, S. W. by the N. E. line of the S. and aug. of Nicolet. On the Becancour and Rivière Blanche the land is rather high, but, a short distance thence, it descends into a low flat. The soil in general is good, and would no doubt prove highly productive if brought into cultivation. In situations near the rivers the timber is oak, elm, pine, beech, birch and maple; in other directions it is either cedar, hemlock or spruce.—The Blanche and the Becancour, the banks of which are extremely picturesque, water it very completely.—This T. and its aug. have been surveyed, and a great extent granted and located; but there are no settlers, except a few in the front ranges. Militia locations were made, and 800 acres granted to Capt. Douglas on the E. branch of the Nicolet.—The new road, leading from the ferry opposite to Three Rivers into the southern townships, traverses the aug., and passes at the ferry near Capt. Douglas's residence, which is rendered by its hospitable proprietor of great assistance to travellers.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 26,352 acres, and 6,164 in the augmentation, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ASTURAGAMICOOK, river, runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ATCOOK, a small river that runs into the R. Trois Pistolles.

AUBERT GALLION, fief, and DE L'ISLE, in the co. of Beauce, are the last two seignorial fiefs on the River Chaudière, which separates them from each other.—Aubert Gallion is bounded, S. W. and S. E., by the T. of Shenley, N. E. by the R. Chaudière, and N. W. by Vaudreuil, S. It is two l. square, and was originally granted to Dame Aubert in 1736, and is now the property of Jacob Pozer, esq. The land in both fiefs is good though generally mountainous and broken, and on the Chaudière thickly settled, but the farms exhibit neither good management nor much care; nor did the inhabitants till lately enjoy that character for industry and its attendant comforts so visible in many other parts of the district. The timber in both fiefs is generally of a good quality and in profusion. Aubert Gallion forms part of the P. of St. François and contains a good grist and saw mill. The first concession is tolerably well settled. The proprietor, being a German, invited a number of his countrymen to emigrate and settle in this fief, which he effected at much expense; they have been very successful in the raising of hemp and its preparation for use.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Septembre, 1736, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à Dame veuve *Aubert*, de deux lieues de terre de front et de deux lieues de profondeur, du côté du Sud ouest de la rivière du *Sault de Chaudière*, en remontant, à commencer à la fin de la concession accordée au Sieur *de la Gorgendière*, ensemble les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière dans l'étendue de deux lieues, et des deux côtés d'icelle; lesquels isles et islets seront partagées par égale portion entre la dite veuve *Aubert* et le Sieur *de l'Isle*, auquel nous avons accordé aujourd'hui pareille concession du côté du Nord-est de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 11.

AUBIGNY, town, *v.* LAUZON, S.

AUCKLAND, a township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Hereford, Drayton, and Newport, bounded W. by Clifton, and E. by Emberton. The land is uneven and rugged, in some places mountainous and in others sinking into swamps; the level and dry tracts have a pretty good soil, which, if brought under culture, would answer moderate expectations, and some patches in lower situations appear fit for hemp. The timber is a mixture of most kinds found on the surrounding tracts. This T. is abundantly watered by a great number of streams and brooks, some of them flowing into the St. Francis and others into the Connecticut River. The N. half of the township has been granted, but no part of it is settled, and a sort of footpath runs through it, by which the Indians frequently make their way to the River Chaudière.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 20,900 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

AULNAIS, des, "River of Alders," called, in the Indian or Crie languages, Peshikaouinamishushihi, is the narrow outlet, winding among alders, of the lake Kiguagomishish, by which that L. discharges itself into La Belle Rivière. Although 9 m. long, if followed in its windings, this R. is in reality only 3 m. in a straight line, and about 22 yds. wide. There is but one canoe portage, which is 550 yds. long, and lies about a mile from Lake Kiguagomishish; and thence to the Belle Rivière there is a path, preferred by those who have no duty to perform in the canoes, because

the river is much obstructed by alders and canoes pass with difficulty. This R. flows through an alluvial soil composed of layers and mixtures of sand and clay. The course of this river is exceedingly tortuous, and, being narrow, is much obstructed by fallen trees; and the entanglement and intertwining of the branches of alder, with which both banks are covered, render portages sometimes necessary where there is plenty of water and little current. The Portage des Aulnets, however, is occasioned by the river tumbling over the rocks. The timber on the banks of this R. is elm, ash, spruce and some pine and fir. The R. des Aulnais runs, with a gentle current, into the N. E. side of a basin formed by the Belle Rivière, having passed over a picturesque fall occasioned by a felspathic rock. On the S. shore is a narrow channel which leads to Lac Vert.

Aulnes, des, (R.), *v.* des Aulnais, R.

Aunais, des, river, rises in several small lakes, and joins the Batiscan near the W. line of Perthuis, S.

Aviron, Baie à l', *v.* Ouiatchouan, R.

B.

Back Lake, *v.* Drayton, T.

Baddely, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into Lake Kiguagomishish, and is supposed to be a communication between it and Lake Kiguagomi. This is a very pretty R. though choked with alders; its course is from 7 to 8 miles, and it passes through a rocky country, covered with a small quantity of black earth, and falls into Cushcouia bay. Along the banks of the R. is a mixture of red and white spruce with some pine, white birch and sapin, and the soil is a mixture of clay and sand. This R. derives its name from Lieut. Baddely, employed by the colonial government to make a geognostical survey of this part of the Saguenay country.

Baie des Allouettes, *v.* Saguenay, R.

Baie des Rochers, *v* Saguenay, R.

Baie du Febvre, *v.* Baie St. Antoine.

Baie St. Antoine, or Lefebvre, seignory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded S. W. by Lussaudiere, N. E. by Nicolet and, in the rear, by Courval.—Two leagues in front and depth.—Granted Sept. 4th, 1683, to Sieur Lefebvre, and is now the property of Mr. Le Blanc.—This is in all respects a very productive tract of land: in the front the Longue Pointe, Pointe aux Pois and Pointe à la Garenne, all stretching boldly into the St. Lawrence, form the extremities of two large bays; to the E. of Pointe à la Garenne is the Baie du Febvre, also trenching deeply into the seignory. For some distance on the margin of these bays is a marsh that in the summer affords excellent pasture, singularly intersected in all directions by numerous small and clear rivulets, from which to the main road, crossing the seignory from E. to W., are some very rich and luxuriant meadows. From the main road the land continues a gradual elevation to the rear; the soil is mostly a fat clay or good black mould highly fertile. Except in the marshes and meadows, which have much inferior wood, the timber is of the best kinds. The river Nicolet, crossing a small part of the S. E. corner, is the only stream towards the back of the seignory.—About two-thirds of this property are under culture and can boast of some farms in a very flourishing state, particularly near the roadside. The want of water corn-mills is supplied by several wind-mills. The church is placed about the middle of the seignory on a rising ground, below which are several good houses, almost sufficient in number to form a respectable village; among them are two or three shops and a tavern, for which the situation is not ill chosen, as the place is a great thoroughfare. A main road strikes off towards the southern townships.—In this S. 136 persons are employed in agriculture without receiving wages, and 61 are hired labourers, one quarter of whom would take new lands.—The farms are chiefly between two and three arpents in width. The population consists of native Canadians.

Statistics.

Population	2,955	Curates	1	Taverns	4
Churches	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	23
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	19,000	Barley	2,000	Peas	7,500
Oats	13,000	Potatoes	16,000	Rye	300

Some Indian corn is grown, and also a considerable quantity of hay.

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	1,560	Swine	2,000
Oxen	1,400	Sheep	5,000		

Title.—"Concession du 4me Septembre, 1683, faite par *Lefebvre de la Barre*, Gouverneur, et *de Meulles*, Intendant, au Sieur *Lefebvre*, des terres nonconcédées, d'environ deux lieues de front, joignant au Nord-est la terre du Sieur *Cressé*, d'autre au Sieur de la *Lussaudiere*, au Sud-ouest, au Nord-ouest sur le lac *St. Pierre*, sur pareille quantité de profondeur, à prendre dans le bois vis-à-vis al dite largeur, avec les isles, islets, et prairies qui se rencontreront sur le dit espace.

Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, *lettre* B. *folio* 31.

Baie St. Paul, (V. and P.) *v.* Cote de Beaupre, S.

Baie St. Paul (S.), *v.* St. Paul's Bay.

Barford (T.), between Hereford and Barnston, in the co. of Stanstead, is not a full township, having only seventeen lots in each range. Isaac W. Clarke, esq. obtained a grant of the greatest part of it in 1802, and other grants were made previous to 1821. No part is settled, although it is a tract that promises to become valuable, as the land is everywhere excellent and the timber good. It is watered by many rivulets and streams, especially by a considerable branch of the river St. Francis, which traverses the township in a winding course near the W. division line.

Barnston, township, in the co. of Stanstead, is on the province line, and next to Stanstead, T. The surface is a continual succession of hill and dale. The chief part of the land is good for the growth of grain and other usual productions; some swamps are met with in the low parts. The timber embraces almost every sort, but the best are beech, maple, elm, ash, fir and some oak. It is watered by several small lakes, rivers and streams, on which there are grist and saw-mills. The W. half was granted in 1801 to Messrs. Lester and Morrogh, and the greater part of the E. half belongs to Sir R. S. Milnes, Bart., none of which was settled in 1811; but since that period many of the lots have been settled upon, and some without the permission of the legal proprietor. This T. is traversed by several roads of communication from the surrounding townships, especially from Stanstead and Hatley. The settlements are in a tolerably flourishing state, and the population, chiefly in the western half, may be computed at 1,650.—This settlement may be called a continuation of that of Stanstead, from their relative connexion. Barnston contains two corn-mills, four saw-mills, several schools, several pot and pearl asheries.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 5,387 acres.

Barré, rivulet, in the S. of Monnoir. Ruisseau Barré rises a few miles from Mount Johnson, and, being joined by two nameless rivulets, increases the stream of R. du Rapide below fief St. Michel; their united streams fall into R. des Hurons.

Barthelemy (I.), *v.* Saguenay, R.

Basque, du (I), *v.* Richmond, T.

Basques, aux (I.'s), *v.* Trois Pistolles, S.

Bastonais, river, in the co. of Portneuf, rises in a small pond E. of Long Lake, through which and the gr. and lit. Wayagamacke Lakes it flows and joins the St. Maurice R. a little below the Post of La Tuque, and about 10 miles above Isle au Noix.—Ascending this R., its width is found to vary from 20 to 25 yards; it flows through an alluvial tract of good land, extending to the adjacent hills, which intercept the course of the R. and occasion a fall of near 130 ft., formed of 3 cascades and presenting an excellent site for a mill. The portage here, about 30 chains or 660 yards N. N. E. of the mouth of the R., is 325 yards long. From this portage, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. upwards, the stream is swift and very winding, and the banks exhibit a favourable appearance for settlements, although to an inconsiderable width, as the mountains follow the general direction of the R., which suddenly leads S. S. E. and is seen issuing from a small lake, where the land is low, excepting on the S. side where it rises at a short distance. The prevailing timber from the St. Maurice to this L. is red spruce, fir, birch, red pine, and some maple. Near this lake the Long Portage commences; it is nearly 4 miles and leads through uneven land, in many places swampy or hilly and poor. The swampy parts are very wet and sometimes rocky, timbered chiefly with spruce, fir, birch and cedar; and on the hills are fir, birch, pine and some maple. The soil here is in general sandy or of a light loam. The upper landing of this portage lies on the borders of a small lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ broad, which is connected with the *Great Wayagamacke* L. by the Bastonais running in a narrow channel. The deputy surveyor-general, who explored this part of the country, ascended the lake as the sun was sinking behind the distant hills. The scene it exhibited was truly splendid and was rendered the more impressive, while he paddled over the unruffled surface of this beautiful sheet of water, as the hills echoed the characteristic song of the voyagers; and the occasional shrill cry of the loon, with which this lake abounds, enhanced the peculiar interest and wildness of the scene.—This L., which is 9 m. from the mouth of the Bastonais, is of very irregular figure. Its bays are deep, and it is 11 m. long by 3 in width and contains 4 or 5 islands towards its N. side, and several others, at its head, where the river enters it. The adjacent land, S. W., is hilly, and on the parts that rise gradually from the L. the timber is chiefly spruce, pine and birch.—Above this L. is the 3d portage on the Bastonais; it extends, E. S. E., 270 yards over very rocky, poor

land timbered with spruce, white birch, cedar and basswood. The R. runs on the right side of the portage, and forms a cascade of 20 ft. perpendicular fall. From this portage to the next, which is 100 yards, the land is low and of a scanty soil with some hills in the background, and the timber is chiefly tamarack, white birch and pine, some cedar and red spruce. From the last-mentioned portage to a stiff rapid, impassable except for light canoes, the R. is very winding and narrow; the land, though still low, is of a better description, and is susceptible of cultivation.—A little higher up is the lake called the *Little Wayagamacke*, which is 26 m. from the mouth of the Bastonais: it is surrounded by gentle swells, timbered chiefly with fir, spruce and pine, growing on a sandy soil. Its greatest length is about 4½ m. and its breadth 2. Near this L. is a very long and rough portage, extending 1⅓ m., and traversing a broken, rugged tract, timbered with balsam, pine, poplar, fir and spruce. This portage leads to a small lake that empties its waters into the L. Wayagamacke. Higher up is the 7th portage, which is 135 yards long, and reaches the borders of *Long Lake*, which is nearly 3½ m. in length, and in some places about ¼ m. broad. The land on its borders is hilly, sandy and rocky, clothed with white birch, spruce, fir and small pine. It lies about N. E. and S. W., and at the head of it is the 8th portage, 1150 yards long. This portage leads along the elevation that borders on an extensive tamarack swamp to a small pond and the first waters of the Bastonais River. This small pond, the bottom of which is a deep bog, is surrounded by an immense white spruce swamp, and affords a subject for geological speculation. Here are to be found a quantity of large rounded water-worn rocks near the outlet, that are heaped together on the borders of the lake and cover the land for a few yards.

Bastonais, North, river, rises in a leech pond not far from the head waters of the N. E. branch of the Batiscan, in the co. of Quebec, and falls into the St. Maurice about 1½ m. above the post of La Tuque, in the co. of Portneuf. Nearly at the head of this R. is *Crooked Lake*, surrounded by low, swampy land, and timbered chiefly with tamarack and fir. From this L. the R. takes a N. course through land timbered with red spruce and balsam. After running through another small L. the R. improves considerably, being about 30 or 40 ft. broad in places: the banks generally low, although occasionally bold and rocky. The prevailing timber at this place is red spruce, a favourable indication of the nature of the soil. Soon afterwards the R. forms a cascade of 15 ft., and ½ m. lower down is a rapid, whence the current runs very swiftly to another rapid or rather cascade. The country here assumes a mountainous aspect; the granite rock forming the W. bank of the R. is nearly vertical, rising to about 50 ft., the summit covered with moss, while the opposite bank is an extensive horizontal plain, stretching to the foot of the mountain that approaches a cascade, where the R. contracts into a narrow channel formed by pendent cliffs, which rise about 50 ft. perpendicular. The N. Bastonais does not appear to have formed its present bed, which seems here to have been created by some convulsion of nature; for, though the mountains are at a distance and the country to the S. W. a horizontal plain, the river takes a sudden direction towards them and leaves the plain to follow its broken course through the mountains. Here several hills, unconnected with any adjacent chain, rise out of the great plain, generally in conical shapes, and may be seen at a considerable distance. The R. having passed over a rapid, down which canoes are shot unloaded, slopes its course S. S. W. between hills over a few rapids to the head of a considerable fall and the portage Doré, 300 yards long.—Soon after, the river contracts to a narrow channel and falls in a cascade of about 50 ft., which is divided by two islands into small channels, that increase the rushing noise of the torrent as it foams with splendid effect over the rocks. The islands are covered with moss and the stinted fir tree, while the surrounding country is generally wooded with the tall red spruce, diversified by the smooth water-worn surface of the rocks in the vicinity of the fall, whose whiteness contrasts with the dark shade of the fir tree, giving an interesting effect to the scene.—A mile below Portage Doré is *Lake Kajoualwang*, which is 10½ m. long. The surrounding land is similar to that of Lake Edward. The hills do not rise to any considerable height and are timbered with spruce, fir, white birch and pine. The L. forms a large bay on the W., out of which runs the N. Bastonais, which penetrates the country for 60 miles and discharges itself into the St. Maurice. The ascent of the R. to Lake Kajoualwang, hitherto unexplored, is effected by the Indians in 8 days, and the descent in 5, there being only 5 portages.—

At the mouth of this R. very fine doré and pike are caught, with which the post at La Tuque is amply supplied.

BATISCAN, river, in the co. of Champlain, is formed by the junction of two branches, one descending from the N. E., in the co. of Quebec; the other from the N. W., in the co. of Portneuf, and falls into the St. Lawrence in the S. of Batiscan. The N. W. branch rises in Leech Pond, near the source of the Bastonais and about 11 m. from Little Wayagamacke L. This branch, near its source, is about 22 yards wide; its banks are low and composed principally of white sand, producing an abundance of huckleberries, and the prevalent timber is tamarack, fir, birch, and some pine. This stream flows with a gentle current through low swampy land to a portage about 1½ m. from its source, where the carrying place, about nine furlongs in length, leads over a rough tract of land rising from a wet tamarack swamp up a steep mountain, and then descending to another leech pond on a level with the swamp on the other side of the mountain. This pond is ½ m. long and less than 130 yds. wide. The rocks on the portage are granite and gneiss and the soil is generally sand or light loam, covered with a thin vegetable mould. The bottom of this small lake or pond is muddy and shallow. Between this L. and another is a portage 130 yds. wide. The features of the last-mentioned L. vary essentially from the other mud lake or pond, although so very near each other; its bottom is gravelly and its water clear, and its level higher; its shape is like that of a bird in its flight and the adjacent land assumes a bolder character, although not better adapted for agricultural purposes: the soil is sandy and covered with blueberries. The next carrying-place is 1000 yards and lies through tolerably good land bearing spruce, some black birch, cedar, fir and balsam. Another small lake is at the end of this portage, where the land again becomes wet and swampy, timbered with spruce and fir, and descends steeply to the border of the lake, round which it is generally low and produces spruce and fir. From this L. there is a portage of 290 yds., over an extensive swamp, to a lake which supplies the first waters of the N. E. branch of the Batiscan. This lake is about 1 m. long. The portage separates the two branches.—The progress of this branch to its junction with the N. E. branch, in the aug. to Grondines S., has not been explored.—The N. E. branch of the Batiscan rises in the last-mentioned L., at the head of which is a portage of 150 yds. to the borders of *Lake Edward*, into which a fine rapid stream, following the portage, falls with a cascade of 15 ft., offering a propitious site for a mill. *Lake Edward*, which derives its name from an Indian hunter of Batiscan, is 36 m. fr. the farthest extremity of Great Wayagamacke L., and 19 m. from that of the lesser lake of that name. It may be said to form two lakes, owing to a large island which extends nearly the whole length of it, and which in some places is about three leagues broad. The greater sheet of water is the N. W. passage. The S. E. is used by hunters coming from Batiscan. About one m. from the portage *Lake Edward* acquires greater dimensions, extending E. S. E.—The land, as far as *Dinner Point*, about 9 miles from the W. extremity of the L., rises gradually from the L. into gentle swells timbered with fir, spruce, white birch and pine, and some parts are considered susceptible of improvement. Farther N. E the land is more prominent and the shores in many places rocky and barren. The L. afterwards contracts to ¼ m. and the land becomes more mountainous and broken, rising in many places from an iron-bound shore into cliffs of granite; the timber on these mountains is fir, tamarack and small white birch. At the head of the lake, which is about nine miles from Dinner Point, a stream about 18 yards wide enters it, with a gentle current, through an alluvial soil extending to the foot of some high hills. This R. leads to a pretty lake surrounded by mountains of no favourable appearance for settlement. Beyond this L. is a portage of 500 yds. leading to another L., whose waters increase the N. E. branch of the Batiscan; the land round this L. is mountainous and rocky. The next portage is 400 yds., and passes over a mountain beyond which the N. E. branch appears an insignificant stream. The general course from the N. W. to the N. E. branch, up to the last place here described, is about E. N. E. 30 miles. The latter lies very nearly on a level with the former, and, running S. through unexplored lands, crosses the N. part of the S. of Perthuis and joins the N. W. branch in the augmentation to Grondines S.—These branches being united form the river Batiscan, which then takes a S. course and passes diagonally through the 2nd aug. to St. Anne S., and then, running through the N. W. angle of the 1st augmentation to that seignory, it enters the S. of Batiscan, where it falls into the St. Lawrence about 2 m. below the

v. of Batiscan.—The Batiscan is nearly of the same extent as the Jacques Cartier R., and the good lands on it extend at least 30 m. in a straight line from the St. Lawrence. The entrance of the Batiscan is obstructed by a sand bar, but, the water being deep, it is navigable for several miles, when the stream becomes impeded by rapids and falls. This river affords an abundant supply of the *petite morne*, a species of codfish, in catching which, and in salting it for market, the inhabitants are employed during the winter to the latter end of January. In the summer a great number of eels are caught.

Batiscan, Little, is a small river that discharges itself into the eastern bank of the river St. Maurice, about 2 m. below the Rat R. It communicates with the Batiscan River by 5 portages and 4 lakes, from which it derives its name. The first lake of magnitude is only about 1 league from the St. Maurice.

Batiscan, seignory, in the co. of Champlain, has the St. Lawrence in front, the S. of Champlain and its aug. on the S. W., and Ste. Marie with the aug. to Ste. Anne on the N. E.; its breadth is about 2 leagues and its depth 20; granted March 3d, 1639, to the Order of Jesuits, and is now reverted to the crown.—This S. comprises 3 parishes—St. Stanislas, St. François, and St. Genevieve; and its settlements occupy three principal concessions or ranges—one on the St. Lawrence, in front, and a double concession along each side of the R. Batiscan.—The number of conceded lands or farms is 113.—Bordering on the St. Lawrence the land is low, but it soon obtains a gradual rise for the distance of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues to the interior; it then becomes mountainous as it gains upon the N. W. ridge. The soil in the lower parts, like the adjacent seignories, is a light earth, rather sandy, covering a stratum of good clay; but, proceeding northward, the soil gets stronger and is enriched for a considerable space with fine black mould, affording many capital tracts for the growth of all kinds of grain. In the front the wood is nearly all cleared away and the land cultivated for 2 or 3 miles inward, and for rather more than 5 miles on both sides of the R. Batiscan, on which are many good settlements which appear very neat and well managed. The whole of this seignory has not been explored, but, as far as it has been visited, it is found to produce excellent timber of the best kinds.—La Petite Rivière Champlain, with some smaller streams, water the front, besides the Great Batiscan River, which, though rolling a much broader current, is so shallow as not to be accessible for boats higher than 6 or 7 m. from its mouth. Over this R. and the Champlain are ferries, where canoes and scows are always in readiness on either side for travellers, carriages, &c. In addition to the main road, that crosses the seignory, others ascend, for several miles, on each side of the Batiscan and communicate with the adjacent grants. About 6 miles up on the east side of this river is the foundery of the same name; it consists of a furnace or smelting-house, a casting-house, two forges, dwelling-houses and various other buildings. The manufactures once carried on here were similar to those of St. Maurice; the original proprietors being dead, the works have been stopped and the establishment is abandoned and in decay.

Statistical Table of the Seigniory of Batiscan.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Presbyteries.	Curates.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Shipbuilders.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Mixed Gr.	Live Stock. Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Stanislas de Batiscan	621	1	1	1	.	1	3	2	3	10	1	18	1	3120	7800	208	.	6716	780	780	178	178	534	1068	267
St. Genevieve	1344	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9008	13500	100	100	21900	3010	200	675	690	1590	3910	980
St. François	704	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6100	9100	.	.	8500	2000	.	280	297	690	1450	405
	2669	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	10	1	18	1	18228	30400	308	100	37316	5790	980	1133	1165	2814	6428	1652

Title.—Concession du 23me Mars, 1639, faite par Monsieur *de la Ferté*, pour la Compagnie, aux révérends pères Jésuites, du fief de *Batiscan*, joignant d'un côté un quart de lieue au delà de la rivière de *Batiscan* au Nord-est, et d'autre côté au Sud-ouest, un quart de lieue au delà de la rivière *Champlain* en la largeur, sur vingt lieues de profondeur. *Cahiers d'Intendance*, *No.* 2 à 9, *folio* 29.

Battures à la Carpe, *v.* L. St. Peter.

Battures aux Allouettes, *v.* Saguenay R.

Baudet, au, river, traverses, diagonally, the T. of Lancaster and enters the S. of New Longueuil at the S. W. corner of the concession, Côte St. An-

dre, and, cutting the division-line in several places, falls into L. St. Francis at Pointe au Baudet.

BAUDOUIN, Dame, fief, *v.* Tilly S.

BAY of GASPE (F.), *v.* Gaspé Bay.

BAYONNE, river, in the co. of Berthier, rises in several small streams in the extremity of the aug. to Berthier. After the union of these streams, a little beyond Castle Hill, the Bayonne enters the aug. to Lanoraye, and, taking a s. course, is augmented by other small streams near the church of St. Elizabeth, then turning E. it enters the S. of Berthier and receives a stream from above the church of St. Pierre; it is afterwards increased by the Bonaventure Creek that traverses the settlements of St. Esprit; the Bayonne then hastens to the St. Lawrence, with which it unites its waters near the village of Berthier opposite Isle Castor. This R. is deep and navigable for loaded boats for 4 or 5 m. from its mouth; higher up its navigation is prevented by rapids and falls. There are 2 falls of 16 ft. perpendicular. The great diversity of character in the lower one is remarkable: the rock over which the river falls is of hard gray limestone in deep horizontal layers, marked here and there with small seams of quartz; the bank, a little below the fall, is a perpendicular mass of blue and white marble, out of which runs a strong spring of most pungent acrid taste, with a strong bituminous smell, and immediately contiguous to this the bank is of common limestone, in shallow layers, with a dip of 65 degrees.

BEAN, a small river in the S. of Beauharnois.

BEAUCE, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Bellechasse, S. W. by part of the S. of Saint Giles, by the townships of Broughton, Tring and part of Shenley, to the S. E. boundary line of the S. of Aubert Gallion, thence along the S. E. boundary of the last-mentioned S. to the R. Chaudière; thence S. up the middle of the R. Chaudière, and through the middle of the L. Megantick, to the entrance of Arnold R.; thence up that R. to the S. boundary of the province: on the N. W. by the co. of Dorchester, and S. E. by the S. boundary of the province.—It comprises the seignories of Jolliet, Saint Etienne, Sainte Marie, Saint Joseph, Vandreuil, Aubert Gallion, Aubert de l'Isle, the townships of Frampton, Cranbourne, Watford, Jersey, Marlow, Rixborough, Spalding, Ditchfield and Woburn, and that part of Clinton, E. of Arnold R —This co. is 68 m. in length, and its average breadth is $21\frac{1}{2}$; but at its S. extremity it is 60. Its centre is in lat. 46° N., lon. 70° 35′ W.—This co., containing 1,987 sq. miles, is uneven and mountainous and abundantly watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Chaudière, du Loup and la Famine. This co. is intersected by numerous roads including the new Kennebec road, which presents a shorter and more direct communication from Quebec to Boston in the U. S. The co. of Beauce sends two members to the provincial assembly and the place of election is alternately at Ste. Marie and St. Joseph.

Statistics.

Population	10,665	Grist-mills	8	Potasheries	1
Churches, R. C.	5	Saw-mills	39	Medical men	2
Curates	5	Carding-mills	4	Shopkeepers	14
Presbyteries	5	Fulling-mills	2	Notaries	7
Schools	3	Tanneries	2	Taverns	11
Convents	1	Potteries	2	Artisans	99
Villages	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	56,430	Peas	22,361	Indian corn	2,010
Oats	38,000	Rye	510	Maple sugar	
Barley	23,500	Buck wheat	600		cwts. 1,933
Potatoes	111,300				

Live Stock.

Horses	3,225	Cows	5,662	Swine	5,972
Oxen	2,171	Sheep	19,808		

BEAUHARNOIS, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Laprairie, N. W. by the R. St. Lawrence, and S. and S. W. by the southern boundary of the province, and includes the Grande Isle and all the islands nearest to the co., which in whole or in part front it. It comprises the S. of Beauharnois and the townships of Hemmingford, Hinchinbrook and Godmanchester, and the tract of Indian lands to the west thereof, extending to the Indian village of Saint Regis, inclusively, on the S. boundary of the province.—The length of this co. is 55 m. and its breadth 22, and it contains 710 sq. miles. The centre is in lat. 45° 10′ N., lon. 74° 5′ W.—One-third of the population is native Canadians and two-thirds Scotch, Irish, Americans and Indians.—It contains several parishes and flourishing villages, of which the principal are Beauharnois, St. Regis and Dundee.—The principal rivers are the Chateauguay, which traverses the entire county, English River, Outardes, Norton Creek and Black River.—This triangular section of the province commands considerable local advantages, derived from its favourable climate and very extensive frontage on the St. Lawrence. The soil in general is excellent and the timber of superior quality. This co. sends two members to the pro-

vincial assembly, and the place of election is St. Clement.

Statistics.

Population	14,164	Grist-mills	8	Distilleries	4
Churches, Pro.	1	Saw-mills	17	Medical men	1
Churches, R. C.	4	Carding-mills	2	Notaries	2
Curates	3	Fulling-mills	2	Shopkeepers	11
Presbyteries	4	Tanneries	1	Taverns	10
Schools	2	Potasheries	14	Artisans	63
Villages	5	Pearlasheries	11		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	61,805	Buck wheat	5,400	Hay, tons	25,300
Oats	46,660	Indian corn	20,950		Cwt.
Barley	14,000	Mixed grain	5,374	Flax .	277
Peas	41,800	Potatoes	195,400	Butter .	5,080
Rye	11,550			Maple sugar	1,326

Live Stock.

Horses	2,076	Cows	5,678	Swine	6,838
Oxen	3,916	Sheep	17.599		

Beauharnois or Villechauve, seignory, in the co. of Beauharnois, extends along the St. Lawrence 6 l. by as many in depth (by title), and is bounded in the rear by the T. of Hemmingford, S. W. by Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook, and N. E. by the SS. Chateauguay and La Salle and the T. of Sherrington.—This tract was granted on the 12th of April, 1729, to Sieur Claude de Beauharnois, and is now the property of Edward Ellice, Esquire, M. P.—In this seigniory are the following interior divisions named Catherine's Town, Helen's Town, Mary's Town, Orme's Town, North and South George Towns, William's Town, James's Town, Russel Town and Edward's Town. There are three Catholic missions, viz., St. Clement, St. Timothée and St. Martin, not yet erected into parishes. The church in St. Clement's parish is an unseemly building, and will soon be replaced by a handsome structure, as measures to that effect are in active progress. At St. Timothée there is a neat small church with a spire; and that at St. Martin, when completed, will be large and handsome. On the R. Chateauguay, in the division of S. George-town, there is a presbyterian church.—There are 47 concessions in this S. and the superficies exceeds 254,016 arpents, of which 133 are in concession and 120,208 remain unconceded. The quality of the timber is generally excellent and the pine and oak, the latter particularly, have always been esteemed superior to almost any other growth in the province. —There are three schools on the foundation of the Royal Institution; one at Williamstown, one at North Georgetown and one at Ormstown: parts of the seigniory entirely British.—In the Canadian part there is no public school. Among the few Canadians who have any wish to give education to their children the practice prevails of taking a teacher into the house of one individual and collecting there the children of as many parents as are desirous of this benefit, each paying his quota of the expense. Of these private schools there are not more than four or five. Their benefit is very limited, and little else than the catechism is taught.—Besides the townships this S. contains la Grande Ile and other smaller isles, a village and two domains.—*La Grande Ile* is formed by the waters of the St. Lawrence and is 21 m. in circumference, and has been, in some degree, inhabited for more than twenty years.—*Beauharnois village*, in Ann's-town, is well situated on the E. side of the mouth of the R. St. Louis and on the bank of the St. Lawrence. It contains about 60 houses besides a manor-house, one-third built of stone and many two stories high, a grist and saw-mill and three taverns, and the steam-boat that plies from Lachine to the Cascades stops at this village, where it takes in its daily supply of wood.—At the mouth of the St. Louis is also the domain called St. Louis, and the other domain, named du Ruisseau, is in Helen's Town.—This S. contains three corn-mills, one at Annfield, one at Péche au Saumon, on the R. Chateauguay, and one at Norton Creek Bridge; one saw-mill on English River, and several considerable pot and pearlasheries exclusive of numerous kettles scattered through the woods.—Many of the cultivators having been bred to trades follow them or not as convenience or prospect of emolument prompts.—There are no fairs, but there is an annual ploughing-match in October.—The general state and condition of the cattle among the Canadian settlers in this S. cannot be praised, no care being taken by them for their improvement. The horned cattle are diminutive and ill-shaped, the sheep small and coarse wooled. The swine, their chief animal food, are of very inferior quality, long in the legs, coarse in the flesh and bad fatteners. The reverse of all this may in general be said of the cattle belonging to the English settlers, who pay particular attention to the different breeds and keep them in good order. The Canadian horse may be considered as the best bred and most thriving animal, but will be always subject to deterioration until the system of emasculation is generally practised. From the pains Mr. Brown, Mr. Ellice's agent, now bestows on this branch of rural

economy, and from the inclination evinced by the Canadians to imitate his laudable example, it is reasonable to expect that a very great improvement will soon take place in every kind of cattle.—The principal roads in the S. are as follow :—Along L. St. Louis; on both sides of the R. Chateauguay in progress of connexion through Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook, with those leading to the V. of Four Corners and Fort Covington in the U. S.; on both sides of English River; the road into the U. S. from La Prairie by St. Constant through Hemmingford; and the roads in front of each concession and their connecting branches.—The principal roads are generally kept in very good order. —There are no toll bridges; but three ferry boats are established on the Chateauguay, the property of individuals who take what toll they can get.—Several places in this S. are well adapted for the cultivation of hemp, particularly a considerable tract in the division of James' town, to the west of Blueberry-plain.—In agricultural operations both horses and oxen are used. The Canadian settlers usually plough with two yokes of oxen and one horse, but all other agricultural work is done with horses. The best farmers among the British settlers use the swing plough with one pair of horses, but the new settlers almost entirely use oxen. For other purposes horses and oxen are indiscriminately used as fancy or convenience directs.—The produce of hay is very uncertain. In 1828 it was five times the amount of any of the three preceding years.—The quantity of flax sown is generally very small; only $6\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of flax-seed are supposed to be sown annually.—The quantity of homespun manufactures may be estimated from the number of sheep:—4100 sheep, yielding, on an average, 2 lb. of wool each, and 1 lb. being required to make 1 ell of *etoffe du pays* (the common grey cloth) produce 8200 ells, $\frac{1}{4}$ of which is made into other woollen stuffs, which require not, on an average, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of wool per ell. —In this S. Americans sometimes contract for wood to make potash and afterwards quit the lands, which consequently become reduced in value.—In the front are a few swampy places covered with cedar and spruce firs, of no very great extent and generally between the banks of the Chateauguay and the St. Lawrence, a mean breadth of about 3 leagues. In the divisions of James Town and South George Town is a level space about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. by 2, called *Blueberry Plains*, an horizontal stratum of rock, of the quartz species, from the crevices of which spring immense quantities of the shrubs that bear the berries after which it is named.—The rivers Chateauguay and St. Louis run through the S. from S. W. to N. E. Out of the former many and not inconsiderable streams branch off to the interior, some of them crossing the Province line into the American territory; the principal are called the English River, Bean River, Rivière aux Outardes and Sturgeon River. By the Chateauguay, a fine river, navigable for boats and the usual river-craft, large quantities of the timber felled in Beauharnois and the adjacent townships of Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook are brought down into the St. Lawrence. There are roads leading along it from which others branch off to the U. S.—Previous to the commencement of hostilities with the U. S. the population was a mixture of Canadians and Americans, the latter amounting to about 200 families, who, on that event taking place, immediately withdrew into their own country.—Whether estimated by the mildness of the climate, the general goodness of the land, the variety of timber of every description, among which oak, elm, pine and beech are in great quantities, the advantage of water conveyance at all times, from the breaking up of the frost until the commencement of winter, or by its contiguity and easy access by main roads to the State of New York, this may be universally allowed to be a most valuable tract of land, affording as good a basis for improvement as perhaps any other in Lower Canada. This S. is unexceptionable in point of locality as well as for all agricultural purposes, abounding with many spots particularly congenial to the growth of hemp and flax. The relative position of this S. and the adjoining townships with the United States must ensure great advantages, especially as they lie contiguous to the line of communication to Montreal, with roads in many directions, numerous routes for an expeditious water conveyance and a fertile soil; these are solid reasons for conjecturing that this part of the district of Montreal will attract the attention of traders and cultivators, and vie, in a few years, with most others of the province in population and agriculture.—The following bays, points, &c. are in Beauharnois Channel, in front of the S.—viz. Domaine du Buisson, Pointe aux Erables, Rapide de Bouleau, Rapide Croche, Knight's Island, Les Faucilles (a rapid), Hungry Bay, and Cartier's Point.—Laurence Brown, Esq, to whom the author is indebted for valuable information, is the resident agent.

D

BEAUHARNOIS.

The Divisions, Concessions, number of Lands in Concession and their superficial extent, number of Proprietors and their national extraction, and the quality of the soil, in the Seigniory of Beauharnois, in March, 1828, were as follow :—

Township, or Division of the Seigniory and Concessions.	Number of Concessions.	Number of Lands in Concession.	Superficial extent in Concession.	Number of Proprietors, and their national extraction.						Quality of Soil, &c.
			Arpens.	Canadian.	English.	Scots.	Irish.	American.	Tot.	
ANN'S TOWN.										
Concessions of Lake St. Louis, Chateauguay R. and La Beauce	3	95	7993	128	.	2	.	.	130	The Concessions lying on the Lake St. Louis and River Chateauguay are occupied by good habitans, with comfortable houses. The land produces excellent wheat: that in the *Beauce*, though generally of a light soil, yields good crops, and seems very favourable for the cultivation of hops. The *Grand Marais* lands are excellent. The other Concessions being recently made show but little progress. The soil is various.
Grand Marais	1	24	1927	41	.	1	.	1	43	
* Côte St. George	1	11	3575	34	.	.	.	.	34	
* Côte St. Laurent	1	14	1418	12	.	2	.	.	14	
* River St. Louis	1	18	1810	23	.	.	2	.	25	
MARY'S TOWN.										
1st, 2d and 3d Concessions	3	56	6420	69	.	.	.	.	69	The front of the 1st Concession is stony, but gradually improves to the rear; and in the 2d, 3d, and 4th Concessions the soil is of the best quality. These lands are occupied by wealthy inhabitants, with good stone houses and substantial barns. The remainder is good land.
4th ditto	1	12	1150	12	.	.	.	.	12	
* 5th ditto	1	9	762	9	.	.	.	.	9	
* 6th ditto	1	22	2013	17	1	2	.	.	20	
HELEN'S TOWN.										
1st Concession	1	61	6241	83	.	.	.	.	83	The extremities of these Concessions are excellent; the middle is rather stony, but well adapted for sheep pasture and orchards. The 1st Concession is well built.
2d ditto	1	44	4365	82	.	.	.	.	82	
CATHERINE'S TOWN.										
1st Concession	1	24	2070	38	.	.	.	.	38	These lands are of superior quality and very productive. The *Grande Ile* is most valuable, for the country does not afford better land. The *Ile aux Chats* makes a beautiful farm.
Grande Ile	1	28	1700	36	.	.	.	.	36	
Ile aux Châts	1	1	180	.	.	.	.	1	1	
NORTH GEORGE TOWN.										
1st Concession	1	43	4762	27	1	25	.	2	55	The soil in this division is good throughout, and the part occupied by the Lowland Scotch is cultivated in a superior manner.
* Côte St. Laurent	1	9	890	7	.	2	.	.	9	
* River St. Louis	1	5	528	4	.	.	1	.	5	
ORM'S TOWN.										
1st Concession	1	48	5498	3	6	20	20	.	49	The 1st Concession is one of the most flourishing settlements in the province; and the lands being altogether of the best quality, and in the hands of respectable British farmers, are cultivated according to the most approved system of agriculture. In the 2d and 3d Concessions the soil is good.
* 2d ditto	1	48	4800	.	7	26	13	.	46	
* 3d ditto	1	48	4800	1	6	25	8	.	40	
WILLIAM'S TOWN.										
Front Concession	1	58	5296	71	.	.	.	.	71	This township contains every variety of soil: much of it is however of good quality, and no part of it unfit for agricultural purposes. The Concessions on the Beach Ridge and English River exhibit the greatest improvement as British settlements; those in the 1st Concession and on the River Chateauguay and Sturgeon River are the most flourishing Canadian settlements.
Sturgeon River Concession	1	25	1219	34	.	.	.	.	34	
1st Concession	1	33	3351	35	.	15	.	.	50	
2d ditto	1	33	3351	27	.	16	.	.	43	
3d ditto	1	33	3351	34	.	12	.	.	46	
Beach Ridge	1	42	4092	2	.	28	8	4	42	
* Bean River	1	83	7034	78	.	6	.	.	84	
Norton Creek	1	8	504	4	.	.	3	1	8	
English River	1	98	9361	41	4	40	25	1	111	
EDWARD'S TOWN.										
Norton Creek	1	66	6532	8	12	4	21	16	61	Much of the land in this division is of inferior quality; the best of it is well cultivated and improving rapidly.
English River	1	21	1941	2	2	13	1	1	19	
SOUTH GEORGE TOWN.										
1st Concession	1	46	4205	5	2	29	1	1	38	The soil in this division is of a middling quality, generally of a light clay or sandy. Settlement is advancing.
* English River	1	25	2300	3	1	10	9	.	23	
JAMES' TOWN.										
* 1st Concession	1	45	4172	.	2	22	19	.	43	Much like the former township, but with a greater proportion of good land.
* Forks of Outard River	1	16	1953	2	.	12	2	.	16	
RUSSELL TOWN.										
Black River	1	9	900	6	.	.	.	2	8	The lands on the Black River and Forks, formed by its confluence with the English River, are very rich and fertile: those in the rear are on a high stony ridge, but afford good pasturage for cattle. There are some considerable orchards. The small valleys or intervals produce abundance of hay.
Forks	1	3	304	.	.	.	.	1	1	
1st and 2d Concessions, and 1st, 2d, and 3d Sections	5	110	11000	.	.	10	.	100	110	
VILLAGE OF BEAUHARNOIS.	1	65	40	49	.	4	2	.	55	On the lake the soil is a strong clay; in the rear it is of a very productive nature.
	47	1462	133808	1027	44	326	135	131	1663	Proprietors.
				123	6	71	42		242	Non-resident.
				904	38	255	93	131	1421	Resident.

* New Concessions since the census of 1826.

Statistics of the entire Seigniory.

Population	7,105	Corn-mills .	3	Medical men	1
Churches .	3	Saw-mills .	5	Shopkeepers	8
Curates .	2	Pot and Pearl-		Taverns .	5
Presbyteries	2	asheries .	14	Artisans .	29
Village .	1	Just. of Peace	3	Boats .	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	37,800	Potatoes	110,000	Buck wheat	2,600
Oats .	29,100	Peas .	29,300	Indian corn	12,000
Barley .	9,900	Rye .	4,500		

A considerable quantity of maple sugar is made in this S.

Live Stock.

Horses .	1,185	Cows . .	2,862	Swine .	4,890
Oxen .	2,174	Sheep .	4,390		

Title.—Concession du 12me Avril, 1729, faite par sa Majesté au Sieur *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, et au Sieur *Claude de Beauharnois de Beaumont* son frere, de six lieues de front sur six lieues de profondeur, Nord-est et Sud-ouest; joignant la Seigneurie de *Chateauguay* le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, avec les isles et islets adjacentes.

Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre F. *folio* 129.

Beaujeu, *v.* La Colle, S.

Beaumont, Seignory and Augmentation, in the co. of Bellechasse, lies between Vincennes and La Durantaie and is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence, and in the rear by St. Gervais; its breadth is $\frac{3}{4}$ league, its depth $1\frac{1}{2}$.—Granted Nov. 3d, 1672, to Sieur des Islets de Beaumont; the augmentation, April 10th, 1713, to Sieur de Beaumont and is of the same dimensions as the original grant: they now belong to Féréol Roy, Esq. —The farms are 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth; and the lands conceded prior to 1759 were granted on the following terms: 20 sols per front arpent by 40 in depth, one sol for quit rent, one capon, the obligation of grinding corn at the Banal mill, and with a reservation of timber for the purpose of building churches, mills, &c.—The capon is supposed to have been never demanded.—A great many of these landholders neglected to take a legal contract of concession, thinking that the seignior's letter would be solely sufficient to secure them in quiet possession of their lands. Some unfortunately lost their letters and others lost the copies of their contracts (the minutes of which were burnt at Quebec.) After 1759, when their titles were required to be produced, those who were unable to do so were obliged to obtain new ones, when, instead of 20 sols being required for each front arpent, besides the sol for quit rent, 30 sols were imposed, and more frequently even 40. There are, in this parish, only 9 or 10 persons at most who pay one sol only by way of quit rent, without any other rent.—This tract presents, generally, rather a light and sandy soil and rises to a considerable elevation on the bank of the river, but preserves a tolerably level surface when compared with the adjacent grants. The greater part of the seigniory and a considerable portion of the augmentation are in a flourishing state of cultivation. Adjacent to the St. Lawrence there remains little timber, but, penetrating farther into the interior, much may be found of first rate quality. Several small streams water the S. very plentifully, and the augmentation is intersected by the rivers Boyer and du Sud. The church and parsonage-house are seated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, and a grist-mill is on the Riviere du Sud. The seigniory is crossed by several roads leading into the adjacent grants.—The *parish of St. Etienne de Beaumont* includes the first two ranges of Beaumont and Vincennes, part of Livaudiere, fief Mont-a-Peine and as far w. as the habitation of Jean Boilard.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Etienne de Beaumont.

Population	1069	Presbyteries	1	Corn-mills .	2
Churches .	1	Curates .	1	Saw-mills .	3

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	6,018	Barley .	100	Peas .	3,000
Oats .	5,000	Potatoes .	8,000	Hay	tons, 7,502

Live Stock.

Horses .	493	Cows .	905	Swine .	6,655
Oxen .	270	Sheep .	2,004		

The parish of St. Charles extends over the augmentation to Beaumont, and is included in the description of Livaudiere, S.

Title.—Concession faite au Sieur *Des islets de Beaumont*, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, de la quantité de terre qui se trouvera sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, entre le Sieur *Bissot*, et Mr. *de la Durantaie*, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur.

Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, *folio* 31.

Augmentation.—Concession du 10me Avril, 1713, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Michel Begon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Beaumont*, fils, d'un terrein non-concédé contenant une lieue et demie en profondeur, et sur le front et largeur de la Seigneurie *de Beaumont*, entre la Seigneurie *de la Durantaie* et celle des héritiers du Sieur *Bissot*.

Sur la carte cette Seigneurie est couchée a quatre lieux de profondeur, au lieu de trois lieux: l'autre lieu ayant été après accordée au Sieur *Jean*, dans le titre de *St. Gervais*.

Régistre d'Intendance, No. 6, *folio* 31.

Beauport, river, rises about 1 m. above Charlbourg v., in the S. of Notre Dame des Anges, and winding in an E. direction falls into the St. Lawrence near the S. W. boundary of the S. of Beauport. It turns the signorial mill, an oil-mill, and a grist-mill at its mouth.

Beauport, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, bounded N. E. by the Côte de Beaupré, S. W. by Notre Dame des Anges, in front by the St. Lawrence and in the rear by the township of Stoneham. It is one league broad by four leagues deep. It was granted, Dec. 31, 1635, to Robert Giffard, Sieur de Beauport; but by that concession its depth was limited to $1\frac{1}{2}$ league; on the 31st Mar. 1653, the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues were added: it is now the property of Narcisse Duchesnay, Esq. The original concessions in this seigniory were granted prior to 1759, and each farm, extending 3 arpents in front by 30, 40, or 50 in depth, pays a quit rent of 40 sols and one capon for each front arpent.—The surface of this S. embraces a variety similar to that of the neighbouring seigniories, being intersected by ridges of different heights; between the first rise of the ground and the beach of the St. Lawrence, is a level space ranging the whole breadth of the grant, occupied as meadows, pastures, or gardens; the soil is black mould intermixed with clay or marl: on this flat there are many large globular fragments of granite quite detached and lying loosely on the surface. Hence, penetrating farther to the interior, the soil varies considerably, almost as frequently as the inequalities of the land. On the front ridge, where the road passes, are flat ledges of rock, that in some places for a considerable extent are quite bare, and in others but very superficially covered with a layer of earth; more inward these rocks disappear and are succeeded by a dark mould, or a yellowish loam which continues to the skirts of the mountains.—In the front parts of the S. remains but little wood; in the interior, however, and on the heights, the timber is of the best quality, beech, birch, and maple.—This S. is watered N. E. by the River Montmorenci, over which is a convenient bridge a short distance above the falls, by the Petite Riviere de Beauport, and by many small streams falling into the St. Lawrence forming rivulets along the beach at low water: about two leagues from the front is situated Lake Beauport or Waterloo, and at a short distance farther on the River Jaune; some small mountain streams flow between the different ridges.—The cultivated land extends about six miles from the St. Lawrence and is, for the most part, in a state of excellent tillage, producing all kinds of grain abundantly, vegetables, &c. In various parts of the S. are quarries of stone, that furnish an excellent supply for the new buildings in the neighbourhood and in the city of Quebec; there are also in many places indications of veins of coal, but no attempt has yet been made to work them. A large quantity of maple sugar is made here, and indeed in all the adjoining seignories. On each side of the road along the St. Lawrence the houses in this S. are so thickly placed, that they seem to be the prolongation of one town; the farm-lands and garden-grounds in a most flourishing state; the orchards and occasional clumps of trees combine to render this road one of the most pleasant in the environs of Quebec. The roads communicating with the adjacent grants are enlivened by houses and gardens at short intervals from each other, throughout nearly their whole distance.—On the road leading to the capital, the populous *Village of Beauport* is situated on a gently rising ground; it contains from 60 to 70 houses, many of them built of stone and distinguished by great neatness in their exterior appearance: the church and parsonage-house are situated on the S. side of the road, the former much more observable for solidity than for beauty or embellishment: regularity and neatness are prevalent through the whole village. This village is the residence of many families of the first respectability besides tradesmen, artisans and farmers. On the declivity of the hill, W. of the church, stands a manor-house, an ancient irregular stone building, designed originally for defence as well as residence: chiefly remarkable for the extraordinary thickness and solidity of the walls. A little to the W. of this house, and on the bank of the River Beauport, are the distillery and mills erected about 40 years ago by the Hon. John Young at a very great expense; they are seated on the W. bank of the river, over which there is a bridge leading past them; the distillery belongs at present to Mr. Racy, and the mills to the heirs of the late T. M'Callum, Esq. The buildings and other appurtenances of the distillery form a hollow square exceeding 200 yards on each side: in the middle of this square are several large stone buildings, communicating with each other, containing a still-house, malt-house, granary, ma-

chinery, &c. of every description for carrying on the whole process of distillation and rectifying to a very large extent. The R. Beauport is navigable as high up as these premises for small decked vessels, which anchor along the wharf adjoining. The mill is both extensive and complete in a building three stories high; the water for working it is received from the Beauport into a large reservoir or dam above the road, whence it is conveyed to the mill by an aqueduct.—On an eminence to the north-eastward are two handsome stone dwelling-houses with gardens and summer-houses, surrounded by a wall; from their singularly beautiful situation, and the rich prospect they command over the basin of Quebec and surrounding distant objects, they obtain much notice: the Hon. H. W. Ryland is proprietor of both.—The Falls of the Montmorenci present the most majestic spectacle of the neighbourhood, and indeed one of the grandest in the province At the foot of the Falls is situated the large timber establishment, originally commenced and conducted by Messrs. Usborne, Paterson, and Co., and now the property of Peter Paterson, Esq. It consists of a large saw-mill working 33 saws, including several of a circular shape; also a store-house, dwelling-houses for workmen, a large and convenient wharf, and several booms for the reception of floating timber at high water. Ships anchor opposite to this establishment and are loaded with the assistance of scows and flat-bottomed river craft. The masts are generally floated along the sides of the ships. The handsome residence of the proprietor is seated on the summit of the hill W. of the Falls.—The late Hon. Juchereau Duchesnay, in 1821, commenced a settlement immediately in the rear of the lands previously conceded below Lake Beauport or Waterloo. All the proprietors in the new settlement formed by Mr. Duchesnay, with few exceptions, are English, Scotch, and Irish; some are proprietors and merchants, others merchants only, artificers and labourers; several of the latter are employed in the king's works.—The settlers on *Lake Beauport* who could handle the axe and were industrious had sufficient employment as labourers, and were paid by the acre at the rate of 10 dollars, if clearing for crops, and 5 dollars for branching, felling, and logging only; other settlers not possessed of capital and who could not handle the axe, resorted to Quebec for employment.—The quantity of land cleared in these new settlements is from 3 to 400 arpents: the expense of clearing 10 dollars each arpent, without the removal of stumps; there is no land, or lot of land, where the stumps have been removed by these settlers, an opinion being prevalent among them that such removals tend to impoverish the land; the stumps therefore are suffered to remain and decay naturally.—The first and principal settler on Lake Beauport is Mr. Shadgett, and the following statistical account of the settlement was drawn up in 1824.

Population	105
Land in cultivation	51 arpents.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		lbs.
Potatoes	1515	Cabbages	1500	Maple sugar	300
Turnips	100	Carrots	9		

—The Parish of *Notre Dame de Misericorde*, or *Beauport*, extends, by *l'Arret de Conseil Superieur du 23 Janv.*, 1722, one league on the St. Lawrence and thence ½ league into the S. of Notre Dame des Anges, along the bay of the R. St. Charles, extending in depth to Bourg Royale.

Statistics of the Parish of Beauport.

Population	1888	Fulling-mills	1	Rope-walks	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	Justice of Peace	1
Presbyteries	1	Oil-mills	1	Medical men	1
Curates	1	Breweries	1	Shopkeepers	2
Schools	1	Distilleries	1	Taverns	7
Villages	1	Ship-yards	1	Artisans	26
Corn-mills	3	Ship-timber establishment	1	River-crafts	1
Carding-mills	1			Keel-boats	6

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	12,200	Potatoes	75,400	Buckwheat	100
Oats	37,620	Peas	5,200	Indian corn	680
Barley	3,200	Rye	1,000	Hay	tons 2,761

Live Stock.

Horses	754	Cows	1508	Swine	1050
Oxen	701	Sheep	4520		

Title.—"Concession du 31me Décembre, 1635, faite par la Compagnie à *Robert Giffard*, Sieur de *Beauport*, de la Seigneurie de *Beauport*, contenant une lieue de terre, à prendre le long de la côté du fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur dans les terres, à l'endroit où la rivière appelée *Notre Dame de Beauport* entre dans le dit fleuve, icelle rivière comprise. De plus, prolongement du 31me Mars, 1653, par Mr. *Lauzon*, Gouverneur, de deux lieues et demie de profondeur, laquelle, avec la concession ci-dessus, forme une lieue de front sur quatre de profondeur."—*Le Registre des Foi et Hommages*, No. 16, *folio* 78, 3me *Fev.* 1781, dit que la Seigneurie de *Beauport* s'étend en front depuis la rivière de *Notre Dame* jusqu'au Sault de *Montmorency*.—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, *folio* 655.

BEAUREGARD, isles, lie in the St. Lawrence, opposite to the upper part of the S. of Vercheres

and fiefs St. Blain and Guillodiere. Although not of great magnitude, these isles are useful to the neighbouring seigniories for the purpose of grazing cattle and the soil is good. They lie immediately above the Isles Bouchard.

Title.—"Concedées le 17me Aoust, 1674, par le *Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *de Beauregard*, dont l'une est audevant du bout de la Seigneurie du Sieur *de Verchéres*, en montant, et les deux autres étant sur la ligne qui regarde les isles appartenantes au Sieur *de Grandmaison.*"—*Régistre d'Intendance, Let.* B. *folio* 1.

Beaurivage (F.), *v.* St. Giles S.

Beaurivage, river, traverses the S. of St. Giles diagonally and near its N. angle leaves that S. and enters Lauzon, where it receives the Ruisseau Gosselin and the Rivière Rouge, and, meandering in its approach to the church of St. Anne, passes afterwards through unconceded lands and falls into the Chaudiere at the E. extremity of fief St. Denis. This river is in no place navigable; its fall is very considerable and its current, in spring and autumn, very powerful. In the heat of summer the waters are very low and sometimes insufficient to drive a grist-mill of one pair of stones: in the upper part of St. Giles S. the bed of the river is principally solid rock.

Beaver Brook, runs into the R. Assomequagan.

Becancour, a large river, winding beautifully in a very devious course, rises in the townships of Broughton and Leeds, whence it branches into those of Inverness, Halifax, and Ireland, where many minor streams flowing from numerous small lakes fall into it. After traversing the townships of Nelson and Somerset and the fronts of Stanfold and Bulstrode, in an easterly direction, for about 46 miles, it alters its course to north-west, running about 21 miles more between Aston and Maddington and through the seigniory of Becancour, where it discharges itself into the St. Lawrence. The banks towards its source are high, steep and frequently rocky, but decrease in elevation as the R. descends. The current being embarrassed by falls, rapids and shoals, is navigable only at places for canoes and boats. In the broader parts are some small islands covered with fine trees, which, viewed from the banks, display the varied hues of their foliage with pleasing effect. Within the limits of Becancour seigniory are two mills on this river. *Isle Dorval,* a small low island, covered with underwood, divides the mouth of the Becancour into two channels. The valley which this river waters consists generally of cultivable lands, and in many places the soil is of the first quality. The scenery on the banks of the Becancour is much admired, and near the great falls in the front of Blandford T. the river is remarkably picturesque. The fall is about 24 ft., or, comprising the cascades above, about 60 ft., and near it is a superb situation for a mill. In this river are the maskinongé, the doré and other excellent fish.

Becancour, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded, S. W. by Godefroi, N. E. by fief Dutord and by the townships of Aston and Maddington in the rear. $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 2 in depth. Granted April 16, 1647, to Sieur de Becancour, and now the property of the heirs of the late Lieut. Col. Bruere, Etienne Le Blanc, Esq. and Ezekiel Hart, Esq. The lands, conceded prior to 1759, pay a quit-rent of one livre and a capon for one arpent in front by 30 in depth, subject to the obligation of grinding corn at the seignorial mill, the right of pre-emption, *droit de retrait,* and a reservation as to timber. Three-fourths of the property belonging to Mr. Le Blanc, being conceded prior to 1759, are, consequently, held under these conditions. Much higher terms are now demanded for the unconceded lands.—Towards the St. Lawrence the S. is flat and of an excellent and exuberant soil, producing good hemp and flax.—The timber is not much entitled to notice, the lowlands affording none but of the most inferior sorts, and the higher situations only beech, maple, birch and a little pine.—Three-fourths of the S. are in cultivation, and several of the farms exhibit a high state of improvement; the best are on the St Lawrence, and on each side of the rivers Becancour and Blanche. Besides these rivers, this S. is watered by the Godefroi, Lake St. Paul and Lac aux Outardes.—The main road along the St. Lawrence crosses the R. Becancour just above Isle Dorval, and two others lead up the river, one on each side. The want of proper roads has, for many years, been a great impediment to the comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants, and has materially retarded the formation of new settlements. This inconvenience has lately been in some degree obviated, and, by an act of the provincial legislature, the sum of £500 has been granted for the improvement of the road from Gentilly to Becancour.—From the front of the S to Three Rivers is a ferry over the St.

Lawrence.—Just above Isle Dorval and on the W. side of the R. Becancour was the hemp-mill, &c. established by government and placed under the late Mr. Campbell. The church, parsonage and a few houses surrrounding it, are situated on the E. bank of the Becancour: a short distance from which is a village of the Abenaqui Indians, consisting of a few ill-built wooden houses, or, more correctly speaking, hovels; the manners and occupations of these people are precisely similar to those of the village in St. François.—The parish of *la Nativité de la Ste. Vierge et de St. Pierre*, or Becancour parish, by virtue of a decree of the council of state, March 3, 1722, which confirmed the regulation of Sept 20, 1721, comprehends all the frontage on the St. Lawrence, extending from fief Cournoyer to fief Godefroi, including fief Dutord and all the S. of Becancour.—The following statistical account includes the whole parish, viz. the fief Dutord as well as the S. of Becancour.

Statistics.

Population	2752	Presbyteries	1	Taverns	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	15
Curates	1	Shopkeepers	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	17,600	Potatoes	15,000	Rye	300
Oats	9,909	Peas	4,800	Indian corn	100
Barley	300				

Live Stock.

Horses	960	Cows	1420	Swine	2005
Oxen	850	Sheep	4900		

Title.—" Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur *de Bécancour*, située au Sud du fleuve *St. Laurent*, contenant deux lieues et un quart de front sur pareille profondeur; tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief *Dutort* et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief *Godefroi;* par devant le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et par derrière les terres non concédées; avec les isles, islets et battures qui se trouvent tant dans la rivière de *Bécancour* que dans une autre rivière appelée la rivière *St. Paul* qui se décharge dans le dit fleuve."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 414.

BELAIR (S.), *v.* Les Ecureuils, S.

BELLECHASSE, county, bounded N. E. by the co. of l'Islet; S. W. by the N. E. boundary lines of the SS. of Lauzon and Jolliet and of Frampton, Cranbourne and Watford, and thence by a line prolonged S. E. to the S. boundary of the province; N. W. by the R. St. Lawrence, and it includes all the islands in that river nearest to the co. and in the whole or in part fronting it; and on the S. E. by the S. boundary of the province. It comprises the seigniories of Berthier, St. Vallier, St. Michel, Beaumont and its augmentation, la Durantaie and its augmentation, la Martiniere, Montapeine, Vincennes, St. Gervais and Livaudiere, and the townships of Buckland and Standon.—The centre of the co. is in lat. 46° 27′ N. lon. 70° 25′ W. and it contains 581 sq. m. and seven parishes. Its extreme breadth on the St. Lawrence is 19 m, its average breadth 17 m., and its average depth 35 m.—This co. sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are St. Vallier and St. Gervais.—The surface is uneven and in many places, particularly in the rear, mountainous; the soil nevertheless is susceptible of cultivation and produces abundance of good timber.—It is watered by the rivers du Sud, Boyer, Bellechasse, and their several branches, besides numerous other streams that fall into the St. Lawrence. In the front of the co. is a chain of flourishing and interesting settlements. The population consists entirely of French Canadians.

Statistics.

Population	14,965	Grist mills	7	Shopkeepers	23
Churches, R. C.	8	Saw mills	30	Taverns	21
Curates	7	Carding mills	2	Artisans	130
Presbyteries	8	Fulling mills	3	River-craft	2
Convents	1	Tanneries	3	Tonnage	36
Schools	4	Medical men	3	Keel-boats	7
Villages	2	Notaries	9		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	100,843	Indian corn	910	Hay	tons, 46,508
Oats	82,300	Mixed grain	3,105		Cwts.
Barley	11,720	Peas	17,530	Flax	391
Rye	2,585	Potatoes	235,534	Butter	4,787
Buckwheat	2,500			Maple sugar	568

Live Stock.

Horses	5,394	Cows	8,552	Swine	17,354
Oxen	4,202	Sheep	41,786		

Domestic Manufactures.

	Ells.		Ells.		Ells
Etoffe du pays	50,150	Flannel, &c.	40,000	Linen	36,060
				Looms	601

BELLECHASSE, river, rises in the S. of St. Michel, in the co. of Bellechasse, and, traversing the adjoining S. of St. Vallier to its N. E. corner, falls into the St. Lawrence.

BELLE FLEUR, river, falls into the Saguenay below Ha Ha bay and is 66 ft. wide. At its mouth is a valley of very good, cultivable ground,

containing 15 or 16 acres, behind which are rocks that rise in gradations.

Belleisle, river, rises in the S. of Deschambault, and, running S., cuts off the S. E. angle of the S. of La Chevrotiere, and runs into the N. side of the St. Lawrence.—*v.* Deschambault, S.

Belle Riviere, called by the Indians *Kushpahigan*, "a place which is ascended," runs into the S. E. side of lake St. John. At its mouth, called *Kouispigan*, the land on both sides forms a sheet of fine bright sand, but it improves gradually and rapidly as the R. is ascended. For 2 miles from its mouth the soil on both sides is an alluvial flat, extending some distance from the banks to a rising ground which keeps a parallel direction with the river; the soil on this flat is clayey, occasionally exhibiting a surface of rich loam, or vegetable mould, and produces elm, ash, fir, black and yellow birch, alders, spruce, and pine. From the 2nd to the end of the 6th mile, up the stream, the R. is deep and rapid, the banks occasionally bold, the land in many places excellent, and the timber is elm, spruce, black, white, and yellow birch, ash, poplar, pine, and balsam with some cedar and alder. The R. then, at the lower landing of a portage, is contracted to about 10 yards; the rushing waters precipitating over rocks, the wildness of the surrounding scenery and the cliffs, 75 ft. in height, impending over the basin and river, form a very interesting and picturesque cascade with a good site for a mill. Here the portage is upon the N. bank and is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, leading over a very high hill, where the land is again level to the upper landing at the head of another fall of about 20 ft. high, making the difference of elevation altogether between 50 and 60 ft. Here the land is of good quality, composed of a dark argillaceous loam beneath a rich vegetable mould; the varieties of timber are red spruce, ash, balsam, black and white birch, cedar, elm, red and white pine. This description of land forms the leading feature of the country along the banks of the Belle Riv. to the R. des Aulnais, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. above the portage; the general course of the R. is S. E. Here the Belle Rivière forms a large basin, in the centre of which is an island of excellent land. The river enters this basin at the S. E. end, with a cascade of 10 feet, falling through a narrow contraction not exceeding 2 or 3 yards at most. On the N. E. side of the basin the R. des Aulnais enters with a gentle current. For about 3 m. higher up the Belle Rivière the land is more broken and hilly, rising in some places nearly 100 feet above the bed of the river, whose general course is from the basin about S. S. W., and is not less than 30 yards wide. In the vicinity of the small streams, that flow into the main river, are some valuable beds of blue soft marl and frequently much clay forming the sides or slopes of the hills. The timber on their banks is ash, elm, fir, and balsam, and, for a few miles in the interior, spruce, pine, balsam, and birch, and the land is of arable quality.—This R. is navigable for large batteaux for many leagues, and further on for bark canoes.

Bellevue, fief, lies between the S.S. of Vercheres and Contrecœur in the co. of Vercheres. It is bounded by Cournoyer in the rear, and contains $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front, by one l. in depth. Granted 3d Nov. 1672, to Sieur de Vitré, and now belongs to —— Chicoine, esq. All this slip is under good cultivation but is not watered by river or stream.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon* Intendant, au Sieur *de Vitré*, d'une demi lieue de front, sur une lieu de profondeur, à prendre depuis les terres *de Contrecœur*, en remontant vers les terres non concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 31.

Belœil, river, rises near the rear-line of the S. of Belœil, and, taking a N. E. course, is joined by a small stream from the N. W., running nearly parallel. It falls into the Richelieu opposite Isles au Cerf. It works a grist and saw-mill.

Belœil, seignory, on the N. W. of the river Richelieu, in the co. of Vercheres; is bounded W. by the S. of Chambly, E. by that of Cournoyer, S. by the R. St. Lawrence and N. by lands stretching to the rear of the S. of Cap St. Michel and the adjoining small fiefs, and which form an augmentation to Belœil.—2 l. in front by $1\frac{1}{2}$ deep, and the augmentation is nearly of the same superficies.—The principal grant was made, January 18, 1694, to Sieur Joseph Hertel and the accessory one, March 24, 1731, to Sieur de Longueuil. The Baroness de Longueuil is now proprietor of both. —The soil along the Richelieu is light, but in some places it is as rich as any in the district of Montreal. The uncleared parts afford some beech, maple and birch timber but more of spruce, fir, cedar and inferior sorts. The N. E. part is well watered by the little R. Belœil, along the banks

of which is a range of excellent concessions; some smaller streams traverse the lower part and likewise fall into the Richelieu. Various good roads lead through the S. and the main road follows the course of the R. Richelieu. The houses of the settlers, many extremely well built, are dispersed through the different concessions; here and there a few together, but no village. The church and parsonage-house are near the Richelieu.—A few arpents, fit for cultivation, in the P. of St. Anne, are reserved in wood, which is becoming scarce.—That part of the augmentation that lies at the rear of the S. of Varennes is settled, but the parts abutting on the rear of la Trinité and St. Michel are still covered with wood.—In this S. are 260 families. The most flourishing settlements are in the first three ranges on the R. Richelieu.

Statistics.

Population	1,788	Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R.C.	1	Corn-mills	2	Taverns	1
Curates	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	12

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	31,200	Indian corn	230	Mixed grain	3,000
Oats	20,800	Peas	15,600	Maple sugar,	
Barley	15,600	Potatoes	46,000		cwts. 36
Rye	2,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	805	Cows	1,610	Swine	1,050
Oxen	690	Sheep	4,600		

Title.—"Concession du 18me Janvier, 1694, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Joseph Hertel*, de deux lieues de terre de front, avec une lieue et demie de terre de profondeur, à prendre du côté du Nord-ouest de la rivière *Richelieu*, à la Seigneurie de *Chambly*, en descendant icelle rivière, vers les terres non concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 16.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 24me Mars, 1713, faite par *Phil. de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *François de Beauharnois*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Longueuil*, le long de la rivière de *Richelieu*, d'une lieue de terre de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, en lieu non-concédé, à prendre depuis la Seigneurie de *Bélœil*, qu'il possède, en tirant du côté du Sud-ouest, derrière la Seigneurie de *Chambly* pour le front, et pour la profondeur dans les terres en allant au Nord-ouest."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 6, *folio* 3.

BELSIAMITE, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into the gulf of St. Lawrence, a little above Bustard Bay.

BENOIT, lake, lies near the R. Saguenay, from which it is approached by the portage of Pelletier bay. It is of considerable extent, of very irregular shape and is surrounded by mountains of no great height.

BERGERONNES, les, two rivers in the co. of Saguenay, emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence, a few leagues below the estuary of the R. Saguenay. One of these rivers has been ascended 1½ league, and nothing worthy of remark was discovered except some prairies, which are supposed to produce annually from 7 to 8000 bundles of hay. The land susceptible of cultivation on the banks of this river may extend from 4 to 10 arpents from the water, and is bounded by rocky mountains, whose only ornament is moss and a few tufts of juniper. The shore of the St. Lawrence and the interior from the point "Des Grandes Bergeronnes," as far as that of "Bon Désir," 3 leagues below it, have been explored. The shore, which is at most 100 feet high, on account of its gradual ascent, offers a rich vegetative border.

BERISFORD, a projected township in the rear of Abercromby, in the co. of Terrebonne.

BERTHIER, county, in the district of Montreal, bounded N. E. by the co. of St. Maurice, S. W. by the co. of Lachenaie, N. W. by the northern boundary of the province, and S. E. by the river St. Lawrence; it includes all the islands in the St. Lawrence, nearest to the co., and in whole or in part fronting it. It comprises the SS. of Berthier and its augmentation, Du Sablé or York, part of Masquinongé, Fief Chicot, the SS. of Lanoraye, Dautray, Lavaltrie and their augmentations, Daillebout, De Ramsay, the T. of Brandon, part of the S. of Lanaudière, the T. of Kildare and the islands of St. Ignace and Dupas.—This co. is 24 m. broad and its depth to the N. W. boundary of the province 240 m., containing 5,760 sq. m., of which 624 m. are in settlements bordering on the St. Lawrence and in the adjacent unconceded lands.—The S. extremity of the co. is in lat. 46° 2 N., lon. 73° 12′ W.—This co. sends 2 members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at the V. of Berthier. It contains 7 parishes, besides parts of 2 others. The face of the county, for 15 m. from the St. Lawrence, is generally low and level; it then assumes a bolder aspect and becomes uneven, and, in the vicinity of lake Maskinongé and the rear of the T. of Kildare, it is mountainous, the land, nevertheless, being more or less susceptible of cultivation as far as the exploring surveys have extended, beyond which little is known of the country; its general character, however, has been ascertained to be mountainous, traversed by various rivers and streams, and watered by several lakes. The surveyed and

settled parts of this co. are abundantly watered by the rivers Chicot, Bayonne, Great and Little Chaloupe, St. Charles, Brook River, St. Joseph, St. John, L'Assomption, part of the R. Maskinongé and the L. of that name. The Bayonne and the Chaloupe spread into several branches and the R. L'Assomption, by far the largest, winds and traverses the co. in a S. direction. Along the sides of these rivers are flourishing settlements and good roads.—This co. includes several islands in the St. Lawrence, particularly those that lie contiguous to the S. of Berthier.—To those who are desirous of making new settlements this co. presents numerous advantages, arising from the quality of its soil, population, agriculture, and local situation.

Statistics.

Population	17,695	Corn-mills	6	Medical men	2
Parishes	7	Saw-mills	6	Notaries	9
Churches, R. C.	7	Carding-mills	2	Shopkeepers	25
Curates	6	Fulling-mills	2	Taverns	22
Presbyteries	6	Tanneries	1	Artisans	158
Convents	1	Hat manuf.	1	River craft	2
Schools	7	Potteries	1	Tonnage	36
Villages	4	Potasheries	5	Keel boats	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	117,636	Buck wheat	2,500	Hay, tons,	64,111
Oats	159,632	Indian corn	3,296		Cwts.
Barley	14,981	Mixed grain	4,085	Flax	569
Rye	5,375	Potatoes	470,913	Butter	4,302
Peas	38,959			Mapl. sug.	1,063

Live Stock.

Horses	7,022	Cows	10,756	Swine	9,236
Oxen	5,172	Sheep	38,068		

BERTHIER, river, is about 16m. from the R. Maskinongé; it is not navigable for any distance although there is a considerable body of water.

BERTHIER, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, has the river St. Lawrence in front, St. Vallier S. W., St. Thomas N. E., and the Rivière du Sud in the rear. It is 2 leagues in front by as much in depth. Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur Berthier; it is now the property of the ladies of the General Hospital at Quebec and is held under a lease for 29 years by Claude Denechaud, esq., of which 13 years are unexpired. He pays an annual rent of 60*l.* and 45 bushels of wheat. This gentleman holds half the domain by purchase and the other half belongs to Mrs. Ruelle. This seigniory is bounded on the map according to a private survey. Its irregularity arises from a cession made by the proprietor, Jan. 22, 1728, to the seignior of Rivière du Sud.—A light sandy earth, varied with yellowish loam, is the prevalent kind of soil and is highly productive of grain of all kinds; the largest proportion is under culture and an improved system of husbandry. Many of the farms are in a flourishing condition, of which those on the Rivière du Sud and the bank of the St. Lawrence are perhaps the best and most conspicuous. Along the front the ground is rather low, but it gradually rises to a small ridge about a mile from the shore, from the summit of which a very interesting prospect unfolds itself; the R. St. Lawrence, between 11 and 12 m. across, is beautifully varied by groups of islands, lying off the W. end of Crane Island; the E. end of the island of Orleans, with all its rich diversity of scenery, and the lofty mountains rising behind Cape Tourmente complete the distant view; the descent from the crest of the ridge down to the shore is a continuation of well cultivated fields, enriched with almost every object that can make a landscape perfect; these, with the addition of the church, and a small cluster of houses charmingly seated, almost close to the water, on the edge of a little cove called Le Trou de Berthier, when viewed from the main road, are well calculated to give a stranger an exalted idea of the picturesque beauty of the country. Another chain of heights, somewhat more elevated, rises between it and the rivière du Sud, on which there is some fine timber; in other parts of the S. wood is not abundant. The rivers du Sud, à la Caille and Belle Chasse provide an ample and complete irrigation for every part. Near the Rivière du Sud stands the church of St. François and, at a short distance from it, a grist-mill worked by a little rivulet flowing into the river. Numerous good roads intersect every part of the S.; the main or post-road is on the bank of the St. Lawrence.—The rivers afford salmon, eels, white fish, &c. The horses are, generally, of the Norman breed.

The *parish* of *St. François* is bounded N. by the first concession of Berthier, S. by the rear-line of the seigniory, E. by St. Pierre, and W. by the division-line of St. Vallier. It consists of 3 concessions, each of 42 or 60 arpents in depth. The farms are 3 arpents each in breadth, and extend in depth to the rear-line of the concessions. The land consists of a good, black, strong soil on a blue clay. The timber is not remarkable, and is a

mixture of pine, spruce, maple, birch, &c. This parish is watered by the river *du Sud* and by the *Jyason* which turn 4 mills, viz., one for grinding corn, one for sawing, one for fulling, and the 4th for carding.—On the N. side of the main road are the church, presbytery and a most convenient house called a convent or, more properly, a nunnery or school for the education of girls. All the establishments of this kind are superintended by two or three nuns from the congregation of Quebec.—This parish produces a considerable number of live stock and one half of the sheep and young stock are sent for sale to the Quebec market. Among the inhabitants enjoying ease and comfort in this parish may be particularly mentioned Mr. Fraser, lieut.-colonel of militia, whose residence is on the S. side of the R. du Sud and opposite to a handsome bridge; his extensive farm buildings sufficiently denote the productiveness of his farm and his comparatively numerous stock of cattle, which consists of 9 horses, 28 cows, 6 oxen, 60 sheep, &c. &c.—The most flourishing concessions are on the N. side of the du Sud, that on the S. side, extending to the mountains, is still covered with wood. The curé of this parish serves also the parish of Berthier, between which and St. François there is a good road of communication.

Statistics of the Parishes of Berthier and St. François.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Blacksmiths.	Wheelwrights.	Sawyers.	Shopkeepers.	Masons.	Shoemakers.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Hay, tons.	Live Stock. Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Berthier	786	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7280	2600	260	3040	260	100	18000	390	290	780	1690	100
St. François	850	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	12400	7200	2800	1200	5200	300	12250	150	600	1150	3500	900

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Berthier*, de deux lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis l'ance de *Bellechasse* incluse, tirant vers la rivière du Sud, icelle non comprise.

"Cette Seigneurie est bornée sur la carte suivant un arpentage particulier. L'irregularité de ce terrein provient d'une cession que firent les propriétaires de cette Seigneurie à ceux de la rivière du Sud, par une transaction du 22me Janvier, 1728."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 7.

BERTHIER, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, with its fiefs and augmentations, is bounded S. W. by the S. of Dautré and augmentation, N. E. by those of Dusablé or New York and Maskinongé, in the rear by the T. of Brandon and in front by the St. Lawrence. Granted 27th April, 1674, to M. Berthier; the augmentation granted 31st Dec., 1732, to Sieur Pierre L'Etage. This property is now $2\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in depth, containing 13 superficial leagues, and the only part not belonging to the Hon. James Cuthbert, a gentleman remarkable for his urbanity of manners and hospitality to strangers, is a fief comprising one half of Isle Dupas and about 2 l. in length. The majority of the concessions were granted prior to 1759, each measuring 3 arpents by 40, 30, 20, &c., according to local circumstances, and on the conditions usual at the time.—This S. contains two parishes and the half of a third, 16 ranges of concessions and an island inhabited. There are 714 lands granted; and the most populous concessions are those on the rivers Bayonne, St. Esprit, and St. Cuthbert. Three-fourths of the S. are under culture and one-fourth in wood: in the first 4 leagues of its depth the surface is level and, in the rear, precipitous and rocky. L'Isle Dupas, an *arriere fief*, lies in this S. There are also two other fiefs included within the lateral lines of the seigniory: the fief Chicot on the N. E. side of the S., and the fief Dorvilliers on the S. W. side.—Iron ore, both mountain and bog, of excellent quality, and free-stone are found in this S., and an extensive bed of pure yellow ochre has lately been discovered by Mr. Cuthbert, which, being calcined or heated, assumes a beautifully red colour; the vein, from 12 to 14 inches deep, of a tenacious quality, lies about 6 inches under a surface of vegetable earth. On the best cultivated ranges the wood is nearly all cleared away; but on the others, and in the back districts, there still remains abundance of *bois de chauffage* or fuel with some little maple, beech, cedar, hemlock, butternut, pine, larch, elm, and birch. The soil in general is good, except towards the rear, where it is rocky and sterile; in

the concession called St. Cuthbert it is a fine vegetable earth, several inches deep, on a subsoil of strong clay; in that of St. Esprit a strong deep loam; in St. Pierre a rich light earth; in St. Catherine a small part is a good loam, and the rest of somewhat inferior quality; in St. Jean there is a mixed soil equal in fertility to either of the others.—In front of the St. Lawrence the land is low, especially towards the N. E. boundary, but the arable is very productive, and the remainder is a succession of very fine meadows. The other parts of the S. are but indifferent in quality, and some of it about the back boundary even barren and unfit for tillage.—Most of the concessions are farmed in a very good style; but those where the greatest improvement is visible are St. Cuthbert, St. Esprit and St. Pierre, where industry and careful arrangement have produced ease and even affluence.—Wheat is the chief production of these lands, which are fit, generally speaking, for every species of culture and produce annually about 100,000 bushels of grain. The important articles hemp (which grows spontaneously near every ruin) and flax, might be raised in almost any quantities, if the farmers would adopt a different method of cultivation. The rivers Chicot, La Chaloupe, Bayonne and the Bonaventure Creek afford a convenient and equal irrigation. About 5 miles from the v. of Berthier, on the S. W. bank of the Bayonne, is a very copious salt spring, strongly impregnated with inflammable gas, from which the inhabitants, when Admirals Walker and Phipps respectively blocked up the St. Lawrence, made a considerable quantity of salt, and they now make use of the water to knead their bread. The water is always cold as ice, and is found efficacious in sprains and white swellings.—Upwards of 1000 able-bodied men are furnished for the militia.—The main road by the St. Lawrence, and the different roads through the concessions, are maintained in excellent repair. The winter traverse between Berthier and Sorel is on the ice, winding among the islands; it is computed to be about 5 miles and very secure.—The bridges across the rivers are free of toll.—The domain of Berthier, on the S. W. side of the river Bayonne, contains 335 arpents, approaching in goodness to the best of the district. In front of the S. several fine islands form the S. boundary of the Chenail du Nord; they are named Isles Randin, Dupas, Castor, &c.—In this S. is a school for girls, well attended, under the direction of the sisters of the congregation; and there are also 4 private schools for boys.—There are 3 villages built, generally of wood, Berthier, St. Cuthbert, and Pierreville.—The *village* of *Berthier* is pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Chenail du Nord, and forms one principal street, consisting of 125 houses placed, sometimes at long intervals, on the side of the main road to Quebec: many of them are extremely well-built and handsome. There are, exclusive of dwellings, a great many granaries and storehouses for general merchandise, it being a place of some trade, whence British manufactured goods are dispersed over the neighbouring populous seigniories, and whence also large quantities of grain are annually exported.—The population is 850.—The church that claims notice not only as being a handsome structure, but for the elegance of its interior decoration, is situated at a small distance behind the main street. This village being about mid-way between Montreal and Three Rivers, in the direct route of the public stage-coaches that have been established upon the plan of those in England between the former place and Quebec, and being also the principal intermediate post-office station, is a place of great resort and considerable traffic. At the inns travellers will always find good accommodation. On passing through the Chenail du Nord, the village with its gardens, orchards, meadows and surrounding cultivated fields, form together an agreeable and pleasing assemblage of objects, although from the flatness of the country the prospect is not marked by any of those traits of grandeur so frequently observable on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, descending towards Quebec. The land is here so little above the level of the river, that in the spring, when the melted snow and ice occasion a rise of the waters, it is sometimes overflowed to a considerable distance, and much damage is done to the lower parts of the houses in the village and to the goods deposited in the stores. These inundations have occasionally been so great that it has been necessary to remove large quantities of wheat from the upper stories of the granaries.—In the entire S. of Berthier, including the augmentation, there are

Churches	3	Potasheries	3	Fulling-mills	1
Corn-mills	2	Carding-mills	1	Clothier's shop	1
Saw-mills	3				

There are artisans and mechanics of every description, besides some carriage-makers and many masons; among them are

18 Blacksmiths	3 Tinsmiths	1 Silversmith
6 Tanners	3 Millwrights	4 Butchers
1 Watchmaker	4 Bakers	4 Coopers
2 Harness-makers	Several wheel-wrights	House-joiners, above 50
7 Shoemakers		

In the *parish of Berthier* all the lands are conceded, except the woodlands near the mountains where the *sugaries* are, and those lands are rendered unfit for cultivation by ravines, hills, rocks and sands, over which there is no road.

The P. of *St. Cuthbert* was erected about 50 years ago and measures three leagues in front, between Berthier and Maskinongé, on the road from Montreal to Quebec, and consists of a considerable part of the S. belonging to the Hon. James Cuthbert and of three other fiefs. Its E. boundary is the N. E. line of the county. It contains 500 families and 300 farm-lots are settled upon, most of which are three arpents in front by 30 or 40 deep. The church is on the W. side of the R. Chicot, about 2 m. in the interior. This P. extends over a large portion of Berthier and the adjoining S. N. E.

Statistics of the Parishes of Berthier and St. Cuthbert.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curates.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.
Berthier	3939	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	14	6	31	1	25	8
St. Cuthbert	2754	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	4	2	1	1	.	.	1	4	6	15	.	.	.

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Berthier	20800	31000	2500	1000	700	7870	42850	15600	1429	350	2124	8496	1655
St. Cuthbert	26000	26800	2050	1180	605	9200	45000	.	1500	450	2000	7500	1500

Title.—"Concession du 27me Avril, 1674, faite à Mr. *Berthier*, de trois quarts de lieue ou environ de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession du Sieur *Randin* en descendant, jusqu'à la rivière *Chicot*; ensemble une Isle d'une lieue en superficie étant au dessous et joignant presque l'isle *Randin*, vis-a-vis l'*Isle Dupas*; aussi l'isle qui est au bout d'en bas de l'*Isle au Castor*, accordée à Mr. *Berthier*, le 25 Mars, 1675.—Ou les deux concessions sont accordées par un seul titre. Cahiers d'Intend. where both these concessions are granted by one title."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 9, *folio* 38, *le* 26*me Janvier*, 1781.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 31me Décembre, 1732, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Pierre* l'*Etage*, de trois lieues de terre de front, si telle quantité se trouve entre la ligne qui sépare le fief de *Dautré* d'avec celui cidevant appelé de *Comporté* (aujourd'hui *Antaya*), et celle qui sépare le fief du *Chicot* d'avec le fief *Masquinongé*; à prendre le dit front au bout de la profondeur et limites des dits fiefs d'*Antaya* et du *Chicot* entre lesquels se trouve le fief de *Berthier*; sur trois lieues de profondeur, avec les rivières, ruisseaux et lacs qui pourront se rencontrer dans la dite étendue de terre, pour être la dite concession unie et jointe au dit fief de *Berthier*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 7, *folio* 4.

Bic, river, in the S. of Bic, is about 20 feet wide, small and well bridged. It is not navigable for boats or even canoes and the falls prevent timber from being floated down.

Bic, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, bounded in front by the S. side of the St. Lawrence, N. E. by the S. of Rimouski and S. W. by a part of the S. of Trois Pistolles, called Richard Rioux.—Two leagues in breadth upon the river by 2 in depth.—Granted with the Island of Bic, lying in front, May 8, 1675, to M. de Vitré. The island is nearly 3 m. in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth.—In 1774, a dispute having arisen between the proprietors of Bic and Rimouski, it was determined by the Court of Common Pleas that the middle of the embouchure of the river Hatté should be the boundary between the two seigniories.—This S. has a few settlers on the coast only, but none on the new road that traverses this S. from Trois Pistolles to Mitis. The surface of this S. is very uneven and mountainous; the high mountains of Bic and Cap l'Original are conspicuous objects to the voyager as he sails up the St. Lawrence.—The best land of this S. lies in the rear ranges and in the intervals between the rocky ridges that lie parallel with the St. Lawrence. The general

qualities of the land and timber are similar to those of the Rimouski portage, which lies contiguous. In the Bay of Bic small craft can lie completely land-locked and on its borders are a few settlers. The adjacent low lands produce fine hay; the high lands are rocky and the soil light and stony.

Statistics.

Population	90	Saw-mills	1	Keel boats	2
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	52	Barley	4	Peas	16
Oats	10	Rye	100	Potatoes	90

Live Stock.

Horses	26	Cows	40	Swine	57
Oxen	29	Sheep	120		

Title.—" Concession du 6me Mai, 1675, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *de Vitré*, de deux lieues de front, le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à prendre du milieu de la largeur de la rivière appelé *Mitis*, et qui s'appellera dorénavant la rivière ——en montant le dit fleuve, et deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble l'isle du *Bic* qui est vis-a-vis.—En 1774, dispute s'étant élevée entre les propriétaires du *Bic* et de *Rimousky*, la Cour des Plaidoiers Communs rendit un jugement, confirmé en appel en 1778, qui détermina, que le milieu de l'embouchure de la rivière *Hatté* seroit la borne entre les dites deux seigneuries."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lct.* B. *folio* 14.

Birch Island, *v.* St. Maurice, r.

Bird Mountain, *v.* St. Maurice, r.

Bizard, isle, is separated from the s. w. end of Isle Jesus by the r. des Prairies. It is nearly of an oval form, rather more than 4 m. long by 2 broad.—No records relative to this property have been preserved in the secretariat of the province; but when the present owner, Pierre Foretier, Esq., did fealty and homage on the 3d February, 1781, he exhibited proof of its having been granted on the 24th and 25th of October, 1678, to the Sieur Bizard.—It is a spot of great fertility, wholly cleared and cultivated.—A good road passes all round it, near the river St. Lawrence, and another crosses it about the middle: by the sides of these roads the houses are tolerably numerous but there is neither village, church, nor mill.—Population 757.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,520	Barley	95	Peas	700
Oats	4,300	Potatoes	16,002		

Live Stock.

Horses	216	Cows	405	Swine	320
Oxen	218	Sheep	950		

Title.—" Concession du 24me et 25me Octobre, 1678, faite par le *Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Duchesneau*, Intendant, au Sieur *Bizard*, de l'isle *Bonaventure (Bizard)* ensemble les isles, &c. adjacentes."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 18, *folio* 90, *le 3me Fevrier*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 141.

Black Bay, *v.* Onslow, t.

Black Bay, *v.* Lochaber Gore.

Black Lake, *v.* Ireland, t.

Black River, in the co. of Saguenay, runs through a very extensive and fertile tract of level land, the greater part of which is on the King's Post side of the river, and on which about 200 families might gain a comfortable subsistence.—This r. falls into the n. side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Hare Island and about 20 m. above the r. Saguenay. It forms the n. e. boundary of the S. of Mount Murray.

Black River, *v.* Manicouagan.

Blainville (S.), *v.* Mille Isles.

Blairfindie (P. and V.), *v.* Longueuil, b.

Blanche, Grande Rivière, in the co. of Ottawa, rises far in the interior and, traversing the eastern quarter of Portland, runs through part of Buckingham and entering Templeton, between the 7th and 8th ranges, winds most singularly upon that line as far as lot No. 11. Thence it runs s. to the division-line between the 1st and 2d ranges, and, winding e. through the 2d range, discharges itself at lot No. 3 into an arm of the Ottawa, which connects that river with one of the ponds. It is about 130 ft. wide and is navigable for bateaux in the spring about 15 miles; it then becomes rapid; its course is about 100 miles, and it is well stocked with fish.—Certain lumber dealers have destroyed the bridge, which had been built over the River Blanche, for the purpose of floating their rafts with more facility down that river into the Ottawa.

Blanche, Petite Rivière, rises in the high lands of Buckingham, in the rear of the 5th range, winding n. w. it enters Templeton, where it winds transversely through the two front ranges, then re-entering Buckingham, at the s. w. extremity of the t., it falls into the Ottawa.

Blanche, river, copiously waters the t. of Lochaber and its 3 principal branches unite rather more than 1 m. from its junction with the Ottawa, in the centre of the front of the t.—It is about 130 ft. wide and is navigable for bateaux in spring only, for about 5 or 6 m. from its mouth. It is well stocked with fish.

Blanche, river, rises in the rear of Kildare T. and enters the 3d range of Rawdon, where it joins the N. E. branch of the Rivière Rouge.

Blandford, township, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded S. E. by the River Becancour, N. W. by Maddington and Gentilly, N. by Livrard, and N. E. by the aug. to Deschaillons.—This T. was erected, by letters patent, in 1823, and contains 54,131 acres.—There are 13 ranges of concessions subdivided into 214 regular and 72 irregular lots. —The principal grantees of the crown are Louis Lagueux, Jean Langevin and Charles Langevin, Esqrs., &c.—The land is generally level with many savannas and the soil, for the most part, good.— The soft wood consists of fir, spruce, pine, sapin, cedar, wild cherry, ash, maple, alder, elm, white wood, walnut, &c.—There are some hills, from 30 to 40 ft. in height, running from N. E. to S. W. This T. is watered by the Gentilly, the Little du Chene, lake St. Louis, lake St. Eustache, and many smaller lakes. In all of them there is fish.—The grant of this township being so recent there is no road, except a good winter road from Gentilly to the river Becancour, 15 miles in length, which traverses the township; a branch of this road, 4 or 5 miles long, leads to St. Pierre; there is also a similar communication between Gentilly and the river Becancour, running between Blandford and Maddington, from 12 to 13 miles in length.—About 600 acres have been cleared, a saw-mill erected, and a patent hand-mill for grinding corn, imported from England by the principal proprietors, the great utility of which has already been experienced by the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring townships. —The price of labour is 2*s.* 6*d.* a day without board, and 1*s.* 8*d.* with board.—Much of the land in this T. is, probably, adapted to the cultivation of hemp and flax.—There are about fifty or sixty settlers on the crown lands along the river Becancour, six leagues from the St. Lawrence. The principal grantees of Blandford have expended about 250*l.* on the promotion of settlements, and giving them means of communication, but all that has been thereby attained is a winter road of no use in summer. The settlements and clearings along the river Becancour have extended considerably, and the only check which restrains the youth of the neighbouring seigniories, who are in want of land to form settlements, from coming forward, is the want of a communication with the settlements in the seigniories.

Animals and Poultry in Blandford.

Horses	7	Heifers and calves	10	Sheep	14
Bulls	2			Hens	156
Oxen	23	Pigs	24	Ducks	4
Cows	27				

Bleurie, river, rises in a lake in the S. of De Lery and running S. falls into Jackson's Creek, nearly opposite Isle aux Noix in the R. Richelieu.

Bleurie, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. E. by the SS. of East Chambly and Monnoir, S. by the S. of Sabrevois, and W. by the river Richelieu.—Granted, Nov. 30, 1750, to Sieur Sabrevois de Bleurie and is now the property of Gen. Christie Burton.—According to the terms of the original grant it ought to be 3 l. in front by 3 in depth; but as the grants of the adjoining seigniories are of a prior date, and as such an extent could not be taken without infringement upon others, it now forms a triangular space of much less superficial extent. Although lying generally low, with large swamps in many places, there are some tracts of very good land and also some fine timber; the spots that are cultivated lie chiefly upon the Richelieu, and bear but a small proportion to the whole.—A new road, called the Bedford Turnpike, crossing it diagonally to the river, opposite Fort St. John, has been traced and measured in the field and is now proceeding upon. A joint company has undertaken it and obtained an act of the provincial parliament for the purpose: when completed it will greatly enhance the value of this and the other properties through which it passes, by opening a shorter communication with Montreal and by rendering the intercourse with distant places much more easy.

Title.—" Concession du 30me Oct. 1750. faite par le Marquis *de la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *Francois Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Sabrevois de Bleuri*, de trois lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, le long de la rivière *Chambly*, bornée du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie du Sieur *Hertel*, et sur la même ligne; du côté du Sud à trois lieues de la dite Seigneurie par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde; sur le devant par la rivière *Chambly* et sur la profondeur à trois lieues joignant aux terres non-concédées.—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, *folio* 72.

Blondelle, de la, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, rises near the S. bank of the R. Ste. Anne and crosses the road to St. Paul's Bay;

after being joined by a smaller stream about 3 m. from its mouth it turns a mill. It falls into the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

BLUEBERRY HILLS, in the co. of Saguenay, are between Commissioners L. and Bouchette L., on the Ouiatchouan communication.

BLUEBERRY PLAINS, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

BOIS BRULÉ (L.), *v.* SETTRINGTON, T.

BOISCLERE, river, rises near the source of the R. Huron in the aug. to the S. of Lotbiniere; being joined by some little streams it enters the S. of Lotbiniere, and, near the rear line, joins the R. du Chene.

BOISVERT, river, runs into Lake St. John, in the co. of Saguenay. This R. has been explored for about ½ m. from its mouth; it was then found too narrow and too much obstructed for farther progress. Aspin, white spruce and white birch form the principal part of the timber, and the soil consists of a mixture of clay and sand.

BOLTON, township, in the co. of Stanstead, on the W. side of lake Memphremagog, is bounded N. by Stukeley and Oxford, S. by Potton, W. by Brome.—This is one of the first townships that was laid out.—The surface is uneven and rather mountainous, being crossed diagonally by an irregular chain of heights, wherein several rivers have their sources, and which divides the waters that fall into the Yamaska and other large rivers to the northward, from those flowing into lake Memphremagog and the Mississqui in the opposite direction. The lands on the low parts are tolerably good, but those to he E. are the best and present some fine settlements, well cultivated and producing every sort of grain. On the streams that intersect this part are several corn and grist-mills.

Statistics.

Population	1008	Corn-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	5	Taverns	2
Curates	1	Potasheries	3	Artisans	11
Schools	4	Pearlasheries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	14,890	Peas	3,000	Indian corn	2,010
Oats	13,400	Buck-wheat	500	Potatoes	20,000
Barley	1,500				

Live Stock.

Horses	460	Cows	901	Swine	605
Oxen	610	Sheep	2,200		

BONAVENTURE, county, in the inferior district of Gaspé, is bounded E. and N. by the co. of Gaspé, and consists of such part of the inferior district of Gaspé as is included between the co. of Gaspé and the district of Quebec, including all the islands in front thereof, in whole or in part, nearest to the co., which comprises the *Seigniory of Shoolbred*, the *Indian Village of Mission* and the settlements above and below the same on the north of the river Ristigouche, the townships or settlements of Carlton, Maria, Richmond, Hamilton including Bonaventure, Cox including the town of New Carlisle, Hope including Paspebiac, La Nouvelle and Port Daniel.—The length of this co. in front is 166 m., its greatest depth 47, and its narrowest part, at Seminac river, is 21, and it contains 4014 sq. m.—The centre on the R. Ristigouche is in lat. 48° 3′ N., lon. 66° 35′ W.—It sends one member to the provincial parliament and the places of election are Richmond and Hope.—The population is a mixture of Arcadians, English, Irish, Scotch and Canadians.—The extensive front of this co. stretching from Point Macquereau on the E. to the Cross near the rise of the S. branch of the R. Wagansis on the W., affords considerable advantages: the bay of Chaleurs and the R. Ristigouche, with the numerous bays and coves with which they are indented, supply numerous and productive cod-fisheries, for which the D. of Gaspé is particularly noted.—There is much land in this co. well adapted for the cultivation of grain in general and also for hemp and flax.—The land on the *Bay of Chaleurs*, from Port Daniel to New Richmond, a distance of more than fifty miles, extending, on an average, two miles inland, is a rich soil consisting of red clay covered with a thick coating of vegetable mould, easy of cultivation and producing the finest crops. The timber upon it is black birch and maple, interspersed with white birch of large growth, pine, spruce, fir and white cedar. On the Ristigouche are some fine spots of meadow and interval lands.—The settlers have cleared, upon an average, about 15 acres upon their lots, which consist of 100 acres upon a front of 3 acres; the old French custom. The lots in the proposed new townships are directed to be laid off in farms of 105 acres upon fronts of 20 chains, which is considered a very great improvement. Towards the front the lands are generally low and gradually rise to the high table land, that spreads over the interior of the peninsula formed by the St. Lawrence and Chaleurs Bay. From this high land descend the

rivers that fall into the St. Lawrence and the bays of Gaspé and Chaleurs. This part of the interior, however, has never been explored; our knowledge of it is founded on the reports of Indians and hunters.—This co. is abundantly watered by numerous rivers: the principal are the

Ristigouche	Seminac
Matapediach	Mistoue
Great Cascapediac	Gaduamgoushout
Little Cascapediac	Goummitz
Bonaventure	Pseudy
Great Nouvelle	Wembrook
Little Nouvelle	Great Wagansis
East Nouvelle	Little Wagansis.

The principal bays, &c. in the front are

Port Daniel	Black Cove
Larger Nouvelle	Cascapediac Bay
New Carlisle Harbour	Richmond Harbour
Paspébiac Cove	Traquadigach Bay
Bonaventure Harbour	Carleton Basin
Bay of Good Fortune	Ristigouche Bay.

The timber is tolerably good, with large quantities of pine fit for masting merchant vessels, but too small for ships of the line.—The only road of communication is along the front, and its improvement has been advanced by the judicious expenditure of a sum of money voted by the colonial legislature for that purpose. Much benefit will arise to this co. and the whole district of Gaspé from the continuation of Kempt Road, which runs from the Ristigouche, along the Matapediach river and lake, and extends to the N. bank of the St. Lawrence through the S. of Mitis. As this road joins the former, a communication is thus opened from Quebec, *viâ* Mitis, to Douglass town on the shore of Gaspé Bay.

Statistics of the County of Bonaventure.

Population	5110	Court-houses	1	Shopkeepers	19
Churches, R. C.	10	Gaols	1	Artisans	34
Presbyteries	3	Villages	2	River-craft	49
Curates	1	Houses in do.	138	Tonnage	3675
Towns	1	Just. of peace	8	Keel-boats	297

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,130	Peas	1,600	Potatoes	57,710
Oats	13,095				

Live Stock.

Horses	427	Cows	1086	Swine	3220
Oxen	951	Sheep	3442		

BONAVENTURE, isle, in the co. of Gaspé, lies between Cape Despair and Mal Bay, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is a little more than 1 m. from Percé Rock on the main land. This isle is little better than a barren rock, yet a few persons are hardy enough to winter there for the sake of retaining possession of the fishing places they occupied during summer.

BONAVENTURE, river, rises in high lands near the centre of the T. of Cox. It runs S. W. and, entering the T. of Hamilton, falls near the division-line into the Bay of Chaleurs, forming an excellent harbour for vessels of any size.

BONAVENTURE, seigniory, was forfeited to the Crown in 1785 in consequence of its never having been taken possession of by the original grantees. It now forms a part of the townships of Hamilton and Cox.

Title.—" Concession du 23me Avril, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de la Croix*, de la rivière de *Bonaventure*, avec deux lieues de terre de front, savoir: une demi lieue d'un côté de la dite rivière au Sud-ouest, en allant vers *Kiscabériac*, et une lieue et demie de l'autre au Nord-est, tirant vers *Paspébiac*, sur quatre lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et battures qui se trouveront dans la dite étendue; le tout situé dans le fond de la *Baie des Chaleurs*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 5, *folio* 14.

BONAVENTURE (V.), *v.* HAMILTON, T.

BONSECOURS (P.), *v.* PETITE NATION, S.

BONSECOURS, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded, N. E. by the S. of Islet, S. W. by the S. of Vincelot and its augmentation and by waste lands in the rear. It is 74 arpents broad by 2 leagues deep.—Granted to Sieur Villeneuve, Apr. 16, 1687.—This S. differs but little from that of Vincelot, which joins it, in soil and timber. About one half may be under cultivation and is very well inhabited. The system of agriculture is good and well adapted to the land, which towards the river lies low, with the exception of a trifling ridge that runs nearly from one side to the other: in the rear it is rough and mountainous.—Some good timber, particularly pine, is produced in the back part of the grant.—It is principally watered by the Bras St. Nicholas, the other streams being very insignificant.—This S. forms part of the parish of L'Islet or Vincelot.—Under the authority of the provincial parliament a road was made in 1829, from the front road of the third concession in this S., west of the church of L'Islet, to the unconceded lands of the crown. It extends 175 arpents S., including about 7 arpents in the crown

lands. The width of the road has been made, wherever practicable, 24 ft. wide. 49 bridges of various sizes and substantial workmanship have been constructed on this road. The total expense amounted to about £.450. The soil of the country through which the road passes is generally good and fit for cultivation, with the exception of certain hills or mountains hereafter specified, viz., a high rocky hill at the beginning of the third concession, at which the road commences and over which it passes; a high hill facing the south, at the distance of 94 arpents from the beginning of the road, at the foot of which the Bras Riche crosses the road; and another hill, at the distance of 111 arpents from the beginning of the road, lying south of the Bras de Nord Est, and rising gradually towards the S. E.

Title.—" Concession du 16me Avril, 1687, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Villeneuve*, de la quantité de soixante et quatorze arpens de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, sur deux lieues de profondeur, en cas qu'elle ne soit concédée à d'autres. Les dits soixante et quatorze arpens tenant d'un côté aux terres des Dames Religieuses Ursulines, et d'autre côté à la veuve *Duquet*."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 2 à 9, *folio* 295.

Bonsecours, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, between Desplaines and Ste. Croix, is bounded in the rear by the former and contains about 1½ l. in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted July 1st, 1677, to François Bellanger. The banks of the R. St. Lawrence are here high but the rise is gradual.—This S. is abundantly supplied with timber of good quality, and large quantities are annually felled for firewood and sent to the Quebec market.—There is scarcely any water.—The S. forms part of the parish of St. Antoine.

Title.—" Concession du 1er Juillet, 1677, faite par *Jacques Douchesnaux*, Intendant, au Sieur *François Bellanger*, des terres qui sont le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté Sud, entre celle qui appartient à la Demoiselle *Génévièvе Couillard*, en remontant le dit fleuve, jusqu'à celle de la Demoiselle veuve *Amiot;* contenant le tout une lieue et demie, ou environ, de front, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur lettre*, B, *folio* 88.

Bonsecours, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, lies between the S. of Sorel and the river Yamaska, having the S. of Yamaska for its N. E. boundary. Granted, August 8, 1702, to Sieur Charon and is now possessed by Mrs. Barrow. The same kind of land prevails generally through this and the adjoining seigniories, of which but a small part can be deemed of superior quality. Much the largest proportion of this grant remains covered with natural wood; but little good timber can be found, though the inferior kinds are abundant enough.

Title.—" Concession du 8me Août, 1702, faite au Sieur *Charon*, par *Hector de Colière*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, de deux lieues de terre ou environ de front, sur pareille profondeur, le long de la rivière *Yamaska*, icelle compris à prendre vis-à-vis celle accordée au Sieur *René Fézéret*, bourgeois de *Montréal*, tirant d'un côté à la Seigneurie du Sieur *Petit*, et de l'autre aux héritiers du feu Sieur *Bourchemin*, avec les isles, islets, prairies et battures adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 5, *folio* 35.

Bouchards, isles, lie in front of the SS. of Vercheres and Contrecœur, in the St. Lawrence. —Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Fortel.—The largest is about 5 m. long and ½ m. broad. The land, excepting some good meadow and pasture, is covered with wood and produces some very fine timber. The soil is excellent. These isles are in the P. of St. Sulpice.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Fortel*, des isles contenues dans la carte figurative que le Sieur *de Becancour* a donnée et qui sont cottées A, reservant de disposer en faveur de qui il plaira au Roi de celles cottés B."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 23.

Boucherville (F.), v. Ste. Marguerite, s.

Boucherville, seigniory, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, is in the co. of Chambly; bounded W. by the fief Tremblay, E. by the S. of Varennes and by Montarville in the rear. 114 arpents in front by two leagues in depth. Granted, 3d Nov. 1672, to Sieur Boucher and now belongs to Madame Boucherville.—The quality of the land, if not of the first class, is far above mediocrity, being for the most part a lightish mould inclining towards sand, and, with careful husbandry, by no means deficient in fertility. Nearly the whole is under cultivation, and generally produces very good average crops of all sorts.—The wood remaining is inconsiderable in quantity and only of inferior kinds.—Two small rivulets that fall into the St. Lawrence partially water this S. towards the front, one of which works the seignorial mill. There is no stream in the lower part. —A main road leads from the village of Boucherville to the Richelieu and thence to Chambly: several other roads, well kept up, pass through all the settled parts of the S.—All the lands in this S. were conceded prior to 1759, and have been subdivided among a great number of inheritors,

whose mode of concession has not been uniform, nor have their conditions, rents, &c., been equal; for the particulars of these differences it would be necessary to examine the contracts of each fief. —The *village* of *Boucherville* is most agreeably and conveniently seated on the bank of the river St. Lawrence: it contains from 90 to 100 houses, a church and parsonage-house, a chapel and a convent or rather a residence for two or three of the sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal, who are sent here from the chief establishment as missionaries for the education of females. There is likewise a school for boys. In this place many families, who still retain some of the titles of the ancient *noblesse* of the country, have fixed their residence and formed a society, in which much of the ceremony and etiquette that used to characterise the titled circles of the French nation is still observable; diminished indeed in splendour, but unabated in precision. Many of these residents have built some very good-looking houses, rendered rather conspicuous by forming a strong contrast with the major part of those belonging to the other inhabitants, which are by no means calculated to attract notice, for symmetry and proportion seem to have been as much set at defiance in their construction as regularity has been neglected in the laying out of the streets. This omission, however, detracts little or nothing from the general amenity of the situation.—The draining of *Boucherville Swamp*, very properly, excited the attention and public spirit of the provincial parliament and a sum of money, sufficient for the purpose, was accordingly voted. The commissioners ascertained that it was the excess of water from the S. of Montarville which overflowed the swamp, and that it was impossible the water could be made to pass off through that seigniory, although it could readily do so through Varennes and Longueuil. Proper water courses therefore have been made, which, being established by law, will be of great advantage to these seigniories; lands of the best quality having been rendered useless by the sudden and frequent inundations which could not be prevented. The whole of the parts of Boucherville and Varennes (from the sources of the waters which run eastward) lying near Montarville and Belœil, are now protected against the Montarville waters, and may be cultivated with the greatest advantage; the more so because the lands are of the best quality.—The *parish* of *Boucherville* comprehends all this S. and part of the S. of Montarville.

Statistics of the Parish of Boucherville.

Population	2,800	Schools .	1	Notaries .	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages .	1	Shopkeepers	2
Curates .	1	Corn-mills	2	Taverns .	2
Presbyteries	1	Ju-t. of Peace	2	Artisans .	21
Convents .	1	Medical men	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	20,800	Oats	18,540	Maple sugar	27

Live Stock.

Horses	1,206	Cows	1,690	Swine .	1,310
Oxen .	670	Sheep	5,100		

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Boucher*, de cent quartorze arpens de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, bornée des deux côtés par le Sieur *de Varennes*; avec les isles nommées Percées."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 153.

Bouchette (L.), *v.* Ouiatchouan, R.

Bouchette (L), *v.* Chatham, T.

Bouleau (R.), *v.* White Birch, R.

Bouleaux, Petite aux, *v.* Saguenay, R.

Bourchemin, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded S. W. by the SS. of St. Hyacinthe and St. Ours, by St. Charles, Yamaska, and de Ramzay N. E., and by Sorel N. W.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in breadth on each side of the river Yamaska, and 3 l. in depth. Granted, 22d June, 1695, to Sieur Jacques François Bourchemin and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow.—The part intersected by the Yamaska is better settled than the neighbouring seignories, but cultivation has not made a very favourable progress and there is much woodland.

Title.—"Concession du 22me Juin, 1695, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jacques François Bourchemin*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front de chaque côté de la rivière *Yamaska*, icelle comprise, à prendre une demi lieue au-dessous du ruisseau dit *Salvayle*, et une lieue au dessus, en lieu non-concédé, sur pareille profondeur, courant Nord-ouest et Sud-est, avec les isles, islets et prairies adjacentes."—*Registre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 27.

Bourdon, Isle, opposite the mouth of the R. L'Assomption, was once remarkable for an elegant bridge erected by — Porteus, Esq. over the R. des Prairies, and which extended from the S. of L'Assomption across this isle to Bout de l'Isle at the N. E. extremity of the island of Montreal. This bridge was shortly after its erection

carried away by the waters and ice in the river, after the breaking up of the frost in the spring.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, à Mr. *de Repentigny*, des deux isles dites *Bourdon*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 6.

Bourglouis, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf and in the rear of Pointe aux Trembles, is bounded s. w. by D'Auteuil, n. e. by Faussembault, and in the rear by waste lands.—2¾ leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted, May 14, 1741, to Sieur Louis Fornel. This grant still remains in its natural state and no part is cultivated, although the soil is tolerably good, especially on the r. St. Anne, being principally a strong loam.—The timber is various and ash, beech, birch, pine, and maple are found of good quality and large dimensions.—It is watered by the river Ste. Anne towards the rear and by many small streams which rise in the mountains s. of that river and fall into the Portneuf.

Title.—" Concession du 14me May, 1741, faite par le *Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis Fornel*, de deux lieues et trois quarts, ou environ, de terre, sur trois lieues de profondeur, derrière la Seigneurie de *Neuville*, appartenant au Sieur *Deméloise*, bornée sur le front par la ligne qui sépare la dite Seigneurie de *Neuville* des terres non-concédés, au Nord-est par la ligne de profondeur du fief *St. Augustin* prolongée au Sud-ouest par une ligne parallele à la précédente, à prendre sur la ligne du fief de *Bélair* aussi prolongée, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 8.

Bourgmarie, East, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is situated in the rear of the seigniory of Yamaska and is bounded w. by the river of that name, s. by St. Charles, and e. by De Guir. It extends 50 arpents in front by nearly 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Aug. 1, 1708, to Marie Fézéret and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow.—This tract is what the Canadian farmers term very good land: in fact it is of rather a superior quality, and, if moderately well managed, would yield abundant crops of grain: at present about a third part of it is under cultivation. It produces a little good timber with abundance of the inferior sorts such as basswood, spruce fir, hemlock, and cedar.—Besides the navigable river Yamaska it is watered by the river David, that winds a very mazy course and turns a grist-mill; on each side of this river there is a road, and another that skirts the Yamaska.—The church has no resident *curé*, and the duties are performed by the minister of St. Michael de Yamaska.

Statistics.

Population . .	371	Saw-mills . . .	1
Churches, R. C. .	1	Potasheries . . .	1
Corn-mills . .	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	3,005	Potatoes	2,995	Buck wheat	100
Oats .	2,900	Peas .	1,000	Indian corn	120
Barley .	200	Rye .	60		

Live Stock.

Horses .	137	Cows .	210	Swine .	298
Oxen .	141	Sheep .	790		

Title.—" Concession du 1er Août, 1708, faite par Messieurs *de Vaudreuil*, Gouverneur, et *Raudot*, Intendant, à *Marie Fézéret*, étant un reste de terre non-concédé d'environ cinquante arpens de front sur deux lieues, moins un arpent, de profondeur sur la rivière *Yamaska*, tirant au Nord-ouest, dans la profondeur, joignant au Sud-ouest la ligne de la Seigneurie *Bourgchemin*; au Nord-est la ligne des terres concédées au Sieur *Charon*; et au Nord-ouest les profondeurs de la Seigneurie de *Sorel*, dans l'étendue de la dite concession."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 112, *folio* 64.—*Cahier d'Intend.* 2 à 9, *folio* 235.

Bourgmarie, West, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, extends from the rear of the S. of Sorel to the r. Yamaska; bounded s. w. by Bourchemin and n. e. by Bonsecours; about 60 arpents in front and 1½ l. in depth.—Granted, Aug. 1, 1708, to Marie Fézéret and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow.

Title.—" Et aussi au Sud-est de la dite rivière un autre reste de terre non-concédé d'environ soixante arpens de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, tirant au Sud-est aux terres non-concédées, joignant au Sud-ouest le fief *St. Charles*, appartenant au Sieur *Fézéret*, son père, et au Nord-ouest la Seigneuries de *Lavallière*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 112, *folio* 61.

Bourg Royal, *v.* Notre Dame des Anges.

Boyer, river, rises in the rear part of Lauzon S., and traversing the fiefs Martinière, Livaudière and the augmentation to Beaumont, enters St. Michel S., and, cutting off the western angle of St. Vallièr S., runs into the St. Lawrence nearly opposite St. Jean in the island of Orleans. This small river is about 30 paces wide and so obstructed by sand-banks, trees, &c., that the lightest canoe cannot pass; but at its mouth it is navigable, at high water, for small vessels of 30 tons. There is a bridge of wood over this river free from toll.

Brandon, township, in the co. of Berthier, adjoins the aug. to the S. of Berthier s. e. and is bounded n. w. by waste lands of the Crown, s. w. by the S. of De Ramsay, and n. e. by the S. of Maskinongé: its n. e. limits are irre-

gular because Lake Maskinongé being in the S. of that name no part of this township extends to the lake. It is in other respects similar in its dimensions to other inland townships. It has been surveyed and laid out in ranges and lots, and the greater part of the lands numbered were granted to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia who served during the last American war. Some few emigrants have been located in this T. and 12,000 acres have been granted, under patent, to Edmund Antrobus, Esq., where at present there are no settlements: in fact there are no settlers in the T., with the exception of one English family that arrived in the spring of 1820. The lands, up to the 9th range, are generally of excellent quality, and from the 9th range towards the N. W. the surface is uneven and mountainous.—A road has been made to the front line of this T. from the rear of the last concession of the S. of Berthier, 4½ m. in length, under the authority of the provincial parliament. The road is good and practicable and is 18 feet wide, except in two places where, from the great difficulties arising from granite ledges which required blasting, the road has been left 12 ft. wide. In all situations where the land was low or marshy ditches have been made along both sides of the road. The country traversed by this road is generally hilly with easy acclivity and descent, and although many ledges of rock are to be met with the land is generally fit for cultivation. The sum of £.300, appropriated for the making of this road, has not been sufficient to enable the commissioners to give it that degree of perfection which would be required to ensure it from early repairs and give permanency to its advantages, although it now presents a smooth and easy surface with twelve bridges of excellent and substantial structure: the bridges must be materially injured and the road much obstructed whenever passing tempests shall uproot the contiguous trees, an event of almost monthly occurrence. In addition, therefore, to the propriety of giving a greater permanent width to the road, it would be advisable and highly advantageous to cut down the trees on both sides for the space of 25 feet at least, to add ditches where they might serve as drains, and to blast the obstructing rocks; for these improvements a further sum of £.150 might be sufficient. It will be found absolutely necessary to continue this road up to the centre of the townships, as the only possible means of bringing it to that degree of usefulness and general benefit that must have been contemplated by the pecuniary grant of the government, especially as it ends in the midst of an impervious forest. It might be continued to Lake Maskinongé for £.300, and, in a direct line, to the front line of the 8th range for £.500, which would be of still greater importance.—The T. of Brandon contains an area of 40,000 acres of excellent land; the crown and clergy reserves being among the best suited to European settlers. A portion has been located to the select and embodied militia who served during the last American war, and these grantees, or most of them, will be so exhausted by the expenses incident to their grants, that they will not have it in their power to open and complete this road of entry, without which the labour and expense bestowed upon their lots will be lost; whereas the following advantages must inevitably result from the completion of it.—1st. The speedy settlement of a valuable township. 2d. Easy access to the crown and clergy reserves. 3d. Immediate relief to the settlers already established on the N. W. side of the lake and now totally excluded from all communication. 4th. A great facility to the militia for the performing of their location duties and their securing to themselves the bounty of his majesty.—The timber of this T. is generally of good quality and many places abound with pine fit for masting. Maple is also abundant and leases are granted for the purpose of making sugar from that tree.

Statistics.

Population . . . 20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	156	Peas .	10	Potatoes .	2000
Oats .	100	Indian corn	90		

Live Stock.

Horses .	10	Cows .	29	Swine .	40
Oxen . .	8	Sheep .	20		

BRAS, le, river, rises in the parish of St. Gervais, and traversing the aug. to St. Michel S. where it divides the 5th and 6th concessions, falls into the *Rivière du Sud* about half a league below a grist-mill in the S. of St. Vallièr. It is about 30 paces wide in the aug. to St. Michel, and so much obstructed by sand-banks, trees, &c, that it is not navigable even for the lightest canoe. Over this R. is a wooden bridge free from toll.

Bras de L'Est, river, in the S. of L'Islet, about 11 yards wide.

Bras du Ouest, river, in the T. of Tring. A road has been recently opened from this R. to Craig's Road in Leeds.

Bristol, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is between Onslow and Clarendon and is bounded in front by the R. Ottawa. It is but thinly settled and has no regular roads.

Statistics.

Population . . . 33

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . .	75	Indian corn . .	400
Oats . . .	40	Potatoes . .	300

Live Stock.

Horses . .	3	Cows . .	5
Oxen . . .	4	Swine . .	10

Brome, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded E. by Bolton, W. by Dunham and Farnham, S. by Sutton, and N. by Shefford.—Some part of the land is good, but other parts so mountainous and rocky as to be unfit for culture; the best will produce grain of most sorts and hemp and flax might also be grown in several places.—On the N. W. side, where it is rugged and high, some good timber is found and also great quantities of good bog and mountain iron-ore.—Near *Lake Brome*, about nine miles in circumference, a few settlements have been made, that afford a favourable specimen of what may be done upon the lands that are at all susceptible of tillage. Several small rivers fall into the lake, upon which some grist and saw-mills have been erected. The population on the L. is about 600.

Statistics.

Population	1,314	Houses in do.	15	Just. of Peace	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills .	2	Medical men	1
Curates .	1	Saw-mills .	7	Shopkeepers .	3
Schools .	5	Potasheries .	3	Taverns .	3
Villages .	1	Distilleries .	1	Artisans .	20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	14,000	Peas .	7,508	Potatoes	28,200
Oats .	18,000	Buck wheat	2,096	Maple sugar, cwts.	28
Barley .	3,200	Indian corn	5,390		

Live Stock.

Horses .	550	Cows .	1,016	Swine .	813
Oxen .	702	Sheep	2,650		

Brompton, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is irregular in figure, bounded N. E. and N. W. by the T. of Melbourne, S. by Orford, E. by the river St. Francis and W. by Ely. In the N. part and by the river the land is of a very fair quality, fit for cultivation and likely to produce good crops of wheat or other grain. The superior sorts of timber consist of elm, maple, beech, basswood and birch. The S. part is uneven, rough and rocky and, generally speaking, useless, untractable land.—It is watered by several brooks and streams and by a lake covering several lots in the tenth and eleventh ranges and spreading into Orford.—On the R. St. Francis, contiguous to Melbourne, some settlements have been formed on which are a few well-cultivated farms.—The portages occasioned by the great and little Brompton Falls are on the west side of the river within this township.—The population amounts to about 255. The principal landholders are Mr. William Bernard and his associates, the original patentees.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	3,750	Rye .	1,200	Buck wheat	180
Oats .	2,800	Peas .	890	Indian corn	900
Barley .	155	Potatoes	3,750		

Live Stock.

Horses .	190	Cows .	300	Swine .	210
Oxen .	200	Sheep .	560		

Broughton, township, in the co. of Megantic, though somewhat mountainous contains much land of a good quality. Many of the inferior swells, if cultivated, would produce wheat and other grain. Some parts are well calculated for hemp and flax, and many other parts are tolerably good natural grass lands.—Well stocked with beech, maple, birch, elm, and other useful timber besides abundance of wood of inferior quality.—Watered by several branches of the Becancour, some rivulets flowing into the Chaudière and by one or two small lakes. The N. W. half, consisting of 22,000 acres, was granted to Messrs. Jenkins and Hall and is now the property of the latter, who has made some progress in forming a settlement and in cultivating a part of it and has erected some mills. From this settlement to the S. of St. Joseph, on the Chaudière, there is a moderately good road and another, under the authority of an act of the provincial parliament, has been opened from the R. Bras du Ouest in Tring to Craig's Road in Leeds, 24 m. 43 chains

and 20 links. The whole extent has been opened 12 ft. wide and the stumps cut close to the ground; no ditches have been made at the sides nor has any considerable bridge been made. The country traversed by the road is mountainous but fit for cultivation, and in some parts excellent soil; there are seven steep hills over which the road has been necessarily carried. The road runs mostly through the waste lands of the Crown and which are of a description to encourage settlement. The sum of £.300 currency has been expended in the exploring, surveying and opening of the road; and £.150 more would cover the expenses of constructing a bridge over the river Bécancour (the only considerable stream, being one chain wide) and of cutting the steep hills on the road.—The population is about 75.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 12,400 acres.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	650	Barley	100	Mixed grain	200
Oats	610	Potatoes	1,050		

Live Stock.

Horses	29	Cows	55	Swine	70
Oxen	30	Sheep	110		

Brulées Isles, *v.* Lauzon, S.

Bruno (F.), *v.* Maskinongé, S.

Buckingham, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded W. by Templeton, E. by Lochaber, in front by the river Ottawa and by the waste lands of the Crown in the rear.—It is divided into twelve ranges and each range into 28 lots of 25 chains 71 links in breadth by 81 chains 66 links in depth, making a superficies of 200 acres, exclusive of the usual allowance of five per cent. for highways. The first four ranges and one-half of the fifth were surveyed and marked in the field in 1802 with the exception of the late Capt. Robertson's 2000 acres, which were laid out on either side of the river *au Lièvre* two years antecedent to that period. The land in Buckingham is similar to that of the neighbouring townships except from the fourth range N., when it becomes more bold and conspicuous and, rising to a greater elevation, is in various places steep and abrupt. From the fourth range S. to the borders of the Ottawa the surface is low and generally level, occasionally rising and falling in gentle slopes of fertile land, covered with large and well-grown timber. The major part of the first range is overflowed in the spring and fall by the rise of the Ottawa, which copiously irrigates the soil and leaves, when the waters recede, most wholesome and rich pasturage. The surveyed part of this T. is most abundantly watered by the river *au Lièvre* and numerous inferior rivers, streams and rivulets, which meander through the T. in various directions and discharge their waters into the Ottawa and river *au Lièvre*.—N. of the basin into which the R. au Lièvre discharges itself is a most propitious site for a village; but here the lands granted to the late Capt. Robertson are left in an absolute state of nature. The next eligible position for a village is the crown reserve, No. 10, in the second range, in the proximity of the basin, half of which has recently been located to an individual who might probably surrender his claim if proposals were made and compensation tendered. In that case the nearest crown reserve to No. 10 would be appropriated for the church and other objects. Mr. Bigelow, the actual proprietor of a large portion of the granted lands in this T., has commenced the erection of a saw-mill on the R. au Lièvre and cleared several acres adjacent. In 1827 he had cleared above 400 acres; 300 of which were, the year preceding, in crops of grass, grain, potatoes, &c. He commenced his improvements in 1824, and in three years erected several houses, barns, stores, &c. &c., and was still animated with a laudable desire to make additional improvements for the benefit of himself and other settlers in this and the neighbouring townships.—Of the part of this township that has been surveyed 16,940 acres were granted under letters patent, in 1799 and 1803, to Capt. Robertson, Elias Hawley, Wades, Dunning and others.—The roads are bad.

Statistics.

Population	266	Potteries	1	Taverns	1
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	1	Artisans	5
Saw-mills	2				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	1,555	Potatoes	3,725	Hay	tons 142
Oats	500	Indian corn	2,428	Maple sugar,	cwts. 25
Rye	90				

Live Stock.

Horses	16	Cows	26	Swine	34
Oxen	20				

Buckland, township, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. by St. Gervais, La Mar-

tinière and Mont-à-Peine, N. W. by Jolliet and Frampton and in other places by the waste lands of the Crown.—The surface is much varied, in many places rising into considerable swells, with intervals rather swampy but the soil is in general excellent; even the wet lands are by no means of a bad quality. Every species of grain and grass, besides hemp and flax, might be produced in great abundance.—Principally timbered with beech, birch, maple, ironwood, basswood and elm with a great deal of cedar, spruce fir and black ash.—Completely watered by several large streams and branches of the Etchemin and many rivulets, on nearly all of which are very eligible situations for mills and much good meadow land along their borders.—Large quantities of maple-sugar are made here by the inhabitants of St. Gervais.—Only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the T. has been surveyed, which is now the property of William Holmes, Esq. of Quebec.—The rear concessions and the S. E. ends of the central concessions are almost, if not entirely, unfit for agricultural purposes and impracticable for roads being everywhere rocky, uneven, mountainous and barren; the hills bare of trees or verdure are in general in the form of sugar-loaves, perfectly precipitous on all sides, and so close together that the space between their bases rather resemble ravines than valleys, and are covered with rubbish, rocks, moss and decayed small stunted trees.—The highest part of this hilly country is a ridge of lofty mountains rising gradually from the S. angle of the T. and pursuing a N. E. direction, after traversing the head waters of the R. du Sud, terminates near the source of the N. W. branch of the main stream of St. John. In April, 1825, the average depth of the snow on this ridge was ascertained to be 9 feet, while in the T. of Frampton, at its base, it was hardly 20 inches.—*St. Roonaes Hill* is a very high mountain in the T. of Buckland about 2 m. N. E. of the Crapaudière Mountain in the S. of Frampton, and is the highest land between the St. Lawrence and the St. John in that direction.—Population about 30.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 20,000 acres.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	49	Potatoes	130	Indian corn	20
Oats	75	Peas	100		

Live Stock.

Horses	4	Cows	20	Swine	6
Oxen	1	Sheep	15		

Bullet River rises near the N. E. side of the T. of Ireland, and, running N. W., passes through Craig's Road into the T. of Inverness, where, being joined by other streams, it forms the R. Clyde.

Bulstrode, township, in the co. of Drummond, joins Stansfield N. E., Warwick in the rear, Horton S. W. and the river Becancour N. W.—The land is level and low with many swamps and numerous *brulés*, particularly towards the centre; near the river, and also towards the limits of Warwick, the land rises a little and is of a moderately good quality: the swamps and low lands are in some places of a sandy soil and in others a black mould. On the highest situations the timber consists of beech, maple and black birch; in the swamps cedar, hemlock and tammarack. This T. is well watered by the main branch of the Nicolet, and by several rivulets running into the Becancour.—One-half was granted to the late Patrick Langan, Esq. and is now the property of his heirs.—The only settlement is on the R. Becancour, opposite to the T. of Blandford, and contains about 40 souls.

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Sheep	5	Pigs	4
Cows	3	Oxen	2		

Burtonville (V.), *v.* De Lery, S.

Bury, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is irregular in its figure and bounded N. by Dudswell, N. E. by Lingwick, N. W. by Newport and Westbury. One quarter only has been surveyed, but the land in general is of a moderately good soil, very susceptible of cultivation and to all appearance would furnish good crops of grain of most sorts.—The timber is butternut, maple, beech, ash, birch, cedar and basswood.—Many little streams water it.—An intended road into the state of Vermont striking off from Craig's Road, at a place called Kemp's Bridge in the T. of Ireland, will pass through it; this route has been already marked and blazed in the field and mile-posts are fixed along the whole distance.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 18,658 acres.

Bustard Bay, in the co. of Saguenay, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, lies immediately below the R. Belsiamite.

Bustard, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into Bustard Bay, below Jeremie, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

By Town, *v.* Ottawa, R.

C.

Cabineau or Namjamscutcook, river, rises in Long Lake in the co. of Rimouski and taking a N. E. course enters the S. of Madawaska and s. of the portage, 3 m. from Long's, falls into Lake Temiscouata, a little below the v. of Kent and Strathern. It is said to be 30 ft. wide but of no great depth.

Cabinot (R.), *v.* Cabineau.

Cachee, river, rises near the s. w. corner of Lanaudiere, and traversing through the N. W. angle of Carufel joins the Little Maskinongé R. in the S. of Dusablé.

Cachee, river, in the S. of Blainville, rises s. of the Chemin du Grand St. Charles and near the adjoining S. of Rivière du Chêne. It runs s. and falls into R. Jesus.

Cacona or Kacouna, fief, in the co. of Rimouski, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by Villeray, S. by the Rivière Verte and waste lands, S. W. by the S. of Rivière du Loup. One eighth of this fief is in rocks and savannas; the whole is conceded and divided into 5 concessions, which diminish in number of settlements in proportion to their distance from the St. Lawrence. In the first concession the soil is light with a clay bottom, the ridge or highlands being a mixture of sand and gravel. More than one half is cultivated. The soil of the 2d and 3d concessions is stronger and more clayey and is traversed by a ridge of highlands susceptible of culture; the lower part in the 2d concession presenting the appearance of a valley. Several savannas or plains are in both concessions and one-third of each is cultivated. The 4th and 5th concessions are more level and one-fourth of the 4th and one-eighth of the 5th are cultivated. The 4th concession is divided into two parts by the Rivière Verte.—The wood on the highlands is birch and maple and in the lower parts sapin, white thorn, beech and cedar.—As there is no corn-mill, the inhabitants are obliged to carry their corn to the Rivière du Loup mill. As horses only are used in ploughing, the number of oxen is small. One-fourth of all the agricultural produce and one-third of the cloth and linen are sold: cloth at 2*s.* 3*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per yard and linen at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* Every farmer on an average makes annually 300lbs. of butter, of which two thirds are sold.

Statistics.

Population	1,169	Shopkeepers	1	River craft	1
Corn-mills	1	Taverns	1	Tonnage	30
Saw-mills	3	Artisans	23	Keel boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels		Tons.
Wheat	7,900	Barley	1,000	Hay	3,449
Oats	5,800	Mixed gr.	1,810		

Live Stock.

Horses	458	Cows	1,055	Swine	687
Oxen	114	Sheep	5,800		

Caille, à la, river, rises in the S. of St. Thomas, near the boundary line of Berthier, in the co. of Bellechasse, and running N. E. falls into the St. Lawrence about 1½ m. N. of the mouth of the R. du Sud.

Caille, à la, Petite, river, rises in the S. of St. Thomas, and runs into the St. Lawrence about ½ m. from the mouth of R. du Sud.

Calamy, *v.* Calumet, R.

Caldwell Manor, *v.* Foucault, S.

Callemant, *v.* Calumet.

Calumet, Calamy or Callemant, river, in the co. of Two Mountains. The source of this R. is unexplored, but it descends in two streams from the unsurveyed part of Grenville; one called the Calumet, the other its east branch: they form a junction about the centre of the fourth range in Grenville, whence their united waters are discharged into the R. Ottawa at lot 16 in the second range. Its general course is S., the eastern arm running nearly parallel to the river Kingham. It is about 60 or 70 ft. wide and very rapid, and is navigable to a short distance only. It runs about 40 m. and makes fine falls for mills, and near it are quarries said to be of marble. It abounds with fish.

Calvaire, lake, in the S. of Desmaure, is about 1½ m. long and lies between the Rivière du Cap Rouge and the St. Lawrence. It will always obtain a large share of admiration when viewed from the surrounding heights, where it presents a rich and diversified prospect, the margin being charmingly varied by cultivated lands, here and there broken by small woods and numerous clumps of trees, rising by gradations from the water's edge one above the other. This pretty little lake discharges itself by a small stream into the St. Lawrence 1 m. E. of the church of St. Augustine.

Camouraska, *v.* Kamouraska.

Camus, river, in the S. of Berthier and co. of

Bellechasse. The Ruisseau Camus rises behind the highlands in the front of the S. and runs N. W., then turning suddenly to the N. it empties itself into Ance de Berthier, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence.

CANALS.—The advantages to agriculture and commerce to be derived from the facilities offered by artificial water communications are duly appreciated by the legislature of this province, and various sums of money have been voted and applied to this object with a liberality worthy of the important results that may be expected to flow from such useful labours. Of these sums, amounting to £180,000, about £130,000 have been expended in the progress and completion of the Lachine Canal, a fact that must prove more honourable to the public spirit of the colonial government than the most just and eloquent eulogium. The innumerable rivers of Lower Canada will facilitate, and their numerous natural and impracticable obstructions will render necessary, a large number of canals, in order to develop the almost infinite agricultural resources of this increasing colony. The experience of the past proves that these necessary labours have been successfully begun; and, as the prosperity and population of the country increase, these enterprising efforts will become more numerous and extended. The rivers and lakes will ultimately connect the remotest townships, and convey their produce into the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence. Some canals have been completed, some are in progress, and many are in contemplation.

The Lachine Canal has been completed under an act, passed in the 1st George IV., for making a navigable canal from the neighbourhood of Montreal to the parish of Lachine. The commencement of this canal, at first a private undertaking, will be ever memorable in the commercial history of the province; for though it is not quite eight miles in extent, its advantages are of the first importance to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, on which the prosperity of Upper and Lower Canada most particularly depends. By means of this canal two very great obstructions in the river are avoided, Sault St. Louis and Sault Norman; and had the canal been continued a little farther to the N. E., so as to have entered the St. Lawrence below the current of St. Mary, its benefits to the navigation would have been still greater. As it is, however, there can be no doubt of its immense utility, and, notwithstanding the enormous sum expended in its completion, its eventual profit. Although the cost has far exceeded the original expectation, yet the execution is such as to do credit to those who effected the several departments of the work. The rock and other excavations are well and neatly done, and the locks and bridges are handsome and made with a view to durability, being superior to any in America and inferior to none in Europe. It will hardly be credited, although strictly true, that the gunpowder expended upon the rock excavation by the contractors cost them above 10,000 dollars.—The length of the river basin and of the adjoining wharf is about 350 yards: the latter is formed of stout timber placed obliquely on end, well tied behind and carefully filled up with earth, but it is impossible to speak decisively about the effects of its pressure until it is tried. The fences have been a source of heavy but unavoidable expense; therefore a railing of cedar, on a more durable plan, being thought the most economical, the commissioners have erected a very strong and neat railing of that material along the N. W. side, from the banks above the canal wharf up to the bridge of the lower Lachine road, which, besides being ornamental, will protect the canal and allow of an excellent public walk in summer. Trees are here planted, which, if they succeed, will add to the appearance and form a shelter from the sun; these trees have been procured and planted by means of voluntary contribution. As repairs will always be occasionally necessary, the canal commissioners still continue their services, which however are given gratuitously. These repairs are indispensable from causes produced by the severity of the climate, which no artificial means can thoroughly guard against; but a great eventual saving will arise from immediate repairs being made when needful. These repairs, however, will be chiefly confined, for many years, 1st, to the holes caused by the percolation of the canal water through the banks where they are raised above the level of the solid ground: 2d, to the tunnels which convey under the bed of the canal the natural streams; for when the thaw is sudden these tunnels cannot at once discharge the accumulation of water thereby produced, and a breach may be the consequence if they are not properly attended to. 3d, The passage of the Little Lake or river Saint Pierre, across the course of the canal, cannot be avoided and must, every spring, be a

source of danger to the banks and of expense in their repairs, which no art can thoroughly guard against, as no tunnel for its passage under the canal could possibly have been made of a magnitude to deliver, at once, the quantity of water which collects in the low grounds between the Côtes Saint Pierre and Saint Paul at the breaking up of the winter. This tunnel is 5 ft. in diameter. —The eventual profit that will arise from this spirited enterprise is placed beyond doubt by the following account of the progressive increase of the tolls which have been annually received:

Amount of the Tolls collected on the Lachine Canal.

In 1824	.	£40	4	6	In 1827	.	£3051	16 6
1825	.	1280	10	4	1828	.	5142	18 10½
1826	.	2029	18	5				

Abstract of the act passed (Mar. 14, 1829) to establish certain rates, tolls and duties on the Lachine Canal, and to provide for the care and management of the said canal.

"1. From and after the passing of this act the following rates, tolls, &c. shall be payable on boats, &c. passing through the canal; which said rates shall be paid for the whole distance between Lachine and Montreal in ascending or descending the said canal, and so in proportion for each and every mile of the said distance that any such boat, &c., or merchandise or effects, may pass or be conveyed upon the said canal:

		s.	d.
Timber	per ton	0	3
Firewood in rafts	per cord	1	0
Ditto, in boats or scows	ditto	0	6
Boat or vessel, 5 tons and under	each	6	3
Ditto, between 5 and 20 tons	each	8	9
Ditto, between 20 and 60 tons	each	12	6
Ditto, above 60 tons	each	15	0
Merchandise and liquors	per ton	1	9
Ashes	per barrel	0	5
Beef and pork	ditto	0	3
Salt	per ton	0	9
Flour or rice	per tierce	0	4
Ditto	per barrel	0	2
Ditto	per ½ do.	0	1
Persons in a boat, not of the crew	each	0	6
Horse, mare, bull, ox, &c.	each	0	6
Hog, goat, sheep, calf, or lamb	ditto	0	1½
Wheat or other grain	per bushel or minot	0	0¾
Stone	per toise	2	6
Lime	per hhd.	0	3
Shingles	per thousand	0	3
Standard pipe staves	ditto	15	0
Bundles of hay	per hundred	1	0

"2. Fractions of a mile to be considered a whole mile.

"3. Boats, &c. passing below lock No. 4, to pay the like tolls as if they had passed all the locks.

"4. Boats and scows laden solely with firewood or other timber, having passed down the canal and paid the rates, exempted from toll in ascending, if unladen and empty.

"5. Governor authorized to appoint commissioners for superintending and keeping in repair the canal, and to appoint a secretary, treasurer and toll-collector.

"6. Commissioners not entitled to any remuneration for their services.

"7. Commissioners declared a body corporate. A summons served on the secretary, in any action against them, sufficient to compel them to appear.

"8. Commissioners may employ lock-keepers and other assistants, and allow a reasonable remuneration for their services.

"9. Rates and duties to be paid to such persons, and at such places near the canal and in such manner, as commissioners may direct and appoint.

"10. In cases of damage done to the canal or to the bridges, &c. by any boat, &c., such boat may be seized and detained until the injury is repaired.

"11. Commissioners authorized, where the province ought by law or equity to bear the charge of making, &c. fences along the canal, to agree with the proprietors of land, on which the fences are, to allow a reasonable indemnity for the trouble of making and keeping the same in repair.

"12. Tolls to be paid over quarterly to the receiver-general.

"13. Salary allowed to secretary, treasurer and toll-collector, not exceeding 200*l*

"14. Secretary, treasurer and toll-collector, before entering into the duties of his said office, to enter into bond to his majesty for the faithful discharge of his duty.

"15. Commissioners to render an account to the legislature.

"16. Continuance of this act not to exceed Dec. 31, 1831."

Chambly Canal.—Commissioners have been chosen to carry into effect this important undertaking, so necessary to the general interests of the province, and particularly to all the settlements near the R. Richelieu and the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers. Its line of communication is to run along the Richelieu from the Chambly basin to the village of St. John in the barony of Longueuil, a distance of 11 miles. A sum of money has been appropriated for this purpose by a vote of the Assembly, Mar. 22, 1823, and it was then decreed that the undertaking should be commenced as soon as the Lachine Canal was completed. That enterprise was finished in autumn, 1826; but no steps have as yet been taken to open the Chambly Canal, excepting those of surveying and tracing out the line.—It is supposed that the objects of this canal might be attained by a much shorter line and at a much less expense than what will be required by the present plan; and it has been suggested, that if some improvements were made in the navigation of the R. Richelieu, a canal of five miles only would be sufficient. The improvements suggested to be made in the R. St. John, or Richelieu, have been thus detailed:—"Commencing at the rapids of St. John, a channel 60 or 80 feet wide for crafts drawing 4 or 5 feet water could be made over these rapids by simply forming a dyke the length

of the rapids. A bank answering for a towing-path might be made of the stones and rocks in the rapids, at the head of which an elbow might be carried out the distance required to throw into that channel a sufficient quantity of water. From the foot of these rapids to the head of Chambly rapids, there is no other obstruction than a few scattered rocks at the *Mille-roches* and a shallow place at St. Thérèse, each about six acres in length, and both of which could be, at a trifling expense, made navigable for a vessel drawing four or five feet of water; the first by removing the rocks, the second by the junction of the two islands at St. Thérèse. By this junction, the great body of water which now passes over to the E. between the two islands would be retained in the W. channel, which would, it is believed, give a sufficient depth of water. Should, however, the junction of the islands not raise the water sufficiently, by putting out an elbow from the head of the main island towards the east, as much water as could be required might be brought into the west channel, which channel, being confined to a narrow space by the island alluded to above and the main land, could be raised to any height, as it would altogether depend on the length of the elbow.—These improvements, as simple as they may appear to some, and which it is believed would not cost above 5 or £6000, would undoubtedly give a navigable river from St. John to the head of Chambly rapids, a distance of about seven miles out of eleven, leaving only between four or five miles of obstruction, viz., the length of Chambly rapids. From the head of Chambly rapids to the basin, the river may perhaps offer but few advantages. Should it therefore be found necessary to cut through the land there, there is a fine head of water; and, it is said, by going back a few acres, there is a ravine running through a barren part of this section of the country, which would offer many advantages to such an undertaking. At all events, should it be found necessary to avoid both ravine and river at these rapids, it would be a work of minor consequence when compared with the Herculean task proposed by Mr. Price's fourteen miles plan, which, besides the additional expense of making a canal seven miles longer than necessary, would involve the undertaking in an unavoidable and enormous expense for the purchase of the land, for the making and keeping in repair the numberless bridges that would be required and the fences that would be necessary on each side of the canal."

Grenville Military Canal extends from the basin to Greece's Point, in the T. of Chatham, more than 6 miles. It was opened by the two companies of the royal staff corps belonging to the military establishment immediately contiguous to Grenville basin. This important work was conducted under the immediate superintendence and direction of Major Duvernet. This officer having sailed for England with his company, the command at the Grenville station devolved upon Captain Read. The canal is cut through the solid rock in various parts, forming an aggregate length of about 4 miles of rock excavation, to an extreme depth, in some parts, of 30 feet. Its average width at bottom is from 25 to 30 feet, and at top from 35 to 40, and the depth of water is computed at from 5 to 6 feet. The object of the Grenville Canal is to connect the navigable sections of the Ottawa River interrupted by the impetuous Long Sault rapid and other inferior rapids below it, especially that in front of Mr. M'Robb's property, at the foot of which he has very judiciously laid out a village, now called Davis Village.

The Cascade Canal, in the S. of Soulange, has been made in order to avoid the danger of passing the cascades at the entrance of the St. Lawrence into lake St. Louis. It is usually called the Military Canal, and is constructed across a point of land through which all boats now make their way to the locks at Le Buisson. It is 500 yards in length and is furnished with the necessary locks. On each side, land 100 ft. wide has been relinquished by the proprietors of Soulange and Vaudreuil, which is reserved for public purposes. At the entrance to the canal from lake St. Louis is a guard-house, where a small party of military is always stationed.

CANANSHING (L.), *v.* O CANANSHING.

CANARDS, AUX, or AU CANEAU, river, is near the E. extremity of the S. of Mount Murray. On this little R. mills might be erected. It falls into the St. Lawrence and its mouth forms a safe harbour for boats and small craft. The *battures* opposite extend about 8 or 9 m. and, being without any useful vegetable production, they continue to be the resort of immense collections of water-fowl. —At *Echauffaud aux Basques*, near its mouth, are large masses of iron ore in wide veins.

Caneau, au, *v.* Canards, r.

Canie, island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence near the Saguenay coast, between the rivers Machigabiou and Chimepanipestick.

Canot, au, *v.* Toledo, r.

Cap à l'Aigle, *v.* Isle aux Coudres.

Cap a l' Est, *v.* Saguenay, r.

Cap Brule, in Cote de Beaupré, S.

Cap de l' Abatis, in Cote de Beaupré, S.

Cap de la Gribanne, in Cote de Beaupré, S.

Cap de la Magdelaine, seigniory, in the co. of Champlain, is bounded s. w. by the river St. Maurice, N. E. by the S. of Champlain and its augmentation and by the St. Lawrence in front. —The breadth is 2 leagues and its depth 20, extending N. into the interior.—Granted Mar. 20, 1651, to the order of Jesuits and has now devolved to the crown.—It contains 17,707 arpents in concession and the greater part of the lands conceded, as well as of the lands unconceded, are not susceptible of cultivation. There is, however, one concession of 40 arpents wholly settled, and one of 20 arpents partly settled with 5 or 6 houses on the St. Maurice, below the Forges. A small number of the non-conceded lands have been enclosed, but there is no road to them. 800 superficial arpents were conceded prior to 1759, at the rent of *un copre* per arpent, at which rent they still continue.—The few young persons who take new lands prefer taking them near their relatives or friends, however inferior in quality they may be; and the soil of almost the whole of this S. is a white sand.—The timber towards the interior has attained a very fine growth.—Compared with the great extent of the grant, a small portion only is under cultivation, which lies principally on the St Lawrence and on the St. Maurice almost up to the Falls of Gabelle. The settlements, however, are not remarkable for very good management; the wheat and other crops, therefore, are but indifferent on land that might be made to yield abundantly; for the situation of the farms on the banks of the rivers and the quality of the soil are both favourable to agricultural improvement.—The Quebec road passes, almost close to the St. Lawrence, by the ferry over the St. Maurice to the town of Three Rivers. This ferry, by which the established post-road is continued, is nearly 2 m. across. The price demanded from each person is 2*s.* 6*d.* and in like proportion for horses and carriages; but about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up the river there is another, where the charge is only 3*d.* each person, and 1*s.* 3*d.* for a horse and carriage. By the side of this road stands the church with its presbytery.—At the mouth of the St. Maurice are the islands Bellerive, au Cochon, St. Christophe, La Croix and L'Abri; they are low and almost covered with wood of the inferior sorts, but afford some very good grazing land. It was once in contemplation to throw a bridge across this river opposite to Isle St. Christophe: it would prove of great public utility and, on a route so much frequented, such an undertaking could hardly fail of being profitable.—Between Isle Bellerive and the main land there is a very good situation for laying up river craft during the winter, where they remain secure in about 8 feet water, and escape injury from the breaking up of the ice in the spring.

Statistics.

Population	572	Saw-mills	1	Artisans	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Tanneries	4	River craft	1
Curates	1	Shopkeepers	1	Tonnage	20
Presbyteries	1	Taverns	2	Keel boats	1
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,900	Peas	1,200	Indian corn	60
Oats	8,000	Potatoes	7,900	Mixed grain	100
Barley	100	Buck wheat	200		

Live Stock.

Horses	180	Cows	360	Swine	270
Oxen	135	Sheep	720		

Title.—" Concession du 20me Mars, 1651, faite par Mr. *de la Ferté*, aux révérends pères *Jésuites*, contenant deux lieues le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis le Cap nommé des *Trois Rivières*, en descendant sur le grand fleuve, jusqu'aux endroits où les dites deux lieues se pourront étendre, sur vingt lieues de profondeur du côté du Nord, et compris les bois, rivières et prairies qui sont sur le dit grand fleuve et sur les dites *Trois Rivières*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2 à 9, *folio* 131.

Cap Chat, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, lies near the N. W. point of the division-line between the districts of Quebec and Gaspé and is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence.—The harbour must be approached with the greatest precaution, or the mariner will be exposed to imminent danger. As shipwrecks have frequently occurred here, the provincial legislature has granted £150 per ann. to establish a depot of provisions at the R. Ste. Anne, below and near Cap Chat, for the relief of shipwrecked mariners and others. A salary of £50 is allowed to the guardian of the depot, who

is ordered to keep a register of the persons relieved, the quantity of provisions furnished and the names of the vessels wrecked.

Statistics.

Population	29	Shopkeepers	1	Keel boats	4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	80	Potatoes	250	Peas	25

Live Stock.

Horses	4	Cows	7	Swine	22
Oxen	5	Sheep	13		

Cap Chat, river, in the E. part of the D. of Quebec, cutting the division-line, runs into the co. of Gaspé and soon falls into the St. Lawrence.

Cap D'Espoir, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, between Mal Bay and Little Pabos.

Statistics, including Ance à Beaufils.

Population	184	Keel boats	40		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	600	Potatoes	3,700	Peas	350

Live Stock.

Horses	3	Cows	30	Swine	34
Oxen	30	Sheep	80		

Cap Maillard, *v.* Cote de Beaupre.

Cap Tourmente, *v.* Cote de Beaupre.

Cap Rosier, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about midway between Griffin's Cove and the extreme point of Cape Gaspé, at the entrance of Gaspé Bay.—Population 54; keel boats 4; annual produce of potatoes 75 bushels; agricultural stock 1 horse, 1 ox and 3 cows.

Cap Rouge, river, rises in the highlands near the rear boundaries of the S. of Desmaure. In the serpentine course it describes in passing diagonally through the S. it receives many small streams from the right and left; its banks are elevated, but the eminence is attained by a very gradual slope, or it may be said more correctly, that it flows through a narrow valley abounding in natural beauties of the most picturesque kind, and possessing all the charms that can be looked for in the most skilful landscape composition. This R. enters the S. of Gaudarville and gradually bending S. falls into the St. Lawrence near the S.W. angle of that seigniory. Its course in general is eminently beautiful and picturesque. In Gaudarville it feels the attraction of the ebb tide of the St. Lawrence so strongly, that at low water its bed is nearly dry, and can be crossed with the utmost ease without the assistance of the ferry-boat; but at high water boats of considerable burthen can enter it and ascend as high as the mill, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the St. Lawrence. At its mouth is an established ferry, where boats and scows are always ready though not always necessary.

Caps, des, river, in the S. of Blainville and Lachenaye, rises in the concession Bouchetteville and runs into the St. Lawrence opposite the most eastward island of the cluster called The Pilgrims.

Cap St. Glaude, rivulet, in the S. of Vincennes, rises in the plains that extend from the S. of Montapeine and discharges itself into the St. Lawrence. It works five mills; one for carding, one for fulling, another for sawing and two for grinding corn. Near its mouth is a fall of about 150 ft., at the bottom of which is one of the corn-mills.

Cap St. Ignace, fief, in the co. of l'Islet, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Vincelot, N. W. by Gagné fief, in the rear by the S. of Ste. Claire and in front by the St. Lawrence. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 1 league in depth and is the property of Mons. Vincelot. No document relating to this grant has been found among the records lodged in the surveyor-general's office.—Well watered by the Bras St. Nicholas, which runs transversely through the middle of the fief.—Very little timber remains.—3 concessions have been granted, and 2 of them are settled.—This fief is mountainous and rocky, except in the front concession which, however, is not entirely without rocky places and hillocks. Some rushes that grow here are good food for cattle, and without which the horses could not be supported. The horses are generally of the Norman breed and with little or no improvement. Orchards are more numerous here than in other parts of the district. All the inhabitants living W. of the church carry their corn for grinding to the Moulin à Cardé in the S. of St. Thomas, which is a loss to the seignior of Cap St. Ignace.—The *parish* of *St. Ignace* comprehends the fief of that name with Goose and Crane Islands (Isles aux Oies and aux Grues), which are the property of Mr. M'Pherson and contain several settlements, which with the salt

marshes are very valuable; the proprietor has an extensive farming establishment and rears a large stock of cattle: the excellent butter which he sends to the Quebec market in considerable quantities is sold for 1*d.* or 2*d.* per lb. higher than any other.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Ignace, including Goose and Crane Islands.

Population 1,805 | Churches, R.C. 1 | Presbyteries 1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	13,500	Potatoes	18,000	Indian corn	100
Oats .	9,100	Peas .	1,222	Mixed grain	1,000
Barley .	1,060	Rye .	509		

Live Stock.

Horses .	699	Cows .	905	Swine .	1,350
Oxen .	390	Sheep .	3,690		

CAP ST. MICHEL or LA TRINITE, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, joins Varennes S. W., the fief Guillaudiere N. E. and is bounded by the augmentation to Belœil in the rear and by the St. Lawrence in front. One league in front by 1½ l. in depth.—Granted, 3d Nov., 1672, to Mons. de St. Michel and is now the property of Jacques Le Moine Martigny, Esq.—A diversity of soil prevails, the greater part of which is good, being either a fine black or a grayish mould that proves fertile when tolerably well managed. The whole S. is under cultivation.—The rivers St. Charles and Notre Dame run across it, and are sufficiently deep to be navigable for boats of burden.—The uncleared lands, scarcely half a league square, afford hardly any other wood than the spruce fir, a species of very trifling value.—On the rivers are two corn-mills and one saw-mill.—Part of the S. is divided into four small fiefs, held by Messrs. Delette, Beaubien, Gautier and Mondelette, containing together ½ league in breadth by ½ l. deep.—Two islands in the St. Lawrence, lying in front of this grant, are appendages to it; each nearly ¾ m. long and from 8 to 10 arpents broad; cattle are sometimes pastured on them.

Title.—"Le titre de cette Concession n'a pas été trouvé dans le Secrétariat. Par un acte de Foi et Hommage, rendu le 3me Août, 1676, devant Mr. *Duchesneau*, alors Intendant, il paroit que ce fief doit avoir une lieue de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, situé sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, entre les concessions de Mr. *de Varennes* et *Laurent Borney*, Sieur *de Grandmaison*, avec deux petites isles vis-à-vis de sa devanture."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 27, *folio* 182, *le* 10*me Février*, 1781.

CAP SANTE (P.), *v.* PORTNEUF, B.

CARIBOO MOUNTAIN, *v.* ST. MAURICE, R.

CARIBOU, river, falls into the Saguenay a league below the Chicoutimi on the opposite side of the R., at a place called les Prairies, meadows that produce the hay that is consumed at the post of Chicoutimi. This R. is inconsiderable and for ½ mile inland is one arpent wide. It runs from the hills to the N. W. and forms a good harbour at its mouth.

CARLETON, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded N. E. by the T. Maria and Cascapediac bay, S. by the bay of Chaleurs, W. and N. by waste lands of the crown.—The land rises into lofty mountains.—This T. contains two villages and is watered by two rivers, the G. and L. Nouvelle, and in its front lies Tracadigash bay. The lands fit for cultivation are occupied and amount to one or two concessions only.

Statistics.

Population	576	River craft .	18	Keel boats .	2
Shopkeepers	4	Total tonnage	1350		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	2,352	Oats .	2,100	Potatoes	15,400

Live Stock.

Horses .	83	Cows .	200	Swine .	690
Oxen .	146	Sheep .	612		

CARLISLE, New, *v.* COX, T.

CARUFEL, fief, in the co. of St. Maurice, lies in the rear of the first part of the S. of Maskinongé between Dusablé and fief St. John.—141 arpents in front by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, March, 1705, to Jean Sicard, Sieur de Carufel, and is now possessed by L. A. Duchesnay, Esq.—The land is good and fertile mixed here and there with a reddish clay and sand.—Almost every kind of good timber is found and some of the pine grows to large dimensions.—The R. Maskinongé traverses this S. from the N. W. by which the timber felled here is sent down to the St. Lawrence.—The part under cultivation contains some very respectable farms and good houses by the side of the main road.—This fief contains three concessions, each having a road kept in good order, and it forms part of the parish of St. Joseph de Maskinongé.—230 lands or farms are conceded in 5 ranges, called, 1st, Ste. Génévieve; 2nd, N. E. of the Ruisseau de Lounière; 3rd, S. W. of ditto; 4th, N. E. of the Ruisseau du Bois Blanc; 5th,

s. w. of ditto.—About 12,000 arpents are in a state of cultivation and about 9,000 unconceded, the greatest part of which is fit for agricultural improvement.—There is a superb quarry of limestone; also a species of potter's earth fit for painting.—The cattle is generally good, and the inhabitants carefully attend to its improvement.—The fief *Marie-Anne* is in this S. to the N. E. of the R. Maskinongé and enjoys the right of *banalité* over the entire S. The rear joins the S. of Lanaudière. In Carufel are one private school, 5 saw-mills, many limekilns, 3 blacksmiths, many carpenters and wheelwrights and 10 or 12 joiners.—This S. produces from 20 to 25,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels of oats and as much peas and barley.

Title.—" Concession du mois de Mars, 1705, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *François de Beauharnois*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Sicard*, Sieur *de Carufel*, de l'espace de terre qui reste dans la rivière de *Masquinongé*, dans le lac *St. Pierre*, depuis celle qui a été cidevant accordée au Sieur *Legardeur*, jusqu'au premier sault de la dite rivière, ce qui contient deux lieues ou environ de front sur pareille profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 40. *Cahiers d'Intend. more authentic.*

CASCADE CANAL, *v.* CANALS.

CASCADES, des (V.), *v.* SOULANGE, S.

CASCAPEDIAC (G.), river, in the co. of Bonaventure, rises in the rear of the T. of Richmond and traversing over a great part of that T., enters the adjoining T. of Maria near its S. E. angle, where it falls into the bay of Cascapediac and forms an excellent harbour for vessels of every size.

CASCAPEDIAC (L.), river, in the co. of Bonaventure, rises in the rear of the T. of Hamilton and running S. W. enters the T. of Richmond, where it empties itself into Cascapediac bay about 6 miles from the mouth of the Greater Cascapediac.

CASSIMAQUAGAN, river, runs from the E. into the R. Matapediac, affording at its mouth a favourable site for a mill and an excellent situation for settlers. It is said to be navigable for many miles and abounds with valuable pineries.

CASTOR, island, at the N. W. end of L. St. Peter and at the mouth of the R. Bayonne, is between Randin and Isle Dupas.

CASUPSCULL or COSUPSCOUL, river, in the co. of Rimouski, rises in a L. towards the S. boundary of the co. It runs S. W. for the greater part of its course, then taking a sudden turn more to the W. soon enters the E. side of the Matapediac, and is the largest stream that empties itself into that river being navigable for 50 or 60 miles.

CAT, river, so called in Algonquin, meaning Pole Cat, is a small stream running into the western bank of the St. Maurice above the Upper Matawin island.

CATHERINE'S TOWN, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

CAUDIE, Grande, river, rises in a lake at the N. E. angle of the T. of Dorset, running S. to near the centre it takes a sudden turn E. and in the 5th range leaves the T. for that of Shenley, where it falls into the R. Chaudière near the S. angle of that T.

CAWOOD, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Shorn, W. by Mansfield, S. by Litchfield and N. by waste lands of the crown.

CAXTON, township, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded S. E. by lands belonging to the Forges of St. Maurice, S. by St. Etienne and Dumontier, S. W. by Hunter's Town and N. by waste lands of the crown.—Here are only a few settlers, although a large number of acres were granted to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia who served during the last American war. The T. is abundantly watered by numerous rivers and lakes, among which are Lac O Cananshing and Lac des Perchaudes.—As the value of the townships is so much accelerated and increased by the formation of new roads, the anxiety of the legislature of this province ought, in that respect, to be duly appreciated. The following extract from the report of the commissioners appointed to open a road of communication from the old settlements of Yamachiche to the T. of Caxton will prove that such undertakings are easily executed, and will afford some interesting information relative to this valuable though unsettled township.—The report is dated Feb. 1, 1830:—" We proceeded to open and complete the said road by day labour. Beginning on the road of Picdure, about 12 acres from the River du Loup, we opened a new road across the concession of Picdure, beginning in the division line of one Gilmet and Lachance, and continued Northward to the next concession of Bellechasse, distance 24 arpents. The land in this route is low with some hills intervening and thickly wooded; one arpent of which was causewayed, five high hills reduced and made accessible, and ten bridges built none of which above 18 ft. long; widening and completing the road on the concession of Bellechasse (which had been opened) to the land of one Callier, distance about 6 arpents.

From Bellechasse, on the line of Callier's land, toward St. Joseph concession, a new road is opened and completely finished to the concession road of St. Joseph, a distance of 52 arpents, through a thickly wooded country: in the course of this road nine bridges were built, none of them above 18 ft. long; five hills reduced and made accessible and $2\frac{1}{2}$ arpents of road causewayed. Arriving at St. Joseph at lot No. 48, the road, which was merely opened to the T., we completed by widening and extracting all the stumps to lot No. 69, at the township line, distance 42 arpents, in which eight bridges were erected, none above 18 ft.; six steep hills reduced and made easy of access and nearly one arpent of savanna causewayed, making in all about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The whole of the road is 18 ft. wide and where necessary ditched; the stumps are every where extracted and the whole line has a beautiful appearance. Came to the place of beginning and continued the road to the bank of the River du Loup, below all the chutes and rapids; thus giving a communication from the township of Caxton to the St. Lawrence by the river du Loup, which from this place is navigable for boats and rafts, and also a communication to Machiche by the roads of St. Joseph, Bellechasse and Picdure. . . . . A road was opened through the 1st and 2nd ranges of the T. to the distance of 52 acres, and also across the first six ranges and between the 3rd and 4th ranges to lot No. 19; and another road along the front line of the T. from the 2nd to the 5th range, making in all, including the road first mentioned, 15 miles. Throughout the whole extent the land was found to be of the best quality, the wood consisting of maple, birch, beech, ash, &c. In some places the land is low, where the woods are cedar, spruce, &c. These places required to be causewayed or ditched, which has been partially done. About £100 would finish all the roads in this T. We believe that with £150 we might be able to go over the whole line, and complete what yet remains to be done on the 6th and 7th ranges; and also to open a road between the 5th and 6th ranges to the Great Lake, which would open a large tract of very fine land."

CEDRES, des (V.), *v.* SOULANGE, S.

CHAFFERS BROOK rises in two streams near the S. line of Inverness and towards the centre of that T. joins the R. Clyde.

CHALEURS BAY may be called an arm of the gulf of St. Lawrence and is bounded on the N. by the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure and on the S by New Brunswick. The entire N. coast of this extensive bay from the gulf to the river Ristigouche, which discharges itself into the W. extremity, is in Lower Canada.—This bay extends from E. to W. about 88 m. and its greatest width is about 20. The navigation of the bay is perfectly safe and the anchorage, every where, so good that neither ship nor fishing-boat was ever known to be lost. Storms are not more frequent in this bay than at Quebec, and, although they occur here oftener than at Percé and in the bay of Gaspé, the air is more humid and colder; about the same difference exists between the air of Quebec and Montreal.

CHALOUPE, G. and L., two rivers that rise in the S. of Lanoraye and its augmentation. The greater river rises in two branches W. of the church of St. Elizabeth, and after receiving the Little Chaloupe, increased by St. Charles Brook, it takes in the S. W. branch and enters the S. of Berthier, where it falls into the St. Lawrence nearly 1 m. above the V. of Berthier opposite Isle Randin.

CHAMBLY, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. W. by the river St. Lawrence; S. E. by the river Richelieu or Chambly, together with all the islands in the rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu nearest to the co., and in whole or in part fronting it; S. W. by the N. E. boundaries of the seigniories of Laprairie and De Lery, and N. E. by the co. of Verchères; it comprehends the seigniories of Boucherville, Montarville, Longueuil, fief Tremblay, Chambly West and the barony of Longueuil.—It is 33 m. long and averages in breadth $11\frac{1}{3}$ m., and contains 211 sq. miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 28′ 30″, lon. 73° 17′ 30″.—The population is 12,932, of which $\frac{8}{10}$ths are native Canadians and the remainder English, Irish, Scotch, and Americans.—It contains 5 parishes and part of the P. of Blairfindie, 4 villages and the town of Dorchester *(erroneously inserted in the co. of Acadie)*. This co. sends two members to the provincial assembly, and the place of election is Longueuil.—In agricultural produce and population this co. vies with most in the province, and the quality of its soil is inferior to none. The surface in general is extremely level with the exception of the mountain of Boucherville, remarkable for its conspicuous appearance and height: on its summit are two beautiful small

lakes and a corn and saw-mill at the source of a small river that runs S. W. and falls into the R. Montreal about 1 m. W. of Chambly Basin: both these rivers turn several corn-mills. The little R. Montreal winds prettily through the co. in an E. direction and falls into Chambly Basin. Besides these rivers this co. is abundantly watered by the R. Richelieu and the beautiful Basin of Chambly, by which it is bounded on the E. and N. E.—Numerous roads traverse this co. in every direction: the principal are those along the rivers, the Boucherville road, the Chemin à la Grande Savanne and the Laprairie road.—Almost the whole of this co. presents good and flourishing settlements and lands in a good state of cultivation.

Statistics.

Population	12,932	Villages	4	Founderies	1
Churches, Prot.	2	Gaols	1	Ship-yards	2
Parsonage-ho.	1	Corn-mills	15	Medical men	3
Churches, R. C.	6	Saw-mills	5	Notaries	6
Curés	6	Carding-mills	4	Shopkeepers	22
Presbyteries	6	Fulling-mills	3	Taverns	25
Wesleyan chap.	1	Tanneries	2	Artisans	190
Colleges	1	Potteries	1	River-craft	4
Convents	1	Breweries	2	Tonnage	21
Schools	3	Distilleries	1	Keel-boats	5
Towns	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	121,166	Rye	4,508	Potatoes	247,157
Oats	75,440	Buck wheat	2,500	Hay, tons	30,029
Barley	12,910	Indian corn	1,985	Flax, cwts.	368
Peas	12,500	Mixed gr.	4,115	Butter, cwts.	1,986

Live Stock.

Horses	4,492	Cows	6,466	Sheep	9,872
Oxen	2,852	Young cattle	2,437	Swine	2,760

Domestic Manufactures.

	Ells.		Ells.
Cloth	38,872	Linen	31,100
Flannel	24,600	Looms	307

Acres in Cultivation.

Under crop	30,925
Fallow and meadow land	60,580
Total in culture	91,505

CHAMBLY (R.), *v.* RICHELIEU, R.

CHAMBLY, EAST, and CHAMBLY, WEST, in the cos. of Rouville and Chambly divided from each other by the R. Richelieu.—The extent of each seigniory is 3 leagues in length by one league in depth; and both were included in one grant to M. de Chambly, Oct. 29, 1672.

Chambly, East, is in the co. of Rouville, and is bounded S. E. by Monnoir; N. E. by Rouville and Belœil; S. W. by the barony of Longueuil.—The land, nearly level, is generally equal in quality to any in the D. of Montreal and is, nearly all, under a very favourable state of cultivation.—This part of the original grant now belongs to the heirs of the late Lieut.-col. de Salaberry, C. B. and to Lieut.-col. de Rouville.—The R. Richelieu or Chambly, whose entire course in this S. is navigable, by passing through the original grant, dividing it into E. and W., affords many advantages.

Chambly, West, in the co. of Chambly, is bounded N. W. by the seigniories of Longueuil and Montarville and S. W. by the barony of Longueuil: it now belongs to Samuel Hat and Henry Bender, Esqs.—There are no lands unconceded, and two-thirds were granted prior to the conquest. The concessions extend 3 arpents by 30 and the rent is 1 sol *tournois* and a quart of wheat.—The greater part of the youths in this parish are desirous of forming new settlements; a few are in a condition to do so and others are equally desirous but want the means, and yet none will settle in the townships.—The surface, like that of E. Chambly, is level and the land is good, well settled and cultivated.

Chambly Basin is a beautiful expansion of the river, nearly circular, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter: it is embellished by several little islands, covered with fine verdure and natural wood, as ornamentally disposed as if regulated by the hand of art. Three of them lie at the mouth of the river Montreal; some smaller ones, called the Islets St. Jean, are spread in a very picturesque manner, at the descent of the rapid of Chambly; the dark-hued foliage of the wood, that nearly covers them, forms a pleasing contrast to the brilliant whiteness of the broken current. When rowing on this magnificent sheet of water, in a fine day, the prospect is truly enchanting. The three steeples of Chambly, Canton and de la Pointe, nearly represent the extremities of a triangle, whose sides are bordered with objects which by their size, beauty and variety, most agreeably interest the beholder.—On the rapids above the Basin are the elegant and extensive corn-mills belonging to H. Bender and S. Hat, Esqrs., seigniors of East and West Chambly respectively. These mills, 7 in number, work 24 sets of stones and are never in want of water:

their excellence tempts the inhabitants from every part of the surrounding country, to a considerable distance, to bring their wheat thither yearly; the more so, as they are destitute of such an advantage in their own parishes, owing to the want of proper water-courses; this is particularly the case below the Chambly basin, where the comparative stillness of the river precludes the possibility, with any prospect of advantage, of building mills of this description.

Chambly Fort is on the w. side of the basin which, when seen from a distance, has some resemblance to an ancient castle: it was built (of stone) by Mons. de Chambly, some years previous to the conquest of Canada by the English, and is the only one of the kind within the province; its form is nearly square, containing several buildings and all the requisite means of modern defence which have been put into substantial repair; the approaches to the fort are not protected by any out-works, nor is there a ditch round it. Before the late hostilities with America only a small detachment of about two companies formed the garrison, but, when the war began, the advantageous position and proximity to the enemy's frontier pointed it out as a strong *point d'appui*, where troops might be assembled and an extensive depôt formed: during the season for operations, in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, there was always a considerable force encamped on the plain near it, which in the last-mentioned year exceeded 6000 men; during this period additional storehouses and other buildings were erected on the ground that has always been reserved by government for such purposes.

Chambly Village, built on one of the most beautiful spots in Lower Canada, is in West Chambly and on the bank of the Richelieu, not far from the fort: it contains 90 or 100 houses, chiefly built of wood, forming one principal street; many of the houses are elegantly built and shaded by lofty poplars. At the s. end of the village are some large and valuable mills close to the rapid of Chambly, and near the mills stands a good manor-house. This place is a great thoroughfare, as the main road from Montreal to the American states passes through it, which, with the continual resort to the mills, occasions a good deal of activity among the traders and mechanics, and contributes very much to its cheerfulness as a place of residence; among the inhabitants are reckoned many of the most respectable families of the district, invited hither by its agreeable situation. The landscape of the surrounding country is rich and well diversified, affording several very beautiful points of view; and there are many spots whence they may be seen to great advantage. The regular and venerable fort, the mills, the little elegant church of St. Joseph, houses dispersed among well cultivated fields, the various woodland scenery near and remote, the distant point Olivier with its village and beautiful church, the more distant mountain of Chambly or Rouville, the continual change of objects on the basin and river, with the singular appearance of unwieldy rafts descending the rapid with incredible velocity, will amply gratify the spectator's admiration.

Chambly College is in the village and is a flourishing establishment, founded by Mr. Mignault, the curé, aided by the principal inhabitants of Chambly. The zeal and liberality of that gentleman on this interesting occasion, have been universally acknowledged.—This edifice is at present only a one-sided building, to which two wings will be added when circumstances require the addition; it is 60 French feet long inside the walls and 50 ft. broad. There are two stories above the ground floor, which contains the kitchen, the refectory and domestic offices; the first story comprises the hall of recreation, 35 ft. by 25, a parlour and the room of the principal; and at the back are the school-room, the French school, the housekeeper's room and a corridor. On the second floor are the dormitory, 60 feet by 25, four chambers for the tutors and scholars and a corridor. The college is built on ground a little higher than the street and is isolated from all other buildings. The following inscription by desire of the founder, Mr. Mignault, is to be inscribed on the building:

Flumina sæpe vides parvis e fontibus orta.

The foundation stone was laid June 12th, 1826, and the building was finished by the 1st of Feb. following It already contains 74 scholars who receive an elementary, mercantile or classical education. Boarders pay 20*l.* per annum and day boys a piastre per month.

The *Parish* of *Chambly*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree, Mar. 3, 1722, extends 3 leagues in front along the R. Richelieu and one

league in depth on each side of that river; the frontage extends one league above and two leagues below Chambly Fort.

Statistics of the Parish of Chambly.

Population	4210	Corn-mills	4	Founderies	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Taverns	3
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	25
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.
Wheat	38,000

Title.—" Concession du 29me Oct. 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Chambly*, de six lieues de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur la rivière *St. Louis (Chambly)* savoir trois lieues au Nord de la dite rivière (deux lieues en deça du Fort que y est bâti et une lieue au delà) et trois lieues au Sud de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 10.

CHAMOUCHOUIN (L.), *v.* KING'S POSTS.

CHAMPLAIN, county. The boundaries of this co., as prescribed by the recent act of the provincial legislature, are found to be impracticable. The act directs that it shall be bounded N. E. by the co. of Portneuf; S. W. by the R. St. Maurice; S. E. by the St. Lawrence, and N. W. *by the northern boundary of the province.* The R. St. Maurice had not been so far explored, before the passing of the act, as to enable the legislature to foresee the difficulty that would arise in carrying this part of it into execution. Since that period the St. Maurice has been explored far into the interior by the deputy surveyor-general, who has discovered that its course runs so much more to the N. E. than was expected that it entirely crosses the co. of Champlain and enters that of Portneuf. By this unforeseen winding of the R. it is impossible that the co. of Champlain can be bounded both by the St. Maurice and the province line; it is therefore more than probable that the course of the St. Maurice will be preferred, being a natural boundary and rendering the county more compact than it would be if bounded by the province line, which boundary would create confusion in the administration of justice and be an inexhaustible source of inconvenience between the inhabitants of the counties of Champlain and St. Maurice. Taking for granted that this co. will be bounded by the course of the St. Maurice from the St. Lawrence to Portneuf, it will be 66 m. in depth by 23 in breadth and contain 783 sq. miles.—Its centre on the St. Lawrence is in lat. 46° 28′ N., lon. 73° 17 30″ W.—By the act above mentioned this co. contains the SS. of Ste. Anne and its augmentation, Ste. Marie, Batiscan, Champlain and Cap de la Magdelaine; it also includes all the islands in the St. Lawrence nearest to and in front of the county. It contains 5 parishes and the population is entirely Canadian. The principal town or village is Ste. Anne. This co. sends two members to the provincial parliament; the place of election is at the ferry nearest to the St. Lawrence on the N. E. side of the R. Batiscan.—This co. is exceedingly well watered by rivers and lakes; the principal rivers are the Batiscan, the St. Maurice, the Champlain, part of the R. Ste. Anne, and their tributary streams. These rivers traverse the county in every direction. —The land in the front of the co. is in general level and the soil light, but, towards the interior, the surface is uneven, occasionally traversed by ridges of hills, and the soil stronger with much of it fit for cultivation.

Statistics.

Population	7,300	Saw-mills	9	Shopkeepers	5
Churches, R. C.	5	Tanneries	6	Taverns	9
Curés	4	Potasheries	1	Artisans	45
Presbyteries	5	Pearlasheries	1	River craft	5
Schools	3	Medical men	1	Tonnage	73
Villages	2	Notaries	1	Keel boats	6
Corn-mills	4				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	41,773	Buck wheat	1,760	Flax	79
Oats	68,300	Indian corn	640	Butter	2,432
Barley	608	Mixed grain	4,380	Maple sugar	386
Peas	10,390	Potatoes	238,516	Hay, tons,	21,177
Rye	1,100				

Live Stock.

Horses	2,353	Cows	5,749	Swine	3,482
Oxen	2,422	Sheep	10,948		

Domestic Manufactures.

	Ells.		Ells.
Cloth	7,040	Linen	6,446
Flannel	5,443	Looms	136

CHAMPLAIN, river, rises in the S. of Cap de la Magdelaine and taking a course N. E. traverses the Aug. to Champlain and enters Batiscan where it turns S. and after becoming the boundary between that S. and Champlain, falls into the St. Lawrence.

Champlain and its Augmentation, in the county of Champlain, lie between Cap de la Magdelaine and Batiscan. The seigniory is 1½ l. in front by 1 league in depth and was granted Sept. 22, 1664, to Etienne Pezard, Sieur de la Touche. The Augmentation, of the same breadth as the seigniory and 3 l. deep, is bounded in the rear by the T. of Radnor and waste crown lands; it was granted Apr. 28th, 1697, to Mad. de la Touche, and the present proprietors are Mr. Munro and Mr. Poole.—In the front of the S. the soil is a yellow loam mixed with sand; in the rear it is stronger and better, in many places so good for the cultivation of flax, that it is to be regretted that so profitable and important an article is not attended to.—The timber is various and, though not of first rate quality, is not too much mixed with the inferior sorts.—This S. is watered by the little river Champlain and by many small streams, which rise at a short distance in the interior and, winding down the gradual descent to the St. Lawrence in little rivulets, cross the main road, agreeably diversifying the meadows and cultivated grounds along the front. The R. Champlain works a corn and a saw-mill.—About one third of this seigniory is cultivated in a neat style and, by the side of the Quebec road, displays many good houses with thriving farms almost wholly cleared of wood.—A very small proportion of the aug. is under cultivation; the remainder continues in a state of woodland producing some capital timber.—The narrows of the rivers supply abundance of the fish called *petite morue* in the beginning of winter, and in the spring considerable quantities of eels are taken. The corn grown here is consumed by the inhabitants, who sell a little hay. The horses are, generally, of the Canadian breed.

The *Parish* of *Champlain*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree, Mar. 3, 1722, extends 2¾ l. along the St. Lawrence, viz. from Batiscan to fief l'Arbre à la Croix, from Champlain to fief de Marsollet and from l'Arbre à la Croix to Cap de la Magdelaine, comprehending the depths included in these boundaries.—A few years since, the inhabitants of the V. Hayotte in the P. of Champlain were alarmed by the following extraordinary occurrence: a tract of land, containing a superficies of 207 arpents, was suddenly moved about 360 yards from the water's edge and precipitated into the river Champlain, overwhelming in its progress barns, houses, trees and whatever lay in its course. The earth thus removed, dammed up the river for a distance of 26 arpents. The effect was instantaneous and accompanied by an appalling sound; a dense vapour, as of pitch and sulphur, filled the atmosphere, oppressing those who witnessed this awful convulsion almost to suffocation. A man named Dubé, who was on the ground at the time, was removed with it to a considerable distance, and buried up to the neck, but was extricated from his perilous situation without sustaining any serious injury. The course of the river being thus obstructed, the waters were swelled to a great height by this extraordinary event. Dubé lost an island of 5 arpents, which he had on the river. Another inhabitant, named Hamelin, also suffered a loss of land, wheat and hay; and a third, named Francis Gossett, had his hay and grain destroyed.—The parish church and parsonage-house are near the road.

Statistics.

Population	755	Saw mills	2	Taverns	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Tanneries	2	Artisans	12
Curés	1	Medical men	1	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Notaries	1	Tonnage	15
Villages	1	Shopkeepers	1	Keel-boats	1
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,680	Potatoes	173,500	Mixed grain	1,300
Oats	10,400	Peas	1,300		

Live Stock.

Horses	240	Cows	475	Swine	500
Oxen	242	Sheep	1,440		

Title.—"Concession du 22me Septembre, 1664, faite par Mr. *de Mézy*, à *Etienne Pezard*, Sieur *de Latouche*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front à prendre sur le grand fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la rivière *Champlain* en montant sur le dit fleuve, vers les *Trois Rivières*, sur une lieue de profondeur dans les terres; la dite rivière *Champlain* mitoyenne, avec ceux que occuperont les terres qui sont de l'autre côté d'icelle, avec tous les bois, près, rivières, ruisseaux, lacs, isles et islets, et généralement de tout le contenu entre les dites bornes.—Les Jesuites ayant par leur titre antérieur de Batiscan, un quart de lieu au Sud-ouest de la rivière *Champlain*, cette Concession ne pouvoit s'etendre jusques-là, mais avant l'année 1721, ils cederent à M. *Latouche Champlain*, ce quart de lieue compris entre leurs borne et la dite rivière; et c'est ainsi que la Seigneurie est actuellement bornée."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Régistre* B. *folio* 7.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 28me Avril, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à Madame *de Latouche*, de trois lieues de terre en profondeur, joignant la derriere de sa Seigneurie de *Champlain*, sur tout la largeur d'icelle; tenant d'un côté au fief de *Batiscan*, et de l'autre au fief du

Sieur *Hertel.*—*Hertel* n'est qu'un arrière fief, concédé par les révérends Pères Jésuites dans leur Seigneurie du *Cap de Magdeleine.*"—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, *folio* 16.

CHARLESBOURG, fief, village and mountains, *v.* NOTRE DAME des ANGES, S.

CHARLESTON (V.) *v.* HATLEY, T.

CHATEAUGUAY, river, in the co. of Beauharnois, rises in several branches descending from the State of New York into Hinchinbrooke, where it forms the boundary line between that T. and Godmanchester; whence it traverses the S. of Beauharnois separating Jamestown from Ormstown, South Georgetown from North Georgetown, and Williamstown from Annestown; it then enters the S. of Chateauguay, waters the settlements of St. Jean, and at the N. E. angle of the S. falls into the St. Lawrence, washing two sides of Isle St. Barnard. About the middle of the third concession of Ormstown the Chateauguay receives the river Outarde and, near the N. W. angle of Williamstown, the united waters of North Creek, Black River and other tributary streams. The Sturgeon river, from the rear of the S. of Chateauguay, falls into it about 1½ m. below the church in the Canadian settlements of Williamstown. The Chateauguay is navigable to a considerable distance above its mouth for bateaux, the smaller sort of keel boats and canoes. Large quantities of timber were formerly conveyed in rafts down this river from Godmanchester and Beauharnois, but the trade of this article has much diminished since the settlements have increased.

CHATEAUGUAY, seigniory, in the co. of Laprairie, joins Beauharnois, S. W., Sault St. Louis, N. E. and La Salle in the rear; the front stretches 2 l. on the St. Lawrence by 3 in depth.—Granted Sept. 29th, 1673, to Mr. Le Moine, Sieur de Longueuil, and at present belongs to the community of Grey Sisters at Montreal.—Through the whole of this property there is very little variation in the land, which lies nearly on a level and is generally of good quality; the arable producing very fair crops of grain of all kinds.—All the lands or farms are conceded; about 100 were conceded in 1759, each, measuring 3 arpents in front by 30 in depth, paying 1 sol tournois per superficial arpent and a capon for each front arpent.—There are some good ranges of settlements along the borders of the St. Lawrence, on both sides of the rivers Chateauguay and St. Regis and also in the intermediate spaces, which may be reckoned about one half of the whole grant and they are under pretty good cultivation. This S. has one village and on the west side of the Chateauguay, near its discharge, stands the church dedicated to St. John and on its banks are also a corn-mill and a saw-mill. At the mouth of this R. is *Isle St. Bernard*, sometimes called Nuns Island, about one superficial mile in extent and very well cultivated. This isle is an appendage to the grant and contains a house usually denominated a convent, a term certainly misapplied, for it will in no way answer the description of such an establishment, unless the residence of two members of the order to which the property belongs may be allowed to convert it into a mansion of that description.—The R. Chateauguay crosses this S. diagonally and is navigable as far as the S. extends. The Sturgeon river rises in the rear of the S. and in a winding course runs through the W. division line into the S. of Beauharnois. The first waters of the river St. Regis rise in the E. part and immediately leave this S. for that of Sault St. Louis.

Statistics.

Population	4396	Presbyteries .	1	Villages .	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Convents .	1	Corn-mills .	2
Curés .	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	28,000	Rye .	3,800	Peas .	14,100
Oats .	22,000	Potatoes	60,000	Indian corn	6,500
Barley .	5,000				

Live Stock.

Horses .	1,219	Cows .	2,700	Swine .	2,600
Oxen .	1,450	Sheep .	7,500		

Title.—" Concession du 29me Septembre, 1673, à Mr. *Le Moine*, Sieur *de Longueuil*, de deux lieues de terre de front, à commencer dix arpens au-dessous de la rivière *du Loup*, en montant dans le lac *St. Louis*, du côté du Sud; et de profondeur trois lieues, ensemble l'isle *St. Bernard* qui est à l'embouchure de la dite rivière."—*Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 48, *folio* 214, *le* 27*me Février*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 425.

CHATEAU RICHER, (P.), *v.* COTE de BEAUPRE, S.

CHATHAM, township, in the co. of Ottawa, joins Grenville, W., the S. of Argenteuil E., and is bounded in front by the Ottawa river and in the rear by Wentworth. This T. is 9 m. in breadth and 12 in depth; its dimensions, divisions

and subdivisions are with few exceptions the same as other river townships, some of its original grants having been made in compact tracts or blocks, which were subsequently laid out so as to meet the exigency of the actual settlements made previous to the survey in 1803. The local position of Chatham is highly favourable, and the lands may be divided into two classes. The first embraces the lands comprised between the Ottawa and the seventh range, which are generally level, rising in some parts into gentle acclivities commonly called maple ridges, and, in other places, falling by easy slopes that terminate in extensive natural meads that afford rich and excellent pasturage. Intermixed with these are many small cedar swamps which are not, however, of any material disadvantage. The land in this part of the T. is calculated to produce hemp and flax and every variety of grain raised in Lower Canada. The lands composing the second class are comprehended between the seventh range and its rear outline and are higher and more uneven and broken, being traversed in various parts by mountains and high rising grounds, which are generally intermixed with intervals of rich soil. The hills are in some places barren, particularly on the borders of Grenville. Of this section of the T. $\frac{3}{4}$ may be said to be fit for cultivation, and the lands to that extent were located to Scotch emigrants in 1814, who have since that period improved and cultivated a large portion.—The timber in this T. is of a superior description, and, though considerable quantities have been felled and disposed of, much valuable pine and oak with some elm are still to be found, also beech, birch, maple, &c.—This T. is watered by the North river, which enters at the 5th concession on the E. side and returns to Argenteuil at the 3rd concession; and also by the West river, an arm of the North river, which strikes into this T. near the Argenteuil Chute corn and saw-mills, and runs through the centre in a S. direction, and is navigable nearly 6 miles through the Chatham lots, where, in the 11th and 12th ranges, it breaks into several lateral streams and irrigates the surrounding country. The lots are finely watered by the number of streams diverging from the extreme point of this river. In the rear part are 8 or 9 small lakes, the largest from 40 to 50 acres. By the Rivière du Nord the timber felled in this and some of the adjoining townships is floated down to the Ottawa.—The Grenville canal begins about 3 m. within this T. —34,669 acres are granted under letters patent to various individuals: the following proprietors, in 1806 and 1812, obtained lands in separate compact tracts in the first four ranges uninterrupted by reserves, viz. the late Col. Robertson, the late Mr. McDougal, Dr. Simon Fraser, Lauchlan McLean, John Robertson, and Daniel Sutherland, Esq. with others of his family. The lands in the 5th, 6th, 7th and the greater part of the 8th range, are also under patent and were granted mostly to the persons above-named and to Wm. Fortune and the late P. L. Panet whose patent for 2,200 acres bears date as far back as 1799. About two thirds therefore of the lands have been granted within the last 30 years, when the first settlements in Chatham commenced.—8,000 acres are under cultivation.—The first range of this township exhibits most prosperous and flourishing settlements, with good houses and well cultivated farms, especially along the public road. In the second range neat farm-houses and extensive improvements are likewise to be seen, but they are more scattered over the country. Beyond the fourth range the vast tracts of granted lands, up to the eighth range (in which are situated several blocks of crown and clergy reserves) remain almost a total wilderness, checking the advancement and prosperity of the new emigrant settlement in the rear third of Chatham, whose inhabitants are industriously contending against the disadvantage of the want of roads to the Ottawa. This new settlement has, however, the advantage of an easy outlet through the S. of Argenteuil.—There is a good road across the front continuing, along the Ottawa, the main route from Montreal to the upper townships on the bank of that river; two other roads lead towards the rear, one as far as the 4th range and one as far as the 12th which ends at Chute mills; another road lies between the 9th and 10th ranges.—In this T. are two public schools under the direction of the Royal Institution, each attended by about 50 pupils and conducted by male teachers.—Two saw-mills are built on small brooks, one on the bank of the Ottawa and the other in the 2nd range.—The cattle are chiefly of the English and American breeds. —Linen cloth is made here to some extent, but the principal articles of commerce are timber and

potashes.—The village is called *Davisville* and contains

21 Dwelling-houses	1 Blacksmith's shop
2 Merchant stores	1 Tailor's shop
4 Taverns	2 Carpenters and joiners.

The population is 1073; and the total quantity of grain raised, chiefly Indian corn, is above 20,000 bushels, one third of which is sent up the Ottawa to supply persons engaged in the timber trade. —The inhabitants of the old patented lands in Chatham are English, Scotch, Irish, Americans and a few Canadians. The lands held under military locations are chiefly settled by emigrants from Scotland and compose the new settlements. Scotch emigrants were located to lots of 200 acres, which covered the residue of ungranted lands in 1819, but 48 have forfeited their lots from various causes.—The handsome and well situated settlements on the front of Chatham, combined with the prospect of the majestic Ottawa, together with the flourishing settlements and neat villas on the opposite shore, especially the village at Point Fortune, form a *coup d'œil* truly interesting, particularly when it is remembered that all this is the work of about 30 years.—In front of the T. are some small islands that form several rapids.

Chatham Gore.—The emigrant settlements in the Gore in the rear of Argenteuil are chiefly established on the borders of a fine lake about 1 m. in length by $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in width. The land composing this tract or Gore is in general fit for culture, and the front part has been recently surveyed and divided into 4 ranges containing several beautiful lakes, on the borders of which are the houses of the new settlers. The surface is mountainous and the soil rocky, but not so much as to prevent the establishment of excellent farms. The soil is a clayey sandy loam, for the growth of wheat and Indian corn not to be surpassed, and is generally fit for any other grain. The timber is chiefly maple and beech, but there are many other varieties of useful wood: the maple affords large quantities of sugar. 1500 acres and upwards are under cultivation: the annual produce per acre is 20 bushels of wheat, 30 of Indian corn and other grain in proportion. The average price of labour is from 2*s*. to half a dollar a day, but in summer agricultural labourers are scarce at any price, the different canals employing at high wages all the superfluous population. Hemp could, doubtless, be cultivated to great advantage and flax is already grown on most farms.—Three roads lead from the S. of Argenteuil, but they do not afford a comfortable conveyance. If the contemplated road to the Rideau should ever be cut, it would of course tend materially to improve this part of the country.—A meeting-house has been lately erected, and the rector of St. Andrew's performs service at stated periods. The settlers in the Gore are all Irish and exclusively of the church of England.—A school-house has also been lately erected, and the scholars are from 30 to 40.—One of the proprietors of lands in the Gore is Mr. Perkins, a naval officer, whose residence is near lake Bouchette. Here are several potash factories but no corn-mill; the inhabitants are obliged to take their grain for grinding and their timber for sawing to the Argenteuil seignorial mills, a distance of 6 or 7 miles.—Here are about 300 head of neat cattle, chiefly of a mixed breed between the American and Canadian; if they are not so profitable as the new breeds they are, at least, useful and hardy animals.—Several beautiful lakes in the T. and the Gore abound with trout, pickarel, eels and other varieties of fish. The waters of lake Bouchette are clear as a diamond and afford abundance of fine salmon-trout: it is about one mile in circumference, and is bounded by Chatham, Wentworth and the Gore. These lakes, when the country becomes more clear of timber, with the fine diversified hill and dale scenery, will afford one of the most picturesque and romantic spots in the province.—When it is considered that only a few years ago this whole tract of country was a dense forest, several miles from the residence of a human being, it must strike every one with surprise that so much has been effected by poor settlers without capital or any other resource but their labour. Branches of each family having been in the habit of working during the summer on the canals, they have, by saving the produce of their industry, been able to cover this extensive tract with their herds and flocks. These people left their native land with trifling resources, without patronage, guides or protectors, and are now living in comparative plenty without excepting, perhaps, a single family; and there is not a finer looking company of militia in the province than the settlers of the Gore.

Statistics of Chatham and the Gore.

Population	1,473	Medical men	1	Carpenters	5
Churches, Prot.	1	Shopkeepers	2	Shoemakers	4
Saw-mills	2	Taverns	2	Weavers	3
Potasheries	1	Blacksmiths	5	Tanners	2
Potteries	2	Millers	3	Masons	5
Tanneries	2	Millwrights	1	Tailors	3

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	15,500	Potatoes	16,500	Maple sug.	95
Oats	9,000	Indian corn	1,400		

Live Stock.

Horses	226	Cows	600	Swine	680
Oxen	525	Sheep	1,000		

CHATS, des, (L.), *v.* OTTAWA, R.

CHAUDIERE FALLS, *v.* OTTAWA, R.

CHAUDIERE OR KETTLE LAKE, *v.* OTTAWA, R.

CHAUDIERE, river, in the cos. of Beauce and Dorchester, derives its origin from the springs and streams that feed Lake Megantic, which separates the T. of Marston from Ditchfield; it flows N. from this lake 46 m. to the S. of Aubert Gallion and then N. W. into the St. Lawrence, a distance of 61 m., making its whole course 102 m. from Lake Megantic.—The first stream of any magnitude which falls into the Chaudiere is the R. Eugenie in the projected T. of Gayhurst; it then forms the E. boundary of the T. of Dorset, where it receives numerous tributary streams. The Chaudiere is joined by the Grande Coudé near the S. angle of the T. of Shenley, and after receiving many rivulets it becomes the partition boundary of the S. S. of Aubert Gallion and Aubert de l'Isle, receiving near the S. W. angle of the latter the R. du Loup; hence it proceeds to the S. of Vaudreuil which it divides into two nearly equal parts without being much increased, the small stream Touffre des Pins being the only R. it receives in that S., excepting perhaps one near its N. division line, which is at present unexplored; after this it enters the S. of Ste. Marie which it traverses, becoming the partition boundary of the S. S. of St. Etienne and Jolliet, and in its course receives numerous additions but no waters of any note. It then traverses the S. of Lauzon and, about 4 m. from its estuary, receives the R. Beaurivage and still nearer its mouth takes in le Grand Ruisseau and then disembogues itself into the St. Lawrence, about 6 m. below Quebec on the opposite side of the river.—Although the Chaudiere is not navigable throughout for boats or even canoes, on account of its numerous rapids, falls and other impediments, yet it maintains a character of some importance, being equal if not superior in magnitude to the St. Francis.—The length of country which it traverses is about 100 miles, and the breadth probably not much less for the most part than 30; the extent of land, therefore, which it clears from redundant waters must be from 2,500 to 3,000 square miles. In breadth it varies from 4 to 600 yards, and its stream is frequently divided by islands, some of them containing many acres and covered with timber-trees: the banks in general are high, rocky and steep, rather thickly clothed with wood of indifferent growth; its bed is rugged and much contracted by rocks jutting from the sides, which occasion violent rapids. The descent of the stream over the different shelves occasions falls of considerable height, one of which is particularly celebrated for its beauty and surrounding scenery, but the cause, which contributes so much to the grandeur of its appearance, renders it unserviceable as a water communication.—Although of no utility as a water conveyance, yet the Chaudiere traces out a route whereby an easy access may be had into the American territories, during the whole year. From Quebec, along the E. bank, there is an excellent road for about 50 m. and thence a tolerably good one in continuation as far as R. du Loup, where the Canadian settlements at present terminate.—The most celebrated of the *Chaudiere Falls* are about 4 m. from its mouth. Narrowed by salient points extending from each side, the precipice over which the waters rush is scarcely more than 130 yds. in breadth and the height from which the water descends is about as many feet. Huge masses of rock rising above the surface of the current, just at the break of the fall, divide the stream into three portions, forming partial cataracts that unite before they reach the basin which receives them below. The continual action of the water has worn the rock into deep excavations, which give a globular figure to the revolving bodies of brilliant white foam and greatly increase the beautiful effect of the fall. The spray thrown up, being quickly spread by the wind, produces in the sunshine a most splendid variety of prismatic colours. The dark-hued foliage of the woods, which on each side press close upon the margin of the river, forms a striking contrast with the snow-like effulgence of the falling torrent: the hurried motion of the flood, agitated among the rocks and hollows as it forces its

way towards the St. Lawrence, and the incessant sound occasioned by the cataract itself form a combination that strikes forcibly upon the senses, and amply gratifies the curiosity of the admiring spectator. The woods on the banks of the river, notwithstanding its vicinity to the capital, are so impervious as to render it necessary for strangers who visit the falls to provide themselves with a competent guide. Few falls can be compared with this for picturesque beauty. The best view is to the left from a ledge of rocks that project into the basin, from this spot the scene is surprisingly grand; the next point of view is from a parallel ledge behind the former; there is also another good view from the ledge of rocks above the fall, looking down and across the fall and up the river.

CHAWGIS or OCAU DROUSHTA, a large lake N. N. W. of Lake St. John. It is on the R. St. Maurice.

CHENE, DU, *v.* DU CHENE.

CHERTSEY, a projected township in the co. of l'Assomption. In this T. is a chain of mountains, beyond which are 3 leagues of rich meadows on which some persons, without any right whatever, have mown upwards of 6,000 bundles of hay. On these mountains are two or three lakes abounding with fish; beyond which for upwards of 6 leagues the land is very fit for cultivation and produces hard wood, oak, pine and a great quantity of maple from which 50,000 lbs. of sugar are made annually.—At the outlet of the lakes many saw-mills might be erected.—Good roads are opened as far as this T.—Some of the inhabitants of St. Sulpice settled here before 1821; but, having lost their settlements by means of persons who obtained grants from the Crown, they declined settling there.

CHESHAM, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke.

CHESTER, township, in the co. of Drummond, lies between Tingwick and Halifax, and is bounded N. W. by Arthabaska and S. E. by Ham and Wolfestown. This T. has great advantages in point of locality with a soil, in every respect, fit for all the purposes of agriculture though still remaining almost unbroken by the plough. The timber is mostly beech, maple, pine, birch, elm, basswood, butternut, cedar, spruce and hemlock.—Watered by large branches of the Nicolet and Becancour, which wind through it in various directions.—The whole T. has been surveyed and two quarters of it were granted in 1803, one to the late Joseph Frobisher, Esq. and the other to various individuals; the other two quarters have been located to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia who served during the last American war. Two or three farms are settled along Craig's Road which traverses this T. diagonally.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 4,975 acres.

Statistics.

Population . 10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	40	Barley	10	Indian corn	18
Oats	30	Potatoes	250		

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	5	Swine	9
Oxen	3				

CHEVROTIERE, *v.* LA CHEVROTIERE.

CHIBOUET, river, rises in the recesses of the forest in the co. of St. Hyacinthe; it waters the S. of De Ramzay and, running in an irregular course, falls into the R. Yamaska near the W. angle of that seigniory.

CHICHESTER, a projected township fronting the Ottawa and lying between Sheen and Whatham. It is watered by a stream called the Black River.

CHICOT, fief, *v.* DUPAS, F.

CHICOUTIMI POST, *v.* KING'S POSTS.

CHICOUTIMI, river, or SHEKUTIMISH which means "farther out it is still deep," forms the S. boundary of the peninsula near Lake St. John in the co. of Saguenay. It rises in Lakes Ouiqui and Kenwangomi, between which and its fall into the Saguenay, about 7½ m. to the S. W., are 6 or 7 portages, otherwise the Chicoutimi would be navigable for bateaux; but on account of the cascades and rapids which render these portages necessary, canoes only can pass up the R., with which the inhabitants of the Post maintain a traffic with those of L. St. John, the more direct communication by the Saguenay, through the Grande Décharge, being impracticable.—Soon after the Chicoutimi has left L. Kenwangomi it falls 15 ft. into a basin surrounded by high mountains, and this fall causes the first portage, called *Portage des Roches* or *Assini Caputagan*, which extends 200 yards and leads over the rocks which in spring are covered by the R. The basin here formed by the Chicoutimi is nearly ¾ m. in length. This R. then runs down with considerable swift-

ness for about 1½ m. and is embanked by high rocky hills rising to about 200 feet; there the mountains terminate, resting about the region of L. Kenwangomi. The land on the banks then becomes level and appears to improve being timbered with spruce, fir, pine, a few elms and cedar. Occasionally on the left, when the fire has burnt up the vegetable mould, the soil is discovered to be rocky and barren.—About 3½ m. below the Portage des Roches is the *Portage de l'Islet,* or *Ministouki Caputagan,* so called from an islet in the middle of the R.; this islet is longer than the portage which is about 700 yards and lies through good land, a rich dark loam timbered with black birch, spruce, pine and ash. The river is then divided into two channels by a large island; the S. W. channel is broken by cascades and rapids, and the N. E. is a long rapid, which is frequently passed down by canoes.—From the foot of this portage to the *Beau Portage,* or *Milow Caputagan,* is two miles; the river averages about 80 or 90 yards wide, its right bank being high and rocky, while its left is good soil timbered with elm, ash, spruce, birch and pine. On approaching the Beau Portage which lies on the right bank the land is a light, coarse, yellow loam possessing a great proportion of sand and is timbered with spruce, white birch, pine and some elm. Beau Portage, about 250 yards long, lies through tolerable land, chiefly sandy loam timbered with white birch, red pine, poplar and spruce and avoids the cascades about 20 feet in elevation.—7½ miles hence is the *Portage de l'Enfant,* or *Washkow Caputagan*; the banks of the R. exhibit in this distance much improvement in soil and timber, the former generally an argillaceous loam and the latter spruce, elm, ash, fir, pine, black and white birch and some cedar. The river, which varies from 4 to 6 chains in width, is occasionally interspersed with well-timbered islands, most of which are alluvial. The general course of the river between Beau Portage and the Portage de l'Enfant is about N. N. W.; between these portages the latest explorer met a canoe containing an Indian family; their astonishment at beholding a canoe of strangers was singularly expressed by a smile or rather a silent laugh, for which peculiarity the Montagnais nation is distinguished by the Indian name Papinashuah, which signifies laughers or sneerers. Four miles from Portage de l'Enfant is *Isle au Sepulchre,* which derives its name from having been the burying-place of two persons who were drowned. The Portage de l'Enfant, about 200 yards long, is so called from an accident which occurred about 50 years since to an Indian, who, in passing this portage, left a young child in his canoe which was carried off by the current and passed over a very considerable fall without upsetting, to the great surprise of the father and of all who have seen the place. The Falls of l'Enfant are between 40 and 50 ft. taking the cascades collectively. The portage lies over tolerably good land, a yellow loam timbered with spruce, ash, cedar, poplar, elm and pine. From the lower landing it is but 20 chains across the basin at the foot of the falls to the *Portage du Chien,* on the right bank of the river.—The *Portage du Chien* also about 200 yds. in length, leads over very good ground and avoids a cascade of about 15 feet in height; it is timbered with cedar, fir, birch, red spruce, white and red pine. The land down the R. preserves that character of fitness for settlement which it more or less exhibits from the Portage de l'Islet, and a few streams discharge themselves on both sides. —1½ m. farther down is the landing at the *Portage de la Poussiére* or *Meia Caputagan,* vulgarly called Ka-Ka, at the head of a high fall which at its edge is divided by a small island. The portage is nearly 200 yds. long and the falls about 45 ft.—At the *Portage of Chicoutimi,* above the falls, the river contracts to less than 25 yards while opposite the portage it is about 120. This portage is about a mile below Ka-Ka. The land in that distance is of an excellent description and the timber is elm, ash, pine, fir and some white birch. The *Portage of Chicoutimi* or *Shekutimish Caputagan,* 2 m. in length on the left bank of the river, is very level with the exception of a gulley formed by a small rivulet near its S. W. end.—The *Falls of Chicoutimi* are about 40 or 50 ft., tumbling through a contracted channel over the rocks that interrupt its rapid course into the basin that forms part of the harbour of Chicoutimi.—From an eminence, which overlooks the harbour, the noble stream of the Saguenay is seen to flow in majestic silence towards its confluence with the St. Lawrence. Although not possessing the bold features of L. Kenwangomi, the great breadth of the river, the striking scenery, the group of buildings in the foreground and the small solitary chapel on the adjacent eminence, form a combination of most interesting objects.—The banks of the Chicoutimi

are not above 30 feet in height near the R., but at the distance of about 10 chains on each side there is a second bank about the same height. The timber and soil are the same as in the peninsula formed by this R., the Grande Décharge and the S. E. side of Lake St. John.—However safe the harbour of Chicoutimi may be as to winds and moorings, it cannot accommodate ships of considerable draught without their grounding at low water; for vessels that draw more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathom cannot reach the basin of the Chicoutimi River, on account of the narrow channel between the shoals that set out from Pointe aux Trembles and the Chicoutimi Point, and in the channel the water is at most but two fathoms. Outside of the shoal, which extends about 300 yards into the stream of the Saguenay, vessels can anchor in 3, 4, or 5 fathoms, nearing Cape St. Francis about a mile below the post. Vessels are also exposed to a very strong current at the ebb tide, which would require their being moored to the shore, besides the anchor. The tide rises between 16 and 18 ft. perpendicular in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours flood.—The harbour and this part of the Saguenay are frozen over from the 1st or 5th of December to the 10 or 15th of May.

CHIENS, AUX, river, in Blainville, rises in a small lake or pond about midway of the line that divides that S. from the S. of Rivière du Chêne. It runs N. E. past the V. of Ste. Thérèse and with a gentle inclination S. discharges itself into the R. St. Jean or Jesus.

CHIEN, AU, a small stream that runs into the R. Saguenay.

CHIGOUBICHE, river and lake, in the Saguenay country. The River forms the lake and has two branches forming an angle like that of the rivers Richelieu and St. Lawrence.—The Lake is about 3 l. long and is shallow though deep enough to carry large boats. It is separated by one carrying-place only from Lake Chuamoushuane.

CHIMEPANIPESTICK, river, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into the mouth of the St. Lawrence about 16 m. above the bay of Seven Islands.

CHINOUAGOMI (L.), *v.* KIGUAGOMI, L.

CHINOUAGOMISHISH (L.), *v.* KIGUAGOMISHISH.

CHIPILOGINISSIS, *v.* EAST LAKES.

CHISSOUEMATOU, river, rises in the highlands S. of Mistissinnys Lake and running N. W. falls into the Assuapmoussoin not far from the L. in which that R. rises.

CHOMONCHOAN, lake, in the Saguenay country, not far N. from the L. in which the R. Assuapmoussoin takes its rise.

CHOSSE, à la, river, runs into Lake St. John from the N. W.

CHRISTIE MANOR, *v.* NOYAN, S.

CHUAMOUSHUANE POST, *v.* KING'S POST.

CHUAMOUSHUANE, river and lake. The river runs into L. St. John and is navigable for large bateaux for many leagues and farther up for bark canoes; on the right and left are several small lakes. Lake Chuamoushuane is formed by an expansion of the R.; it is nearly 7 l. long and is shallow though deep enough to carry large boats.

CHUB, river, runs into the St. Maurice from the N. E, between the Iroquois rapids and the mouth of Ribbon River.

CINQS, DES, river, falls into the R. St. Maurice opposite Lower Matawin Island.

CLARENDON, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded S. by Bristol, W. by Lac des Chats, N. by Litchfield and E. by waste lands of the crown.—It possesses numerous small streams, including Prendergast river, all running into Lac des Chats and the Ottawa; and on the boundary-line separating the 8th and 9th ranges are two small lakes called Lake Irien and Decoy Lake.—This township is but thinly-settled in front and has no regular roads. It is the last T. settled on the N. bank of the Ottawa and is 150 m. from Montreal. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 31,729 acres.

Statistics.

Population	98	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	3
Saw-mills	1	Potasheries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	130	Potatoes	3980	Indian corn	1380
Oats	450	Peas	30	Map. sug. cwts	18

Live Stock.

Horses	5	Cows	14	Swine	16
Oxen	14	Sheep	4		

CLIFTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, joins Compton W., Auckland E., Eaton N., Barford and Hereford S. The surface is mountainous and broken; the soil good and generally clothed with birch, maple and beech interspersed with spruce, fir, and a small proportion of pine and poplar. The settlements are chiefly on the road to Eaton in the 2d and 3d ranges, and in the corner of the T. on Salmon river. The soil, which is unexceptionable, would produce grain of every kind abundantly. Some swamps covered with

cedar and black ash spread in different directions and might be drained with the greatest facility.—The timber is spruce, beech, ash, maple, birch and basswood; the spruce greatly predominating.—Watered by 2 or 3 rivers and by many less considerable streams, all of which ultimately fall into the St. Francis; it is also watered by some small lakes in which are trout, succors, chub, perch and eels.—Though large grants have been made to several persons since the year 1799, they have attracted but few settlers.—The roads improve but slowly, and there is one bridge.—At a private school from 12 to 15 scholars are instructed.—The population in 1827 was 60 and is now 83.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 1,000 acres.

Statistics.

Population	83	Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	2
Schools	1	Saw-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,286	Barley	90	Peas	90
Oats	1,020	Potatoes	1,510	Indian corn	310

Live Stock.

Horses	51	Cows	78	Swine	65
Oxen	62	Sheep	170		

CLINTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is a small tract, only equal in dimension to the quarter of a township. It is most agreeably situated at the S. extremity of Lake Megantic, joining Marston N. and in other directions surrounded by Chesham and unsurveyed wastes. The soil in general is of the very first quality, exhibiting many large patches of luxuriant pastures. The timber is pine, beech, maple, birch, fir, spruce and cedar.—It is watered by the river Arnold and some other streams falling into the lake. No part is settled, although the T. abounds with numerous excellent situations, where the land is fit for every species of agriculture.

CLORIDON, seigniory, in the co. of Bonaventure, fronts the R. Ristigouche. The boundaries of this S. were formerly settled by an agreement between the heirs of Réné d'Eneau and Mr. de Fronsac. This S. extends from the mouth of the R. Percépic up the R. Ristigouche.—It has never been settled and is now the property of the crown. An historical account of it and its extent are included in the title.

Title.—"Par Acte de Foi et Hommage rendu le 3me Juin, 1736, par *Jean Claude Louet*, au nom d'*Anne Morin*, son épouse, veuve de *Réné d'Eneau* et au nom du Capitaine *Réné d'Eneau*, son fils, pour le fief *d'Eneau* il paroit qu'il exhiba une ordonnance de Mr. *de Champigny*, Intendant, du 28me Mars, 1691, annexée à une requete, faite par feu le dit Sieur *d'Eneau*, exposant que ses titres lui avoient été enlevés par les Anglois, et demandant d'être maintenu dans sa possession de la rivière *Ristigouche* avec huit lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur, le long de la dite rivière, et les isles et battures qui se trouveront devant de la dite étendue, avec droit de chasse, pêche, &c. La susdite ordonnance accordant le contenu de cette requête, sauf seulement les oppositions que pourra faire Mr. *de Fronsac*, Seigneur de *Miramichi*. De plus un accord entre les héritiers du dit feu Sieur *Réné d'Eneau* et Mr. *de Fronsac*, par lequel *Cloridon* fut borné comme suit, savoir, *commençant à l'entrée de la rivière au* Percépic, *qui tombe dans celle de* Ristigouche, *en montant la dite rivière* Ristigouche; *et que les rumbs de vent des terres du dit Sieur* d'Eneau *soient Nord-est et Sud-ouest pour la profondeur, conformément à ceux du dit Sieur* de Fronsac, *et à l'égard du front ou largeur Sud-est et Nord-ouest.*"—*Ins. Con. Sup. lettre* D. *folio* 53.

CLYDE, river, rises in Lake William in the T. of Halifax, whence, through the line that divides that T. from Inverness, it enters Lake Lomond, taking an E. course. After running through that L. it is soon increased by the Black River from the N. and the Bullet River from the S. After receiving Chaffer's Brook it runs to the division-line of Inverness, near which it enters the R. Becancour in the 14th range of the T. of Nelson.

COATICOOK or KAWATIKOUCK, river, in the co. of Sherbrooke, rises in the state of Vermont and a little below the V. of Norton enters the rear line of the T. of Barford at its S. W. angle; then running along the boundary-line it enters the 7th range of the T. of Compton and running through that T., bearing to the N. E., enters the 7th range of the T. of Ascott, where, near the V. of Lennoxville, it empties itself into the R. St. Francis.—In Compton it turns Conroy's mills in the 5th range and Pennoyer's mills in the 2nd. It is so much obstructed by falls, which form good sites for mills, that its only advantage for transport is the running of logs to the different mills.

COLERAINE, a projected township in the co. of Megantic, bounded N. by Thetford and Ireland, E. by Tring, S. by Winslow and W. by Garthby. Watered by lake St. Francis and some small lakes and streams.

COLUMBIA FALLS, *v.* OTTAWA, R.

COLUMBIA POND is a small lake in the T. of Hull at the E. extremity of the 5th range. It is fed by a stream that rises in the 7th range, which passes through the lake and conducts its waters to the Ottawa a little S. of the estuary of the Gatineau.

COMEATHIEUE, (R.), *v.* KACUATHIEUE.

COMMISSIONERS' LAKE, in the co. of Saguenay, is on the R. Ouiatchouan and is separated from

Bouchette L. by Blueberry hills. It receives several rivers, among which are Red river from the N. W. and the rivers Davis and Gouldie from the W.

Compton, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, joins Ascot N. W., Barnston and Barford S. E., Hatley S. W. and Clifton N. E. and is in no respect inferior to Ascot. In various parts it has many wide spreading but gentle rises of most excellent land thickly covered with pine, maple and beech timber of fine quality and large size.—Completely watered by the rivers Coaticook and Moose, the former connecting with Lake Tomefobi and both with the St. Francis, besides many less considerable streams near which are some fine breadths of luxuriant meadow and pasture. —An industrious population, about 1200 souls, inhabit numerous settlements on the banks of the rivers, where most of the farms appear to be in a very thriving and excellent condition, generally producing crops of wheat of excellent quality, and in quantity far beyond the home consumption. Many large patches of land might be very beneficially employed in the culture of flax and hemp. The principal rivers work several mills and there are some manufactories of pot and pearl-ash.—Through the most cultivated parts roads have been opened and bridges thrown over the rivers, all kept in good repair, by which a communication is formed with the main road to Quebec and with the state of Vermont.—There are a few traders and artisans, who, in following their respective trades, create something like the first rudiments of commerce and confer a comparative importance upon this increasing settlement. This township was erected by patent in 1802, when 26,460 acres were granted to Jesse Pennoyer, Esq. and several associates, much of which was immediately cleared and is the best settled and best cultivated part of the T.; the greatest portion of this grant is at present held by various settlers, M. Pennoyer having retained no more than a sufficiency for his own use. In the year 1810, 13,110 acres in the easternly part were granted to Sir Rob. S. Milnes, Bart., and several lots of it are now in an advanced state of cultivation; the whole, from the general quality of the soil, by a little industry and good management, might be turned to a very profitable account.—The common price for clearing lands in this T. is from 10 to 12 dollars an acre.

Statistics.

Population	1202	Saw-mills	7	Pearlasheries	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Carding-mills	1	Shop-keepers	2
Schools	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	2
Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	1	Artisans	9

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	17,510	Rye	2,000	Peas	5,100
Oats	13,160	Buck wheat	1,911	Potatoes	22,800
Barley	1,313	Indian corn	4,150		

Live Stock.

Horses	803	Cows	1150	Swine	1270
Oxen	926	Sheep	2420		

Connecticut Lake, in the T. of Drayton, forms part of a large R. of the same name that runs into the state of Vermont.

Contrecœur, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, is bounded by Bellevue and Cournoyer S. W., St. Ours N. E. and by St. Denis in the rear.—Two leagues in front by two in depth. —Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur de Contrecœur and is now the property of the heirs of Monsieur de Laperriere.—The land is rich and fertile, in some few places flat and low but almost every where in a favourable state of cultivation; it produces good crops of grain of excellent quality. So much of this S. is settled that the tracts of woodland are insignificant, in proportion to the whole extent, and in these tracts timber of large dimensions is scarce.—The Ruisseau La Prade, rising about the middle of the S., and several smaller streams contribute to the fertility of the soil and in their course work some mills. —All the lands are conceded and most of them prior to 1759, on the royal terms. There are five ranges of concessions of different depths, separated by as many public roads intersected by others running from the Saint Lawrence, and also by the main road extending from St. Denis and St. Antoine, on the R. Richelieu, to the St. Lawrence, a distance of 2 l. whence there is a ferry to La Valtrie on the opposite shore; the fare is 2s. for a foot passsenger and 7s. 6d. for a horse and carriage. In the second range of concessions is the Brûlé St. Antoine and in the fourth Le Grand Brûlé: these places derive their appellations from the method, sometimes adopted, of clearing the lands by burning the wood upon the ground where it is felled, after such parts of it as are wanted for immediate use are removed; or else by setting fire to the trees and underwood while standing: when once fairly on fire, they

will often continue to burn for weeks before the flames are subdued. How far the conflagration has spread is shown by the blackened and scorched appearance of the contiguous woods, and by the many half consumed trunks and roots that remain for years in the ground, being extirpated only as the farmer's leisure offers convenient opportunities. Accidental fires sometimes occur in the forests, which, being spread by the wind, and no means taken to extinguish them, occasion brûlés to a great extent.—There are two neat churches and parsonage-houses in this S. but no village; the houses however are numerous, distributed along the different roads in the concessions and towards the banks of the St. Lawrence.—The group of small islands in front, called Les Islets de Contrecœur, is an appendage to the S.

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant au Sieur *de Contrecœur*, de deux lieues de terre de front sur autant de profondeur; à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis les terres du Sieur *de St. Ours*, jusqu'à celles du Sieur *de Villeray*."—*Cahiers d' Intend.* 2 à 9, *folio* 190.

Coo Coo Cash, river and lakes, in the co. of Quebec, are between the rivers Flammand and Vermilion which fall E. into the St. Maurice above the North Bastonais river.

Copps Village, *v.* Stanstead, T.

Coribou, river. This small stream runs into the Saguenay just below Cap St. François.

Cosupscoul (R.) *v.* Casupscull.

Cote de Beaupre, seignory, in the cos. of Saguenay and Montmorenci, joins Beauport S. W. and reaches to the R. du Gouffre N. E. extending 16 leagues on the St. Lawrence by 6 in depth. —Granted Jan. 15th, 1636, to Sieur Cheffault de la Régnardiére; now the property of the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec.—This very extensive seigniory is more mountainous than any other in the province, yet it contains a large proportion of rich and fertile land. The nature of the soil varies much; on the low grounds along the front, from Beauport to Cap Tourmente, is a dark-coloured mould of good quality, occasionally mixed with sand, clay and marl; on the higher lands is for the most part a strong black earth, which, as it approaches the mountains, gives place to a yellowish loam.—Beech, maple, birch, pine, hickory and basswood are very abundant, also the inferior kinds, cedar, spruce fir, hemlock, &c.—From the N. E. extremity of this S. to Cap Tourmente, rather more than 22 m., is a strip of land varying in breadth from ½ m. to 1 m. bounded N. by an eminence of considerable elevation: the part of this space not under tillage is very excellent meadow land; the outer margin, at low water, is a continued marsh of not much less than 1 m. in width visited by wild-ducks, snipes and plover in amazing numbers. Beyond this level the ground continues to rise by gradations until it reaches the lofty mountains in the rear. *Cap Tourmente* is a bold bluff point, rising 1892 ft. above the St. Lawrence and a very prominent object; hence to *Cap Maillard*, another bold promontory about 5 l. down the river, there is a continuation of capes and projecting points, which, varying greatly in their size and height, rise abruptly from the beach; at their base is the *route* called Le Chemin des Caps, which is the only means of communication between the two places and not passable at high water. From Cap Maillard to Cap de la Baie, nearly 3 l., is a narrow space between the river and the rising ground in the division called La Petite Rivière, similar to that westward of Cap Tourmente, which is very well cultivated. Proceeding by the Bay of St. Paul and the river du Gouffre, the country is exceedingly mountainous; but the soil is good, thickly inhabited and well cultivated.—This seigniory is watered by a great many streams running into the St. Lawrence and the river du Gouffre; the more considerable are—

Montmorenci	Du Sault au Cochon
Du Sault à la Puce	Bras du nord-ouest du Gouffre
Au Chien	Des Mares
Ste. Anne	Remus, &c. &c.
Du Domaine	

The corn-mill, formerly on la Petite Rivière, is now erected on the river du Sault à la Puce. The old mill on the R. Remus was on the E. of the road; the new one is built on the W. side about 1½ arpent from the old site.—This seigniory is divided into 8 parishes, viz.—

Ange Gardien	St. Féréol
Chateau Richer	La Petite Rivière
Ste. Anne	Baie de St. Paul
St. Joachim	St. Urbain.

In each of these parishes are one church, one parsonage-house, one corn-mill and several saw-mills.—The best cultivated and most populous divisions of the seigniory are Ange Gardien, Chateau Richer, Ste. Anne, St. Joachim and the settlements of St. Féréol. Between the settlements of St. Féréol and those of La Petite Rivière a barren tract

intervenes 5 l. in length, which has always proved most injurious to the progress of the settlements about St. Paul's Bay, there being no means of communication between the two settlements, except by water and the uncertain route of Le Chemin des Caps.—The roads in this important S. have undergone considerable improvements latterly. The road traced in 1815 by the Dep. Grand Voyer, Chevalier D'Estimanville, which runs circuitously along the front of the S., being found inconvenient, a new one has been opened by order of the legislature and money for its completion voted. This road was opened in 1818 by Mr. Fournier, under the direction of the commissioners of roads appointed by the Assembly; it extends from the N. W. end of the Route de St. Antoine to the R. Ste. Anne, 29¾ miles. The sum of 1000*l.* having been voted for the purpose of making settlements on this road, 13 settlers were established previous to the 8th Jan. 1830, and a house was then being built for a settler at the 14th or last post.—The mean depth of the cultivated lands in this S., measuring from the front, is as follows:

Arpents.		Arpents.		Arpents.
Ange Gardien 30	Ste. Anne	40	St. Féréol	30
Chateau Richer 30	St. Joachim	25		

The height of the most elevated parts of the S. is as follows:

Cap Tourmente .	1892 feet, measured.
Montagne Ste. Anne	1900 feet, supposed.
Cap Maillard .	2200 feet, supposed.

Mountain Remy from 6 to 700 feet.

The *Parish of Ange Gardien,* by a regulation of Feb. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of Mar. 3, 1722, extends 1½ l. along the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by the R. Montmorenci; E. by the R. du Petit-Pré which separates it from the P. of Chateau Richer; it comprehends the whole depth of that part of the S. All the farms in this P. were conceded previous to 1759, each extending 3 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth, at the rate of 20 sols for each front arpent. This parish is populous and well settled and the main road, passing along the eminence almost fronting the river, presents a number of very good houses on each side, which, with those on the rising grounds more in the interior, have a most picturesque effect. Many young agriculturists have left this P. and that of Chateau Richer and settled in the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers; but none go to the townships.

The *Parish of Chateau Richer,* by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree of March 3, 1722, in which it is called *la Paroisse de la Visitation de Notre Dame,* extends W. from the R. du Petit-Pré, which separates it from the parish of Ange Gardien, to the R. au Chien E. which divides it from the P. of Ste. Anne. It runs 2¼ l. along the shore of the St. Lawrence and comprehends the whole depth of that part of the S. In this P. are the ruins of a Franciscan monastery, built at the beginning of the last century, on a little rocky promontory on the bank of the St. Lawrence; its destruction took place at the time the British army, under General Wolfe, was encamped on the E. side of the river Montmorenci: the exterior walls and part of an adjoining tower still remain. On a rising ground, in the rear of these ruins, stands the parish church, rather a handsome structure with two spires: from this spot a wide-spreading and beautiful prospect unfolds itself, comprehending a large portion of the river, Cap Tourmente, the Island of Orleans, Cape Diamond and the intermediate scenery of well-cultivated tracts bounded by distant mountains to the N. and S. About ¼ league from the church is a charming cascade on the river Sault à la Puce.—All the farms in this parish were conceded before 1759, each 3 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth, paying a quit-rent of 20 sols for each front arpent.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne,* by a decree of the council of state, Mar. 3, 1722, which confirmed a regulation of Feb. 20, 1721, extends one league in front along the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by the P. of Chateau Richer and E. by the P. of St. Joachim from which it is separated by the R. Ste. Anne, and stretches to the rear line of the S.—All the lands or farms in this P. were conceded prior to 1759, each extending 3 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth, subject to the moderate payment of about 2 livres old currency for each front arpent as a kind of quit-rent.

The *Parish of St. Joachim,* by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of the council of state, March 3, 1722, extends 1½ leagues along the St. Lawrence from Cap Tourmente E. to the R. Ste. Anne, W. and N.—This is one of the most beautiful parishes in Lower Canada; it is thickly inhabited and the lands are of good quality and in high cultivation, producing wheat and other grain very plentifully; it contains also some very luxuriant pasturage.

Nearly all the farms in this parish were conceded prior to 1759, each extending 2 or 3 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth, subject to a quit-rent of about 2 livres old currency per front arpent; for the small number of farms conceded since 1759 the seigniors must pay very moderate rents, for the farmer, who pays most, is annually charged for his farm only 9*s.* 9½*d.* in money and a quarter of a bushel of wheat; the greater number pay much less. The farms in this parish are very unequal in extent and much divided; many on the St. Lawrence are 1½ league in depth by 1, 2, or 3 arpents in front; others are bounded N. W. by the river Ste. Anne, S. E. by the St. Lawrence and the road called *Trait-carré* and some on that road by a concession called St. Elzéard; so that the depth of these farms varies from about 25 to 75 arpents. Besides the farms of a uniform breadth, there are others varying from a quarter of an arpent to 15 or 20 arpents. The only part of all these farms fit for cultivation is that extending from the St. Lawrence to the foot of the hills; it would be useless to attempt to turn the other parts to profit. These farms are so much divided that a farmer sometimes possesses land in 5 or 6 different places. The farmers, in general, rear their families in rustic respectability and nothing more. All the lands fit for cultivation are occupied; many are unconceded N. E. of St. Féréol, but the climate is there so severe that corn cannot generally be grown to advantage; the farmers, therefore, instead of breaking up new lands, have neither the courage nor the means of cultivating the lands conceded between 1740 and 1750.—The new road communicating from St. Paul's Bay to this parish traverses some good lands lying N. E. of St. Joachim parish and N. W. of *la Chaîne des Caps*, extending from *Cap Tourmente* to *Cap Maillard*.—The parochial church has nothing remarkable in its exterior, but the interior is decorated in the most elegant manner, and it would be difficult to select a parish in all the province whose inhabitants excel those of St. Joachim in social, moral, and religious duties.—In this parish, delightfully situated on a rising ground, at a short distance from Cap Tourmente, is a charming country residence called le Coteau Fortin, with a chapel and various outbuildings, belonging to the seminary of Quebec, to which many of the superiors retire every year during the summer.—From 150 to 200 barrels of eels are caught by the inhabitants in this P. and at les Caps.

The *Parish of St. Fereol* lies N. W. of the parish of St. Joachim and is about 2 l. in front. The settlements range chiefly along the W. bank of the R. Ste. Anne for about 6 m.; and the cleared lands commence 5 or 6 arpents E. of the Rivière a la Rose. Some of the inhabitants are sufficiently rich, but many of them are poor and receive charitable assistance from the inhabitants of the adjoining P. of St. Joachim.

The *Parish of Petite Rivière*, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of the council of state, Mar. 3, 1722, extends one l in front along the St. Lawrence. The road through the settlements of this parish is, for about 6 miles, well settled on each side, the houses neat and the farms in a respectable state of tillage. The road continues to La Martine, a settlement about 3 m. in the interior, whence it goes through Côté St. Antoine and Côté St. Gabriel, as far as the R. Remus, about 10½ miles. At short intervals through this route are houses and farms in a flourishing state. From 8 to 900 barrels of eels are annually caught by the inhabitants in this parish and at des Caps in the neighbourhood.

The *Parish of Baie de St Paul*, by a decree of the 3rd of March, 1722, which confirms the regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, includes the S. of du Gouffre, 3 l. on the St. Lawrence S. W. and the Isle aux Coudres. In St. Paul's Bay and along the river du Gouffre the settlements are girted by a lofty range of mountains, stretching N. from the St. Lawrence and enclosing a valley about 13 m. in length and from 1 to 1½ m. in breadth, the greatest part of which is numerously inhabited and very well cultivated, notwithstanding the land is in many places very rocky and uneven: several spots on the sides of the hills, being difficult of access from their elevated and precipitous situation, are tilled by manual labour and are extremely fertile in grain of most kinds. On this tract the houses of the inhabitants are nearly all of stone, very well built and whitewashed on the outside, which greatly adds to the gaiety of the general prospect of the settlement, as well as to the neatness of their individual appearance. Several small streams descend from the mountains, and after meandering through the valley fall into the Rivière du Gouffre, turning in their way several saw and corn-mills. The main road passes at the foot of

the bounding heights to the extremity of the cultivated land in Côte St. Urbain, and on each side presents many neat and interesting farms and settlements in a very improved state. The church of St. Pierre is situated on the bank of the Rivière du Gouffre.

The *Parish* of *St. Urbain,* by a decree dated Sept. 8, 1827, extends about 9 miles along the R. du Gouffre by about 9 miles in depth.—This P. is watered by two arms of the du Gouffre.—The soil is sandy.—Several saw-mills are about ½ l. from the chapel; and on the rivulet Remy is seated the new seignorial mill at a short distance from the old one. In this P. is a considerable quantity of iron ore and a magnetic ore, a large specimen of which the author laid before the literary society of Quebec with specimens of white lead: this ore was found in the vicinity of the lower corn-mill at St. Paul's Bay.

Statistical Table of the Seigniory of Côte de Beaupré.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Pre-byteries.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mill.	Saw-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Taverns.	Shopkeepers.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Maple sugar, cwts.	Live Stock. Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ange Gardien	701	1	1	1	1	1	1	·	·	·	4	·	·	·	6500	4572	130	·	5200	676	49	236	354	590	1888	1652
Chateau Richer	1037	1	1	1	·	·	1	·	·	1	7	·	·	·	10920	3000	740	·	3480	740	49	360	540	900	2880	720
Petite Rivière	337	1	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	19	2	2132	750	260	·	2850	520	130	100	171	210	450	250
Sainte Anne	692	1	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	2	3	·	·	·	9340	5200	156	520	6500	650	61	234	1521	1755	1872	1638
St. Féréol	519	1	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	2	·	·	·	·	2288	1560	·	780	3500	130	49	162	258	430	1376	344
St. Joachim	689	1	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	1	4	2	41	3	9360	650	130	·	6200	390	67	240	360	600	1920	480
St. Paul and St. Urbain	2628	1	1	1	4	2	31	1	3	·	30	6	187	9	18500	2340	2600	910	18206	607	·	683	1365	1810	3664	2270
Total . .	6603	7	7	7	5	3	33	1	3	6	48	9	247	14	59080	18072	4016	2210	45936	3713	405	2015	4569	6295	14050	7354

Title.—" Concession du 15me Janvier, 1636, faite par la Compagnie, au Sieur *Cheffault de la Régnardière,* située du côté du Nord du fleuve *St. Laurent,* contenant l'étendue de terre qui se trouve depuis la borne du côté Sud-ouest du dit fief, qui le sépare d'avec celui ci-devant appartenant au Sieur *Giffard,* en descendant le dit fleuve *St. Laurent,* jusqu'à la rivière du *Gouffre,* sur six lieues de profondeur dans les terres; avec les isles du cap brulé, l'islet rompu et autres islets et battures au devant de la dite Seigneurie." —*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 667.

COUDEE, GRANDE, river, rises in and runs through waste lands belonging to the crown, and empties itself into the R. du Loup, opposite the T. of Jersey in the co. of Beauce.

COUGHNAWAGA (V.), *v.* SAULT ST. LOUIS, S.

COULANGE (L.), *v.* OTTAWA, R.

COULES DES ROCHES, river, in the island of Montreal, rises in the Côté de St. Leonard, and running N. E. for about 3 m. turns N. and falls into the R. des Prairies opposite the N. E. end of Isle Jesus.

COULEUVRES, DES (L.), *v.* L. ST. JOHN.

COURCELLES (I.), *v.* DORVAL, I.

COURNOYER, fief, in the co. of Nicolet, lies contiguous to Dutord and is bounded N. E. by Gentilly.—½ l. in front by 3 l. in depth, but the original title has not been discovered. It now belongs to Etienne Le Blanc, Esq.—Towards the rear the land is higher but in all other respects precisely similar to Becancour, and the timber is nearly of the same species that prevails there. Two-thirds of the land is well settled and in a superior state of cultivation.

Title.—" Situé au Sud du fleuve *St. Laurent,* contenant une demi lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de *Gentilly* et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief de *Dutort,* appartenant aux héritiers de feu Sieur *Linctot.*—Par le reglement des paroisses fait par le Gouverneur et l'Intendant, cet fief est cité pour avoir deux lieues de front sur trois de profondeur."—*Régistre du papier Terrier, folio* 204, *le 2me Mars,* 1725.

COURNOYER, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, is bounded N. W. by Vercheres and Bellevue; S. W. by Belœil; N. E. by Contrecœur and in the rear by the R. Richelieu.—1¾ leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted March 1st, 1695, to Sieur de Cournoyer, and is now possessed by Joseph Toussaint Drolet, Esq.—All this S. is conceded and settled and the land is nearly similar to that of Vercheres and Contrecœur, chiefly of good quality, producing wheat and other grain in abundance. The best cultivated part is on the bank of the Richelieu and towards Contrecœur; the quantity under management is about two-thirds of the whole. The uncleared lands are chiefly at the N. W. angle, and afford wood of inferior kinds only.—It is watered by the Richelieu and the

Ruisseau Gaudete.—The roads are generally good and an excellent one leading from the village of Vercheres, close to the St. Lawrence, and following the Richelieu joins the main public road to Chambly, &c.—Although there is no village there is one school for boys.—Oxen as well as horses are used in agricultural labour. One-half of the wheat grown is consumed in the S., the other half is sold either as corn or flour.—Three ferries over the Richelieu.—Three concessions in front, of an irregular shape, are in the *Parish of St. Mark*; the church, 120 ft. by 50, is on the bank of the Richelieu.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Mark.

Population	1173	Schools	1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	5	Taverns	2
Presbyteries	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	15

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,600	Potatoes	21,500	Indian corn	100
Oats	9,100	Peas	4,000	Mixed grain	910
Barley	200	Rye	2,600	Maple sug. cwt.	28

Live Stock.

Horses	420	Cows	620	Swine	380
Oxen	380	Sheep	2,400		

Title.—"Concession du 1er Mars, 1695, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Cournoyer*, de deux lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur du côté du Nord de la rivière *Richelieu*, à commencer à la Seigneurie du Sieur *Joseph Hertel*, en descendant la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 19.

COURVAL, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is in the rear of Baie St. Antoine or Lefebvre and extends to the T. of Wendover.—2 l. in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted Sept. 25th, 1754, to Sieur Cressé and is now possessed by — Badeam, Esq. —But little of this grant is cleared; the land however is much above mediocrity: in a few swampy places is found the timber usual on a wet soil; the uplands produce beech, maple, birch and pine.—This S. is watered by the S. W. branch of the Nicolet and by the St. Francis, on which is a corn-mill belonging to the seignior.—The settlers are established upon the banks of the two rivers and have improved their farms very fast; their number would have been greater if the rents imposed were more easy.—The only road is that from St. Antoine to the new townships.

Title.—"Concession du 25me Septembre, 1754, faite au Sieur *Cressé*, par le *Marquis Duquesne*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, de deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, située au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie vulgairement nommée la *Baie St. Antoine* ou *du Febvre*, au bord du lac *St. Pierre*, laquelle Seigneurie à deux lieues ou environ de front, sur deux lieues seulement de profondeur, et se trouve enclavée entre le fief du Sieur *Cressé* pere, au Nord-est, et un autre fief appartenant au Sieur *Lussaudière* au Sud-ouest."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 10, *folio* 19.

COVEY'S HILL, *v.* HEMMINGFORD, T.

COX, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded E. by the T. of Hope; S. by the bay of Chaleurs; W. by the T. of Hamilton and N. by waste lands of the crown.—It is watered by the R. Bonaventure and contains the town of New Carlisle and the village of Paspébiac.—*New Carlisle* is partly in Cox and partly in Hope, but the greater part is in Cox. It is a small fishing town and is laid out with a view to future compactness and regularity. It is centrically situated on the Bay of Chaleurs; the houses are built of wood and a gaol, a court-house, a custom-house and a school have been erected. The situation is very healthy, and the adjacent lands rank among the most fertile in the district. Numerous settlements extend on each side, occupying nearly the whole front of the townships of Cox and Hope, and which, including the town, contain nearly one-half of the whole population. These settlements are in a much more improved state than any of the others. The want of corn-mills is seriously felt by the inhabitants, and greatly retards the progress of agriculture: there are good mill sites on a river that takes its source in a small lake in the T., and which runs near these settlements. In front there is an excellent beach, where the fish is cured and dried.—The *Village of Paspébiac* is S. W. of New Carlisle, and is seated on the margin of the Bay of Chaleurs. This village is the principal commercial depot of a company of merchants trading under the firm of Robins and Co. The Company made its first establishment at Paspébiac in 1767 and was obliged to abandon it, from the autumn of 1778 to the spring of 1783, on account of the depredations of the Americans. Since that period they have continued it unremittingly to the present day. They have built 20 square-rigged vessels, which carry 3790 tons, besides a number of small ones, for the coasting trade, of 30 to 65 tons each. Their establishment comprises 8 dwelling-houses, 10 store-houses, with a sail-loft, rigging-loft and mould-loft for shipbuilders and 11 sheds. The annual amount of outfits and supplies imported from Europe is upwards

of £10,000 sterling. They export annually from 22 to 27,000 quintals of dried codfish, about 100 barrels of pickled fish and 30 to 50 tons of cod-liver oil. Besides this establishment the company have an extensive fishing-post at Percé, one at Grand River and one at New Port, where the ships' crews and a number of servants from the parishes in the environs of Quebec, in all about and sometimes above 350 men, are employed from the beginning of May to the latter end of August, and about half that number till the close of the navigation in the latter end of Nov. The trade they carry on in the district of Gaspé supports about 800 families, which are supplied by the Company with all necessaries for the fisheries, wearing apparel, &c. &c.

Statistics,
comprehending Paspébiac and part of Carlisle in Hope T.

Population	667	Gaols . .	1	River craft .	6
Churches, R.C.	1	Villages .	1	Tonnage .	450
Presbyteries	1	Artisans .	18	Keel boats .	37
Court-houses	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . .	1,800	Potatoes . .	7,050
Oats . .	1,620	Peas . . .	400

Live Stock.

Horses .	57	Cows .	149	Swine .	325
Oxen .	133	Sheep .	374		

Title of Paspébiac.

" Concession du 10me Novembre, 1707, faite par *Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Raudot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Pierre Leymar*, de la pointe de *Paspébiac*, dans la *Baie des Chaleurs*, avec une lieue de front du côté de l'Est de la dite pointe et une lieue du côté de l'Ouest, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront au devant de l'étendue de la dite concession, sur trois lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre C, folio* 38.

Craig's Road, *v.* Roads.

Cranbourne, township, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. by Frampton, E. by Standon and Ware, S. by Watford, W. by Aubert de l'Isle and Vaudreuil, and is 45 m. from Quebec.—The lands are surveyed and divided and are with few exceptions of good quality. The part, between the main branch of the R. Etchemin and the lake of that name, consists of an excellent upland soil well calculated for settling. The price for clearing land in this T. is 50*s.* per acre.—Cranbourne is watered by numerous streams and several lakes, the principal of which are the rivers Des Fleurs and Guillaume, Lake Etchemin and Petit Lac.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 40,000 acres.

Crawford Lake, in the first lot of the 3rd range of Chatham Gore, between Lakes Nesse and Bouchette, near the boundary line of Wentworth.

Creux, rivulet.—The Ruisseau Creux is a small stream that rises in the S. of Terrebois; it runs N. E. into the S. of Riv. du Loup.

Croche, a name given to the North Bastonais R.

Cromer Lake, *v.* La Noraye, S.

Crooked Lake, *v.* N. Bastonais, R.

Cross, the, *v.* Wagansis, R.

Crossways, lake, is an expansion of the earlier waters of the R. St. Maurice; it lies between lakes Chawgis and Oskelanaio.

Culotte, la, lake, lies in the centre of a range of lakes forming the first waters of the river aux Lievres.

Cumberland, fief, in the S. of Aubert de l'Isle, fronts the R. Chaudière and is bounded N. by Vaudreuil.

Cushcouia, bay, *v.* Baddely, R.

Cutiatendi (L.), *v.* aux Pins, R.

D.

Daaquam, river, rises in the T. of Ware and, running E. through waste lands of the crown, enters the co. of L'Islet; being increased by the waters of the Eseganetsogook river and lake it soon after falls into the R. St. John.

D'Aillebout D'Argenteuil, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, is bounded in front by the river L'Assomption; S. W. by the T. of Kildare; N. E. by the S. of De Ramzay and in the rear by waste crown lands.—1½ league in front by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, Oct. 6, 1736, to Sieur Jean D'Aillebout d'Argenteuil and now belongs to the heirs of the late Hon. P. L. Panet.—It contains about 40 houses along the road near the front.

Title.—" Concession du 6me Oct., 1736, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, derrière la Seigneurie de *Lanaudaie*, laquelle sera bornée pour la devanture par la rive du Nord de la rivière de l'*Assomption*; du côté du Sud-ouest par la ligne de la continuation de la Seigneurie de *Lavaltrie*; d'autre côté, au Nord-est par une ligne parallèle, tenant aux terres non-concédées, et dans la profondeur par une ligne parallèle à la devanture; joignant aussi aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* S, *folio* 14.

Dartigny (S.), *v.* Villeray, S.

Dauphin, river, in the island of Orleans, is a

small stream formed by three rivulets. It turns a mill at its mouth on the S. E. side, opposite Isle Madame.

D'Auteuil, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is in the rear of the augmentation to Belair and is bounded N. E. by Bourglouis; S. W. by the S. of Jacques Cartier; N.W. by waste crown lands.—Half a league in breadth by 4½ l in depth. Granted, Feb. 19, 1693, to the Sieur d'Auteuil.—This mountainous tract is still in a state of nature, and is indeed likely so to remain. It produces some good timber and, judging from the different kinds, the soil may be considered above mediocrity.—The R. Ste. Anne traverses it near the middle.

Title.—"Concession du 15me Février, 1693, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *D'Auteuil*, d'un reste de terre non-concédé, qui a pour de front la ligne de profondeur du Sieur *Toupin Dusault*; au Nord-est la ligne du Sieur *Dupont*, au Sud-ouest celle du fief du dit Sieur *D'Auteuil*; et au Nord-ouest la ligne qui sera tirée au bout de quatre lieues et demie; ensemble les rivières et ruisseaux et tout ce que s'y trouvera compris."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 10.

Dautre (F.), *v.* Lanoraye.

David River, in the co. of Saguenay, runs from the north and empties itself into the right bank of the R. Peribonea, 3¼ miles from L. St. John; it appears to be navigable for canoes for a great distance and continues about 10 chains wide as far as the first portage, which is about 9½ miles from its mouth.

David River, in the co. of Yamaska, is formed by the Ruisseau des Chênes and other small streams rising in the T. of Upton, which meet in the S. of Deguir and that of Bourgmarie East, where this R. waters the domain of J. Wurtell, Esq. and turns the mills belonging to that gentleman; it soon after enters the S. of Yamaska and falls into the R. of that name a little above Isle Joseph.

Davis River, in the co. of Two Mountains, is formed by the waters of several lakes in Chatham Gore, and running S. into the S. of Argenteuil falls into the North River.

Davis River, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into Commissioners' Lake from the W. opposite Blueberry Plains.

Davis (V.), *v.* Chatham, T.

Dawson's Lake, in the Gore of Chatham, lies in the 2nd and 3rd ranges and in the centre of that part in front, which has been surveyed.

Deadman's Isle, *v.* Magdalen Islands.

Debartch (S.), *v.* St. Hyacinthe, S.

Decoy Lake, in the T. of Clarendon, lies E. of Erien Lake, near the centre of the T., between the 9th and 10th ranges.

Deep River, in the co. of Quebec, runs through waste lands S. W. into lake Quaquagamack.

Deguir, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, bounded N. and N. E. by Pierreville and St. François; S. and S. E. by the township of Upton; S. W. by Bourgmarie East and N. E. by Courval.—Its figure is irregular, the greatest length being 2½ l. but its extent does not agree with the original grant, which specifies 2 l. of front by 2 l. deep.—Granted, Sept. 23, 1751, to Sieur Josephe Deguir, called Desrosiers; the property now belongs to Josias Wurtell, Esq. who has about 300 settlers.—In many places the land is low but, if cleared, fit for productions of every sort common to the country. The timber is generally of a superior class. Several branches of the river David water it and along them are dispersed a few settlers, who have their farms in a forward state of cultivation.—Were a critical revision of the boundaries to take place, some of these tenants now holding from the seignior of Deguir would prove to be located within the township of Upton.—The road to Drummondville (*v.* Grantham) is now finished; a better road to the borough of Sorel is much wanted, the present one being long, very winding and passing over a great many hills, it would be advisable to give it a straighter direction towards the R. Yamaska at some place fit for the erection of a bridge. The cost of this alteration has been calculated at about £400.

Title.—"Concession du 23me Septembre, 1751, faite par le *Marquis de la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Joseph Deguir*, dit *Desrosiers*, de deux lieues de terre de front ou environ, sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie *St. François*, bornée d'un côté, au Nord-est, à la rivière *St François*, au Sud-ouest à la Seigneurie de la Dame *Petit*, sur le devant au trait quarré de la dite Seigneurie de *St. François*, et dans la profondeur aux terres non-concédées, ensemble la rivière *David* qui se trouve dans l'étendue du dit terrein."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 82.

De Lery, seigniory, in the co. of Acadie, bounded N. E. by the barony of Longueuil; W. and N. W. by the T. of Sherrington and the S. of La Prairie de la Magdelaine; S. by the S. of La

Colle and E. by the R. Richelieu.—2 l. in front by 3 in depth. Granted, 6th April, 1733, to Chaussegros de Léry and is now the property of General Burton.—The whole of this tract is low, having in many parts cedar swamps and marshes that spread over a large space: where the land is dry a good black soil generally prevails, which, when cultivated, proves very fertile. The proportion settled is much less than that in the adjoining grants, a large part still remaining in its natural state of woodland.—The river Montreal runs through this S., and the R. Bleurie and Johnson Creek rise and fall in it. A small lake, near the middle, frequently overflows the surrounding low lands and makes a marsh to a considerable distance; but neither the marshes nor swamps are so deep as to prevent draining, which, judiciously performed, would in a short time render the land fit for the plough or convert it into excellent meadows; however, while there remains so much land of a good quality to be granted, which comparatively requires so little trouble to clear and improve, it is most probable that these tracts will long continue in their present condition. The best settled parts are about the woods of Acadie, and by the road leading to the state of New York, which, with a few other dispersed settlements, may amount to about one-third of the whole seigniory. The road that passes through the woods of Acadie, being the military route to the frontiers and the line of march for troops moving in that direction, has been benefited by some substantial repairs and has, in many parts, been causewayed for the passage of artillery and heavy baggage.—Near the boundary of La Colle is a small place called *Burtonville,* composed of a few houses distributed without regularity on each side of the main road.—In the Richelieu, near the mouth of the Bleurie, is *Isle aux Noix,* formerly the property of the late General Christie but now belonging to the Crown; it is a flat, a little above the level of the river, containing only 85 acres; it lies 10½ miles from the boundary-line, in an excellent situation to intercept the whole communication by water from Lake Champlain; it is, consequently, a most important military station and has been fortified with all the care its commanding position deserves. In this isle is a place for building ships, where the Confiance of 32 guns was launched.

Statistics.

Population . .	1,531	Presbyteries . .	1
Churches, R. C. .	1	Saw-mills . . .	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	27,000	Potatoes	83,000	Buck wheat	2,000
Oats .	30,000	Peas .	8,000	Indian corn	1,980
Barley .	4,900	Rye .	1,000	M. sugar, cwts.	38

Live Stock.

Horses .	1,910	Cows . .	3,010	Swine .	3,000
Oxen .	2,118	Sheep .	9,060		

Title.—" Concession du 6me Avril, 1733, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois,* Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart,* Intendant, au Sieur *Chaussegros de Léry,* de deux lieues de front le long de la rivière de *Chambly,* sur trois lieues de profondeur; les dites deux lieues de front à prendre depuis la borne de la Seigneurie du Sieur *de Longueuil,* qui va au Nord-ouest, en remontant vers le lac *Champlain,* à une ligne tirée est et ouest du monde, et joignant la profondeur aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 7, *folio* 13.

De l'Isle, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce (*vide Aubert Gallion*), bounded N. by Vaudreuil; W. by the Chaudière, which separates it from Aubert Gallion; E. by Watford; S. by Jersey and waste lands.—It is 2 leagues square. Granted, in 1736, to Sieur Gabriel Aubin de L'Isle and now belongs to M. de Lery.—This fief is watered by the rivers Chaudière, du Loup and la Famine. In the vicinity of R. du Loup are many extensive tracts of excellent meadow land.

Title.—" Concession du 24me Septembre, 1736, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois,* Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart,* Intendant, au Sieur *Gabriel Aubin,* De L'Isle, d'un terrein de deux lieues de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, du côté du Nord-est de la rivière du *Sault de la Chaudière,* avec les isles et islets qui sont dans la dite rivière du côté du Nord-est; à commencer à la fin d'autres trois lieues concédées au Sieur *Joseph Fleury de la Gorgendière* et finir aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 12.

De Peiras, *v.* Mitis.

De Ramzay, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, joins d'Aillebout and is bounded N. E. by the T. of Brandon.—1½ l. in front by 4 l. in depth. Granted 7th Oct., 1736, to Dame Geneviéve de Ramzay, widow of Sieur de Boishébert, and is now the property of the heirs of the late Hon. P. L. Panet.—This grant, as well as d'Aillebout, consists of good rich land in the lower part, but in the rear, approaching the mountains, the soil is either a hard unfruitful clay, upon which the farmer's labour would be thrown away, or irregular and broken strata of rock; it is however

tolerably well timbered with beech, birch, maple, some oak and a little pine, besides the common sorts for fuel.—A small range on the W. bank of the R. L'Assomption is all that is under culture.—The village lies on the main road that leads towards Berthier from the R. L'Assomption; it consists of 25 or 30 houses, of which the most conspicuous is that of Mrs. Panet. The highlands stretching across the S., in the rear of the V., produce a very pleasing effect.

Title.—" Concession du 7me Octobre, 1736, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à Dame *Geneviève de Ramzay*, veuve du feu Sieur de *Boishébert*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, bornée sur la devanture par la rive du Nord de la rivière de *l'Assomption*, du côté du Sud-Ouest par la ligne de la concession nouvellement accordée au Sieur *d'Argenteuil;* d'autre, au Nord-Est par une ligne parallèle, tenant aux prolongation de la Seigneurie *d'Antaya;* et dans la profondeur par une ligne parallèle à la devanture, joignant aussi aux terres non-concedées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 15.

De Ramzay, seigniory, in the co. of St. Hyacinthe, is bounded S. W. by the S. of St. Hyacinthe; E. and N. E. by the T. of Upton; S. W. by St. Charles Yamaska and Bourchemin.—3 l. in front by 3 in depth. Granted 17th Oct. 1710, to Sieur de Ramzay and is now the property of the heirs of P. Langan, Esq.—Very little of this S. is cultivated, or even cleared. Judging of the quality of the land from the timber, there is every reason to suppose that it might be brought into use with very good prospects. Towards the N. E. are some swamps thickly covered with cedar and spruce fir, the certain indication of such a soil; the woods on the higher parts are of much better kinds and, in some places, show the ground to be of a strong and good quality. This S. is watered by the river Chibouet.

Statistics.

Population	386	Corn-mills	1	Notaries	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Saw-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Medical men	1	Artisans	6

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,489	Potatoes	3,820	Buckwheat	100
Oats	2,900	Peas	1,005	Indian corn	119
Barley	100	Rye	20		

Live Stock.

Horses	143	Cows	368	Swine	221
Oxen	123	Sheep	778		

Title.—" Concession du 17me Octobre, 1710, faite au Sieur *de Ramzay*, de l'étendue de trois lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, savoir, une lieue et demie audessous de la rivière *Scibouet*, qui tombe dans la rivière *Yamaska*, et une lieue et demie au dessus, courant du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière, vis-à-vis de la dite concession: et donnant à la dite concession le nom *de Ramzay*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 96, *folio* 62, *le 2me Janvier*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9. *folio* 358.

Derry, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, lies E. of Portland and N. of Buckingham and Lochaber.

Deschaillons, isle, in the R. Richelieu and in the centre of the S. of St. Ours. The Ruisseau la Prade falls into the Richelieu N. W. of this isle, and the V. of St. Ours is about 1 m. to the S. E.

Deschaillons (S.), *v.* St. Jean Deschaillons, S.

Deschambault, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by the barony of Portneuf; S. W. by La Chevrotiére; by the St. Lawrence in front; by waste lands of the Crown in the rear.—One l. in breadth by three in depth. Granted Mar. 1, 1652, to Demoiselle Eleonore de Grande Maison and now belongs to Louis de la Gorgendiere, Esq. and the Hon. Juchereau Duchesnay.—This, in almost every respect, is a very valuable property; the soil is of unexceptionable quality, being a mixture of good clay with a little sand, a fine yellow loam and in many places a rich black mould, which in the vicinity of Point Deschambault has a stratum of rock beneath it. The surface is uneven, and from being a fine level flat near the river, it rises in small ridges mounting, by gradations, one above another nearly to the rear limits of the seigniory. From the W. also there is a gradual acclivity from the plain to the height of Point Deschambault; on this plain the land is every where fertile; the greater part being in an excellent state of cultivation, the numerous farms on each side of the main road, with their substantial houses and every requisite appendage, afford pleasing evidence of the industry and good husbandry of the proprietors. In this S. are 6 ranges of concessions, 4 of which are occupied in farms and another is in progress of being settled. On the ranges towards the interior many of the lots display an equal share of good management, which is the case with nearly all the land under tillage, amounting to a full third of the whole seigniory.—The timber is of a moderately good quality and is mostly beech, maple and pine: there is, however, some wood of inferior descriptions.—The rivers Ste. Anne, crossing the rear, La Chevrotiére, Belleisle and a few smaller

streams contribute to the luxuriant fertility of the soil. In the R. Ste. Anne, which is rapid every where in this S., is a fall of about 130 ft. At the mouth of the Belleisle, when the tide flows, the water is 10 or 12 ft. deep and admits boats and schooners, which are there protected from the ice during winter. It meanders through this S., where it is remarkable for its subterranean channel of about 7 or 8 arpents in length; and in the line, that separates the lands of Joseph Baronet and Joseph Morin, this R. runs under a rock by means of holes formed by nature and thus traverses the lands of the latter S. E. A little short of the place where the water rises out of the earth is a crevice in the rock, which seems to have been occasioned by an earthquake. In this crevice many attempts to catch fish have been made unsuccessfully; but about an arpent lower down is a second crevice, about a foot wide and 60 ft. long, where very fine trout have been caught and even eels.—The Point of Deschambault has a considerable elevation, and stretches boldly into the river to the Richelieu rapids; the face of it appears a firm clay and sand without any interposition of rock or stone. On this point the church of Deschambault is built, and on the summit of the salient extremity is a very beautiful grove of pine-trees, remarkable rather for regularity and equality of size than for individual magnitude. A little below the church, on the sloping side of the point, is the manor-house of Monsr. de la Gorgendiére. The river St. Lawrence forms a large curve between Cap Santé and Point Deschambault, and either in ascending or descending the combination of objects that it presents is highly interesting and agreeable. The point was formerly a sort of military post, as the French, in 1759, had a battery upon it for the purpose of defending this pass of the river against any force that might have been sent upwards; indeed, this situation with the superior height of Platon, on the opposite side, might easily be fortified so as completely to command the passage either way, and, together with the difficulties of the Richelieu rapid, would render any attempt to force it very disastrous.—In this S. is one village, consisting of 15 houses of wood, 1 inn, 4 dealers, 2 shoemakers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 miller. —The eel-fisheries in front of the S. are productive and almost every inhabitant has a fishery; besides eels, doré, carp, achigan and a number of sturgeon are caught; in autumn the epland abounds and in the winter the *petite morue*, a species of small codfish. In the R. Ste. Anne salmon and salmon-trout are taken in abundance. From July to the beginning of October the salmon is caught by the light of a torch. In the winter bears and wild deer are hunted.—The *parish of Deschambault* is 2 l. in front by 3 in depth, and is divided into two seigniories; the more considerable, belonging to Mr. Louis Fleury de la Gorgendiére, is 1½ l. in front by 3 deep; the other, belonging to Mr. Louis Garriépy, is half a league in front and 3 leagues in depth, and is to the S. W. The church, by virtue of a decision, May 14, 1731, the seignior of Deschambault, who offered to furnish land to build a church, upon which the copyholders of the S. were obliged to build a presbytery and provide for the expense *pro rata*. This judgment, which gives the right of patronage to the seignior, was made by virtue of an edict of May, 1679.—The presbytery is prettily described in the following verses sent to the author, with information relative to the parish, by Mr. J. B. B. — C. P.

Sur un mont escarpé que cent beaux pins couronnent,
De leur feuillage épais les ombres t'environnent.
Les vapeurs et les vents conduisent les vaisseaux
Sur un fleuve à tes pieds qui déploie ses eaux.
Sur toi séjour heureux souffle le doux zéphire;
Pour l'orner avec l'art la nature conspire.

Near the church is a little village of 12 houses only, and in the second range of concessions are 2 other little villages of 12 or 15 houses each in a tolerable state. The church is agreeably situated on Cap Lauzon in the first range. There are 2 public schools in which reading, writing and arithmetic are taught; there are also 2 private schools.—The cattle are generally good and their different breeds carefully attended to, particularly sheep and swine: every farmer, one with another, winters 12 to 15 sheep, about 3 pigs, 5 cows, 3 calves and 2 or 3 horses.—All the wheat and peas grown are consumed in the P., and about 1730 bushels of oats are annually sold.—The roads are sufficiently good, with the exception of some which are in a bad state. There are no bridges of consequence.—The soil in general is congenial to the growth of hemp, and every farmer makes on an average from 25 to 30 lbs. of flax ready for spinning.—In several places are quarries of stone, but the best is in the concession called St. François.—There are two

mineral springs; one on the farm of Louis Delisle, the other on the farm of Pierre Perrault.—Each family makes, on an average, about 15 ells of flannel stuff annually.—Horses are generally used in husbandry, oxen very seldom.—In the parts bordering on the St. Lawrence a great number of small codfish, *petites morues*, are caught from the middle of Dec. to the middle of Jan. They always come at the same time of the year, and, passing all the rivers as far as Three Rivers without entering any of them, come up the St. Lawrence for the purpose of spawning, and always ascend through the first channel of Three Rivers.—In this P. are 4 ship yards, in which 5 vessels have been built, varying from 40 to 160 tons each.

Statistics of the Parish of Deschambault.

Population	1570	Corn-mills	2	Shopkeepers	5
Churches, R.C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Saw-mills	5	Artisans	25
Presbyteries	1	Ship-yards	1	River-craft	13
Schools	4	Medical men	1	Tonnage	537
Villages	1	Notaries	1	Keel-boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,400	Barley	1,150	Peas	6,000
Oats	11,500	Potatoes	15,300	Indian corn	100

Live Stock.

Horses	720	Cows	1,110	Swine	960
Oxen	150	Sheep	6,000		

Title.—"Concession du 1er Mars, 1652, faite par Mr. *de Lauzon* a Demoiselle *Eleonore de Grandmaison*, située au Nord du fleuve *St. Laurent*, contenant une lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de *Portneuf*, appartenant au Sieur *Croisille*, et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief de la Chevretière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10 *a* 17, *folio* 592.

Desmaure or St. Augustin, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Gaudarville; S. W. by Pointe aux Trembles; in the rear by Guillaume Bonhomme and Fausembault; in front by the St. Lawrence.—No official record has been found relative to this grant, consequently its original date and precise dimensions are not known. *Les Dames Religieuses* of the General Hospital of Quebec, to whom the property belongs, in performing fealty and homage, 19th Mar. 1781, produced as their title an act of adjudication, dated Sept. 22, 1733; but which was indecisive of the dimensions of the S., no notice whatever being taken of the extent. By the regulation of the parishes of the province, it is designated as containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. in breadth by $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in depth.—With a surface varied and uneven this S. possesses a rich and fertile soil, which on the large swells and high lands is a lightish loam, but in the hollows and valleys, lying between them, it is generally a good black mould. The situation is so favourable for all works appertaining to agriculture, that full three-fourths of the whole seigniory is under tillage; the farms, and indeed the major part of the concessions, appear to great advantage and display many favourable specimens of careful husbandry. In proportion to the increase of cultivation the quantity of timber has diminished and little of superior quality is standing; the common kinds are not in much greater abundance.—It is watered by the Rivière du Cap Rouge, between which and the St. Lawrence is Lac Calvaire.—The land bordering the St. Lawrence is the highest in the seigniory, whence there is an alternation of ridges and valleys, the former diminishing in height as they approach the rear boundary, composing together a most agreeable undulation in the perspective scenery. This property is very conveniently crossed by roads, in almost every direction, and most of them are kept in good repair; that along the front is called the post road; another, passing in the rear to Jacques Cartier bridge, is denominated the stage road; on each side of the Rivière du Cap Rouge a road leads to the S. of Pointe aux Trembles, with several intermediate roads in connexion; by the sides of each are many fine settlements, the houses well built and the farms showing every appearance of comfort and even affluence. The church, seated on a point projecting into the St. Lawrence, a corn and a saw-mill upon a little branch of Rivière du Cap Rouge, between two lofty banks where it discharges into the St. Lawrence, compose a pleasing point of view either from that river or the eminence just above the mills. On both sides of the mouth of the Cap Rouge are the extensive timber establishment and ship-yard belonging to Messrs. Atkinson, who hold a government contract and furnish timber and masting for the use of the royal navy. An extensive shoal, or rather reef of rocks, bounds the whole front of the seigniory: the Islets Donbour lie upon this reef, opposite the S. W. boundary. This S. is in the P. of St Augustin, with the exception of La Côte St. Ange in the 3rd concession, which is served by the curé of Vielle Lorette to whom it pays tithes.

The *Parish of St. Augustin* comprehends parts of the SS. of Desmaure, Fausembault and Belair, and belongs to the ladies of l'Hotel Dieu at Quebec. It contains 4 concessions, those nearest the St. Lawrence the most populous. $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the P. are under cultivation and $\frac{1}{5}$th in wood. There is one school, supported by the parish, in which 60 scholars are instructed in French and English. Near the church, 130 ft. by 52, built on a point projecting into the St. Lawrence, is the small but pretty village of St. Augustin, consisting of 14 houses including an inn, through which the post road passes. The horses are of the Canadian breed and though small sufficiently good. Nearly all the grain grown is consumed in the P. The roads are not kept in good repair, and there is one bridge over the R. Cap Rouge. Both horses and oxen are used in agriculture. Some surplus manufactured articles are produced for sale. Although the soil is not generally adapted to the growth of hemp, yet it is in some degree cultivated.—The lands in this P. were all conceded prior to 1759.

Statistics of St. Augustin P. including St. Catherine of Fausembault.

Population	1,993	Schools	1	Saw-mills	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	1	Notaries	1
Curés	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	19
Presbyteries	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,509	Potatoes	18,000
Oats	13,000	Peas	3 000

Live Stock.

Horses	424	Cows	1,060	Swine	636
Oxen	848	Sheep	2,554		

Title.—" L'Enrégistrement de cet octroi n'a pas été trouvé jusqu'ici au Sécrétariat de la Province. Les Dames religieuses de l'Hôpital, qui possédent actuellement ce fief, en rendant Foi et Hommage le 19me Mars, 1781, n'ont produit qu'un Acte d'adjudication en date du 22me Septembre, 1733, dans lequel ni les dimensions ni le nom du concessionnaire de cette concession ne sont mentionnés. —Par le réglement des paroisses de cette province, l'etendue de cette Seigneurie se determine a deux lieues et demie de front, sur une et demie de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foiet Hommage, No.* 64, *folio* 168, *le* 19*me Mars*, 1781.—*Ins. Con. Sup.*

DESPLAINES, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, is bounded E. by Tilly and Gaspé; W. by Bonsecours and Ste. Croix and by St. Giles in the rear. —Granted in two parts: the first, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by 3 leagues in depth from the rear of fief Maranda, to Demoiselle Charlotte Lagardeur, 4th Jan. 1737; the second, about 74 arpents in front by 1 league 60 arpents in depth, being the space between the preceding grant and the S. of Ste. Croix, to the same person; the whole intended to form only one seigniory.

Title.—Partie Nord-Est.—" Concession du 4me Janvier, 1737, faite à Demoiselle *Charlotte Lagardeur* par le Marquis de *Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, de trois quarts de lieue de terre de front à la côté du Sud du fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout des profondeurs du fief *Maranda*; bornée d'un côté, au Sud-ouest, à la Seigneurie de *Bonsecours*, d'autre au Nord-est à celle de *Tilly*, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 19.

Partie Sud-Ouest.—" Concession du 26me Mars, 1738, faite par le Marquis de *Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à Demoiselle *Charlotte Lagardeur*, d'une augmentation de terrein d'environ soixante et quatorze arpens de front, qui se trouve non-concédé, et enclavé entre la concession à elle faite le 4me Janvier, 1737, et la Seigneurie de *St. Croix*, tenant par devant au fief de *Bonsecours* et *Amiot*, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées, sur une lieue et soixante arpens de profondeur, pour les dits soixante et quatorze arpens ajoutés ne faire avec sa première concession qu'une même Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 2.

DESPLAINES, seigniory, in the co. of Terrebonne, bounded N. and S. by the S. of Terrebonne and its augmentation; E. by Lachenaye and W. by Blainville. It is watered by the Mascouche and the St. Pierre Est.

DEVERBOIS (S.), *v.* TERREBOIS, S.

DISTRICTS. The province of Lower Canada is divided into 5 districts. The three superior districts are called *Montreal, Three Rivers* and *Quebec*, being so named from the principal town in each district. The two inferior districts are called *St. Francis* and *Gaspé*. The districts are the judicial divisions of the province having courts of superior and inferior jurisdiction sitting at prescribed terms, which are generally the same as those in England. In the superior districts the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench is unlimited; but in the inferior districts the civil jurisdiction is, in some degree, circumscribed by the power of appeal in certain cases, and all prosecutions for capital crimes must be carried on in the courts of the superior districts. The seats of jurisdiction are as follow:

Districts.	*Seats of Jurisdiction.*
Quebec	City of Quebec
Montreal	City of Montreal
Three Rivers	Town of Three Rivers
Inf. D. of St. Francis	Sherbrooke, in the T. of Ascot
Inf. D. of Gaspé	New Carlisle, in the T. of Cox

Provincial Court of Appeals.—Established by the 31th Geo. III. c. 6, § 23, for the hearing of all appeals from

the Courts of King's Bench of Superior Jurisdiction in the province.

Court of King's Bench.—Established by the 34 Geo. III. c. 6, § 2, as a court of original jurisdiction, in all matters over £10 sterling, or relating to any fee of office, duty, rent, revenue, or other sum payable to his Majesty, titles to lands and tenements, annual rents, or such like matters and things, where the rights in future may be bound, excepting those purely of Admiralty jurisdiction. An inferior tribunal of the same court is also held for the trial of all cases where the subject of contest is £10 sterling and under. The Court of King's Bench has also cognisance of all criminal pleas.

Provincial Court of Three Rivers.—Established by 34 Geo. III. c. 6, for the trial of all matters amounting to £10 sterling or under, in which the provincial judge sits alone and gives judgment, from which there is no appeal.

Provincial Court for the Inferior District of Gaspé.—This court, established by 34 Geo. III. c. 6, § 14, and its powers extended by subsequent enactments, has cognisance of all matters of £100 currency and under, with an appeal to the Court of King's Bench, Quebec, in all matters above £20. At New Carlisle an Inferior Court for sums under £20 sterling is held, and a Superior Court for the sums above £20.

Provincial Court for the Inferior District of St. Francis.—Established by the 3 Geo. IV. c. 17, has cognisance of all matters amounting to £20 and under, with appeal to the Courts of King's Bench, Montreal or Three Rivers, according to the situation in the Superior District of the place of action.

The names of the counties, seigniories, fiefs and townships included in each district being given in Vol. I. p. 179, and each of them being particularly described under their respective names in this dictionary, it will be here necessary to give only a general and brief view of each district, particularly as many of their important features are described in the general description contained in the preceding volume.

The *District of Quebec* extends, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, from the N. E. boundary of the S. of Ste. Anne, or S. W. boundary of the county of Portneuf, to Anse Sablon on the Labrador coast. On the S. of the St. Lawrence this district extends from the N. E. boundary of the S. of Livrard or St. Pierre les Becquets, or N. E. boundaries of the cos. of Nicolet, Drummond and Sherbrooke to Cap Chat, where it is met by the W. limit of the Inferior District of Gaspé. On the N. W. this district is bounded by the Hudson's Bay territory or East Maine; and on the S. E. by the province of New Brunswick and the state of Maine in the U. S. This part of the boundary is, however, at present still unsettled, the governments of Great Britain and the United States being equally dissatisfied with the decision of the King of Holland. This subject is treated more at large in the 1st Vol., under the head of Boundaries, to which the reader is referred.—This district embraces the most magnificent portion of the great St. Lawrence and many of its valuable islands, the important river Saguenay, and the whole extent of lands known by the name of the Saguenay Country, large sections of which have been recently explored, and are described at length in the 3rd section of Vol. I.—The general feature of this district is bold and mountainous, presenting a range of high lands on each side of the St. Lawrence, particularly on the north; from these ridges, in many places, is a considerable extent of fine land gradually sloping to the river, and from Matane to Quebec, in particular, the shore of the proud St. Lawrence is fringed with beautiful settlements, adorned with the most interesting and picturesque scenery. Although the general character of this district is uneven and mountainous, especially in the interior, the quality of the soil is not inferior to that of any other district. It is traversed in every direction by roads and enriched with flourishing settlements, especially along and near the St. Lawrence, and on the borders of the rivers generally. The roads more particularly deserving notice are—the Mitis or Kempt road, recently traced and opened, which offers a convenient route of communication from the St. Lawrence to the Bay of Chaleurs and the W. and S. parts of the district of Gaspé; the Temiscouata Portage road leading to New Brunswick; the Kennebec road communicating with the U. S.; Craig's Road; and the new and useful communication from St. Joachim to St. Paul's Bay, known by the name of Commissioners' Road, or *Chemin Nouveau de la Baie St. Paul* (vide *Côte de Beaupré*). This district includes the city of Quebec, the capital of the province, from which it derives its name, and is abundantly watered by numerous and important rivers and lakes; the more considerable of which are as follow:

RIVERS

North of the St. Lawrence.	*South of the St. Lawrence.*
Ste. Anne	Chaudière, part of
Jacques Cartier	Etchemin
Batiscan, part of	Du Sud
St. Charles	Du Loup
Montmorenci	Green River
Gouffre	Rimouski
Mal Bay	Trois Pistoles
Black River	Mitis
Saguenay	Tartigo
Belsiamite	Matane
St. John	Madawaska
Ste. Anne, L.	St. Francis, part of
Portneuf	St. John, part of.

LAKES

North of the St. Lawrence.	*South of the St. Lawrence.*
St. John	Temiscouata
Commissioners' Lake	Matapediac
Quaquagamack	Mitis
Wayagamack	Abawsisquash
Bouchette	Long Lake
Kajoualwang	Pitt
Ontaretri	Trout
St. Charles	William
Chawgis	St. Francis, part of
Assuapmoussoin	M'Tavish
Shecoubish	Macanamack.

The District of Montreal is bounded E. by the N. E. boundary of the fief Dusablé or Nouvelle York, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence; W. by the co. of St. Maurice; S. by the counties of Yamaska, Drummond and Sherbrooke; W. and S. W. by the province of Upper Canada, the river Ottawa, and the most western limits of the province; S. by the province line, lat. 45 N. from St. Regis to the river Connecticut, and thence by that river to its source in the high lands; thence by the N. boundaries of the states of New York and Vermont.—The general character of this district is low and level, especially the settled parts, with the exception of a few isolated mountains in the S. section; the land, however, rises towards the province line and assuming a bolder outline is in some parts even mountainous, particularly in Hemmingford and Bolton and the vicinity. On the N. side of St. Lawrence the range of high-lands, so remarkable in the district of Quebec, traverses this district about 6 or 7 leagues N. of the Lake of Two Mountains, and stretching W. to the Grand Calumet on the Ottawa traverses that river. N. of this ridge the country is more or less uneven and mountainous and meets the range of high-lands that divides the waters running into Hudson's Bay from those that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence.—The soil, which is in general excellent and offers the greatest advantages to agriculture, is traversed in every direction by numerous public roads and by-roads, thickly settled and presenting well cultivated farms. The climate, locality, soil and other advantages, render this the richest and most populous district of the province. It contains the city and island of Montreal and the towns of William Henry and Dorchester, besides numerous flourishing villages.—This district is bounded by the Ottawa or Grand River for 335 miles, and is amply watered by other rivers, streams and lakes, the principal of which are as follow:

RIVERS

North of the St. Lawrence.	*South of the St. Lawrence.*
Gatineau	Richelieu
Lievres	Sorel
Petite Nation	Yamaska and its numerous branches
Rivière Blanche	Pyke
Rivière du Nord	Montreal, L.
Mascouche	Chauteauguay and its numerous branches
Achigan	Lacolle
L'Assomption	Magog
Lachenaye	Coaticook
Berthier	Missiskoui, part of.
Chaloupe	
Du Chêne	

LAKES

North of the St. Lawrence.	*South of the St. Lawrence.*
White Fish	Memphramagog
Sables	Tomefobi
Kilarney	Missiskoui Bay
Temiscaming	Seaswaninepus, part of
Lievres	Yamaska Bay
La Roque	St. Louis
Rocheblave	Two Mountains
Pothier	St. Francis.
Nimicachinqué	Chaudière
Papineau	Chats
Maskinongé	Allumets.

The District of Three Rivers is bounded N. E. by the boundary of fief Dusablé; E. by the N. E. boundary of the S. of Ste. Anne; on the N. side of the St. Lawrence: on the S. side of that R. this district is bounded by the W. boundary of the S. of Yamaska and the N. E. boundary of Livrard or St. Pierre les Becquets; S. W. by the boundaries of the counties of Berthier, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Shefford and Stanstead; N. E. by the S. W. boundaries of the counties of Portneuf, Lotbiniére and Megantic, the river Chaudière, Lake Megantic and Arnold River; N. W. by the Hudson's Bay territory or N. W. limits of the province; S. E. partly by the province line lat. 45° N., the Connecticut and the high-lands stretching from the head of that river eastward.—The surface of this district is, N. of the St. Lawrence, level in the vicinity of that river, and farther in the interior it assumes a bolder aspect and, becoming mountainous, partakes of the character of the Quebec district. South of the St. Lawrence it is level until it approaches the townships in the neighbourhood of Ascot, where it rises into large swells and is in many parts mountainous. The soil in this section of the district is excellent, but on the borders of several of the rivers and nearer

to the St. Lawrence it becomes light and sandy; towards the border of the province it is infinitely better. The soil N. of the St. Lawrence is decidedly light and sandy but susceptible of the advantages of good cultivation, and in the interior of the country it is stronger and stony. This district is traversed by numerous roads in every direction, for although N. of the St. Lawrence the roads do not extend above 5 or 6 leagues, on the S. side they extend as far as the province line, branching off into the southern townships.—The old settlements or seigniories in this district extend along both sides of the St. Lawrence and up each side of the principal rivers. The townships chiefly lie in the S. section extending from the province line northward. Several villages are in this district: Machiche and Rivière du Loup on the N., and Nicolet on the S. side of the St. Lawrence; also Sherbrooke and Stanstead in the townships; besides these is the town of Three Rivers from which the district derives its name.—This district is exceedingly well watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes; the principal of which are as follow:

RIVERS

North of the St. Lawrence.	*South of the St. Lawrence.*
St. Maurice and its numerous branches	St. Francis and numerous branches
Batiscan, part of	Nicolet and numerous branches
Champlain	Becancour
Du Loup, G. and L.	Gentilly
Maskinongé	Yamaska, part of.
Machiche	

LAKES

North of the St. Lawrence.	*South of the St. Lawrence.*
O'Cananshing	Nicolet
Matawin	St. Francis, part of
Goldfinch	Megantic
Shasawataiata	St. Paul
Montalagoose	Outardes
Oskelanaio	Back Lake
Crossways	Connecticut
Perchaudes	Weedon
Black Beaver	Seaswaninepus, part of
Bewildered	St. Peter.

Inferior District of St. Francis.—This district was established by an act of the provincial legislature, chap. 77 of the 3rd year of Geo. III., and is in the form of a parallelogram, more than 50 m. in width from W. to E., and upwards of 100 m. from N. to S. Its superficial extent is supposed to cover 3,000 sq. miles or 2,000,000 of acres.—Although this district is included in that of Three Rivers and is therefore described with it, excepting a small part in the district of Montreal containing 4 townships and part of a 5th, a farther notice of it is deemed proper as it is perhaps the most fertile tract of the province. It extends from the S. bounds of Wickham, Simpson, Warwick and Arthabaska to the S. boundary of the province; its W. limits are Lake Memphramagog and a line traversing Bolton between the 22nd and 23rd ranges, and extending along the E. boundaries of Stukely, Ely and Acton; on the E. it extends to the W. bounds of the cos. of Megantic and Beauce. The general surface of this district is rather level, but towards the boundary line, in lat. 45° N. and the R. Connecticut, by which the district is bounded S., it rises into large swells and is rather mountainous. It is most abundantly watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes, and is traversed by many roads on which are new but flourishing settlements. Its chief villages are Sherbrooke and Stanstead and the court-house is at the former place. The chief and most interesting settlements lie in the first three ranges of townships from the province line.—This district contains about 3,500 square miles, in which are thirty-eight townships and part of another, which are particularised in the list given for the district of Three Rivers and marked with an asterisk: *Vide vol.* 1, *page* 183.—The population is about 13,500.

The Inferior District of Gaspé lies on the E extremity of the province and on the S. side of St. Lawrence. It is bounded W. by the district of Quebec; E and N. E. by the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, and S. by the province of New Brunswick and the Bay of Chaleurs. The land in general, which is of an excellent quality, abounds with a variety of timber, as maple, beech, birch, spruce, &c. &c. and almost inexhaustible pineries, which, together with the cod and salmon fisheries, supply the staple commodities for exportation. The whole district is remarkably well watered with numerous streams, which take their rise in the mountains that bound the R. St Lawrence and run in various directions to the bay of Chaleurs and into the gulf and R. St. Lawrence; they abound with various kinds of fish, and most of them traverse tracts of land clothed with immense pineries. Notwithstanding its advantages in richness of soil, &c., the district of Gaspé is obviously backward as respects agriculture. This may in some measure be attributed to the exten-

sive fisheries and lumber trade, which form the chief occupation of its inhabitants. Between Cap Rosier and Cap Chat the coast is mountainous and barren. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly employed in the fisheries, regulated by an act of the assembly of the 47th of Geo. 3rd; they also carry on a trifling trade in peltry and build on an average one ship and 3 or 4 small vessels annually.—The communication between Gaspé and Quebec may be kept up by three different routes: one by pursuing the coast of the gulf and river St. Lawrence; the second by following the course of the R. Ristigouche as far as the R. Matapediac, and along it as far as L. Matapediac; thence by Kempt road to the St. Lawrence near the commencement of the old settlements: the third route is by proceeding along the Ristigouche river nearly up to its source, whence there is an Indian footpath or portage road of 9 miles to the R. Ouiauksquack, which runs into the river St. John, 15 miles above the Great Fall, whence the traveller proceeds in the road of the Temiscouata portage; this is the least difficult of the three, and the distance by it from New Carlisle to Quebec is 390 m.; this may be shortened 18 or 20 m., by a road that has been blazed from the R. Wagansis to Green River, which descends into the R. St. John in the Madawaska settlements.—The principal town is New Carlisle.—This district, from its peculiar situation as a peninsula, the capabilities of its soil, its abundant and valuable timber and its extensive fisheries, is susceptible of being made, at no very distant period, equal to any other district in Canada.

Districts.	Between the parallels of latitude.			Between the degrees of longitude.			Depth, miles.	Breadth, miles.	Superficies, sq. miles.	Counties.	Seigniors.	Fiefs.	Townships.	Superficial extent of the Seignorial Grants.		More or less unfit for cultivation in seigniories and fiefs.	Granted & located in free and common soccage in the province up to Sept. 1830.
														Arpents.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	°	′	″	°	′	″											
Quebec, including Anticosti and other islands	45 0 0 N. to 52 0 0 N.			57 50 0 W. to 72 4 0 W.			360	826	127,949	13	79	12	38	6,639,319	5,656,699	2,600,000	About ¾ths of the whole may be said to be comprised within the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers.
Montreal, including islands	45 0 0 N. to 49 30 0 N.			72 54 0 W. to 80 6 0 W.			310	110	54,802	19	63	6	59	3,269,966	2,786,011	500,000	
Three Rivers, including St. Francis and islands	45 0 0 N. to 49 0 0 N.			72 4 0 W. to 72 54 0 W.			320	52	15,823	6	25	9	53	1,220,308	1,039,707	400,000	
Gaspé, including islands	47 18 0 N. to 49 12 0 N.			64 12 0 W. to 67 53 0 W.			200	80	7,289	2	1	6	10	1,547,086	1,318,117	600,000	
Total									205,863					12,676,679	10,800,534	4,100,000	3,179,694

Along the St. Lawrence.

Ditchfield, a projected township in the co. of Beauce, borders the E. side of Lake Megantic and is bounded S. by Woburn and N. E. by Spalding.

Ditton, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded W. by Newport; E. by Marston and Chesham; N. by Hampden and S. by Emberton. The surface is irregular, in several places rising into large eminences, but in general of a moderately good soil timbered with beech, birch, basswood and maple, intersected by some large streams that fall into the St. Francis. The S. W. quarter has been surveyed and granted, but no part settled. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 33,000.

Domaine, du, river, in the S. of Côté de Beaupré, rises in two lakes in the rear of Cap Tourmente, at least 800 ft. above the level of the St. Lawrence, into which this R. falls.

Donbour, isles, in the R. St. Lawrence, are 3 islets lying off the S. of Desmaure, midway between St. Augustin and Pointe aux Trembles.

Dorchester, county, in the district of Quebec, bounded N. E. by the co. of Bellechasse; S. E. by the co. of Beauce; S. W. by the co. of Lotbinière and N. W. by the R. St Lawrence. It consists of and comprises the S. of Lauzon only, to which S. the reader is referred for additional particulars relative to this co. It is 18½ m. in length by 18½ in depth and contains 342 sq. miles. Its centre on

the St. Lawrence is in lat. 46° 38′ long. 71° 16′. It sends two members to the provincial parliament; the election is held at the place nearest to the R. Etchemin, between the parishes of St. Henry and Pointe Lévi, and at St. Nicólas.

Statistics.

Population	11,158	Towns	1	Shopkeepers	12
Churches, Pro.	1	Schools	3	Taverns	13
Parsonage-ho.	1	Corn-mills	7	Artisans	97
Churches, R. C.	4	Saw-mills	5	River craft	5
Curés	3	Carding-mills	1	Tonnage	83
Presbyteries	4	Fulling-mills	1	Keel boats	11
Villages	3	Ship-yards	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	55,000	Buck wheat	145	Maple sugar	1,810
Oats	43,500	Indian corn	7,010	Flax	355
Barley	6,450	Mixed grain	5,500	Butter	3,331
Peas	19,000	Potatoes	93,100	Hay, tons	29,100
Rye	4,058				

Live Stock.

Horses	3,709	Cows	6,795	Swine	7,756
Oxen	2,925	Sheep	21,902		

DORCHESTER (V.), *v.* LONGUEUIL, B.

D'ORSAINVILLE, fief, in the co. of Quebec, N. E. of l'Epinay, is a small grant containing only a superficies of 3575 arpents made May, 1675, by Letters Patent, to the *Religieuses* of the General Hospital of Quebec from whom it has never been alienated.—The soil is a light sandy earth intermixed with clay about the front: proceeding inwards it changes to a black mould, and in the vicinity of the mountains it is a good yellow loam. From the river St. Charles the surface is uneven and continues ridge above ridge to the rear, where it is still more abrupt and broken. Near the river are fine meadows and pastures. About one-half of the arable is in a state of very good culture, producing wheat and other grain abundantly, also garden vegetables in great quantity and variety. The lower parts are but scantily timbered; but on the rising grounds and the skirts of the mountains there is a profusion of fine beech, maple, birch and other woods of the best description. The little river Jaune and several small streams, all flowing into the St. Charles, amply and conveniently water the cultivated lands.

Title.—"Concession du mois de May, 1675, faite par Lettres Patentes de Sa Majesté, aux Dames religieuses de l'Hôpital Général, du Comté d'*Orsainville*, contenant en superficie trois mille cinq cens soixant et quinze arpens, et de la profondeur de quatre lieues; à prendre du bord de la rivière *St. Charles*, sur différentes largeurs, tenant par devant à la dite rivière et par derrière aux terres noncédées, d'un côté, au Sud-Ouest à un fief appartenant au Sieur de l'*Epinay* par une ligne qui va au Nord-Ouest quart de Nord de la profondeur des dites quarte lieues, et du côté du Nord-Est au fief de *Notre Dame des Anges*; le Comté d'*Orsainville*, et la Seigneurie de *Notre Dame des Anges* étant séparés, à commencer par le front du dit Comté, par le ruisseau de *St. Michel*, suivant ses contours et serpentemens jusqu'à environ quinze arpens de profondeur, où le dit Comté d'*Orsainville* commence a être de onze arpens de front, jusqu'à la hauteur de trente-cinq arpens du bord de la dite rivière *St. Charles* par une ligne qui court Nord-Ouest quart de Nord, au bout desquels trente-cinq arpens commence une autre ligne qui court au Nord-Ouést la longueur de quarante arpens, au bout desquels la dite ligne fait un tour d'équerre de trois arpens, au bout desquels reprend une nouvelle ligne laquelle forme la largeur des dits onze arpens, laquelle ligne va au Nord-Ouest quart de Nord, jusqu'au surplus de la profondeur des dites quatre lieues."—*Papier Terrier, No.* 71, *folio* 324, *le* 24*me Avril*, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 10 *à* 17, *folio* 730.

DORSET, township, in the co. of Megantic, on the W. side of the river Chaudière, joins Shenley N. and is encompassed on the other sides by unsurveyed lands. This is a large township, consisting chiefly of fine rises of good land, very fit for tillage and almost every where favourable for the culture of hemp and flax, though no settlements have hitherto been made in it; the most inferior part is along the rocky bank of the river Chaudière. It is well stocked with basswood, birch, maple, beech and elm timber: some of the swamps are covered with cedar and hemlock. Admirably well watered by large lakes and a number of rivers that wind through the T.; the more remarkable are Lakes M'Tavish, Oliveira and Marguerite, and the R. M'Tavish: the waters of all the rivers, streams and lakes fall into the Chaudière: on their banks are found some fine breadths of excellent meadow land. The whole was granted to Mr. John Black, but now belongs to the heirs of the late Simon M'Tavish, Esq.

DORVAL, isle, in the S. of Becancour, divides the mouth of the R. Becancour into two parts; it lies about 1 m. N. of the V. of Becancour.

DORVAL or ISLES COURCELLES, in Lake St. Louis, lie on the S. W. side of the island of Montreal, opposite the mouth of a R. of the same name.

DORVAL, river, rises in Côte St. François in the island of Montreal; this small stream runs S. in a very irriguous course, and falls into Lake St. Louis in front of Isles Courcelles.

DORVILLIER (F.), *v.* ANTAYA.

DORVILLIER, fief, in the co. of Champlain, is bounded N. E. by Francheville; N. by the first aug.

to Ste. Anne; s.w. by the S. of Ste. Marie and s. by the St. Lawrence.—It is ½ league in front by 1 league in depth and belongs to the Hon. James Cuthbert.

Douglas, town, in the co. of Gaspé, is at the entrance of the R. St. John and on the s. side of Gaspé Bay. This town was laid out about the year 1785 and named after Adm. Sir Charles Douglas, then commanding on the Canada station, the father of the present Sir Howard Douglas.—*For Statistics,* vide *Gaspé Bay.*

Drayton, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies E. of Hereford, in the rear of Auckland and Emberton, and is bounded S. by the main branch of the R. Connecticut. This T. has not been surveyed and subdivided and no grants have been made, although a tolerably large settlement has been formed on Indian Stream and R. Connecticut by persons from the U. S., who affect to have commenced their settlement, in 1792, under the auspices and by virtue of a proclamation of Sir Alured Clark, at that time governor in chief. This settlement consists of 20 families, who have made extensive improvements and are respectably settled. The lands which these persons occupy form one of the points in dispute between his majesty's government and that of the United States. The population is about 60; the principal settler is Dr. Taylor, who occupies 1,000 acres of which 100 are cleared; this gentleman has a good house and a distillery. This T. is watered by Indian Stream and Hall's Stream, also by Back Lake and other small lakes, all of which contain trout, succors, chub, perch, eels, &c. Over the rivers two bridges have been built, but the roads improve slowly. At a private school from 12 to 15 scholars are instructed.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	400	Rye	25	Potatoes	560
Oats	360	Mixed grain	180	Peas	130
Barley	30				

Live Stock.

Horses	18	Cows	28	Swine	49
Oxen	19	Sheep	88		

Drummond, county, in the D. of Three Rivers, bounded N. by the cos. of Yamaska and Nicolet; E. by the co. of Megantic; S. by the co. of Sherbrooke; W. by the co. of Shefford. It contains the townships of Aston, Bulstrode, Stanfold, Arthabaska, Chester, Ham, Wotton, Tingwick, Warwick, Horton, Wendover, Simpson, Kingsey, Durham and Gore, Wickham, Grantham, Upton and Acton, together with all the gores and augmentations of those townships.—Its extreme length is 66 m. and its breadth 47½, and it contains 1,674 sq. miles. Its centre, on the St. Lawrence, is in lat. 46°. 0′. long. 72°. 0′.—It sends one member to the provincial parliament and the place of election is Drummondville.—The surface of this co. is very diversified and there are considerable swamps. —The principal rivers are the Becancour, which bounds the co. N. E., the St. Francis, the main branches of the Nicolet, and their tributary streams. The only lake of any magnitude is Lake Nicolet in the augmentation to the T. of Ham.—The chief roads are those along the R. St. Francis, one from Three Rivers to Shipton called Bureau's Road, Craig's Road, and the road recently opened from Drummondville to Sorel. These roads are tolerably good in the more settled parts of the co., but quite the reverse in other parts, where the lands are in a state of wilderness, on account of the difficulty of keeping them in repair.

Statistics.

Population	1,857	Villages	1	Tanneries	4
Churches, Pro.	1	Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	4
Parsonage-ho.	1	Saw-mills	7	Pearlasheries	4
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	6
Schools	2	Paper-mills	1	Artisans	20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	18,080	Buck wheat	170	Maple sugar	306
Oats	14,503	Indian corn	8,331	Flax	52
Barley	1,994	Mixed gr.	5,100	Butter	827
Peas	2,931	Potatoes	27,330	Hay, tons	17,900
Rye	1,230				

Live Stock.

Horses	716	Cows	1,286	Swine	1,375
Oxen	912	Sheep	3,362		

Drummondville (V.), *v.* Grantham, T.

Du Chene or Pointe du Chene, river, rises in a lake in the fourth range of the aug. to Grenville. It runs E. to another small lake and turning suddenly S. directs its course to the Ottawa, which it enters at the S. extremity of the division line that separates the T. of Grenville from its augmentation.

Du Chene (G.) or Belle Riviere, rises in the aug. to the S. of Lac des Deux Montagnes,

and, penetrating the division line of the S. of Rivière du Chêne near the N. W. angle, runs through and nearly across the seigniory to the V. of St. Eustache where it falls into the Ottawa. This R. is about 60 or 70 feet wide and is not navigable. It turns several mills and abounds with fish.

DU CHENE, river. Petite Rivière du Chêne rises in the P. of St. Benoit in the S. of Lac des Deux Montagnes, and running N. E. receives the R. au Prince one mile below the church; continuing in the same direction for about 2 miles it joins the greater Rivière du Chêne.

DU CHENE, river. Petite Rivière du Chêne rises in the T. of Blandford, and running N. and N. E. traverses the S. of Livrard and enters the S. of Deschaillons where, at the N. E. angle, it falls into the St. Lawrence.—Navigable for canoes and rafts below the saw-mills.

DU CHENE (S.), *v.* RIVIERE DU CHENE.

DU CHENE (V.), *v.* RIVIERE DU CHENE, S.

DUCK LAKES, in the co. of Quebec, are small and lie between Lake Kajoualwang and Crooked Lake.

DUDSWELL, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded by Westbury and Stoke S. W.; by Weedon N. E.; by Wotton N. W. and by Bury S. E.—The land where it is level is applicable to the culture of grain: in some places it is uneven and from the sixth range rises into a considerable mountain that stretches westward into Wotton; its top is flat table land and, from its being wholly free from trees or underwood, derives the name of the Bald Mountain. In this T. is a great variety of timber, beech, maple, birch, basswood, butternut, elm and some oak, pine, spruce and cedar. —The St. Francis with many small streams provide an ample and complete irrigation.—Only one quarter has been laid out, which was granted to Mr. John Bishop and others; he is now the principal landholder: on this part some farms have obtained a very respectable state of prosperity.—This T. will doubtless be much benefited by a line of road now in progress, pursuant to an act of the legislative assembly granting a sum for that purpose, which was passed Mar. 14, 1829. The extent of road to be made under this act is 21 miles, commencing at the north line of Dudswell and terminating at the district line of Quebec and Three Rivers. This road has been opened by contract, the whole distance, 11 feet wide. The surface of the country generally traversed by this road is good and suitable for cultivation and, with the exception of a few lots, will make excellent farms; there are on this route but few hills, and none which would offer any great obstruction; the most considerable is about 11 m. north of Dudswell. To bring this road into use and make it answer the intended purpose, the following additional improvements should be made. 1st. The road heretofore opened but now grown up with bushes, from Craig's Bridge in Ireland to the Dudswell road, about 10 miles, should be reopened and completed, which would require about £50 per mile. This section of the road is mostly very good land for settlement and the hills not bad; the lands on these 10 miles are nearly all granted. 2nd. A road should be opened from Dudswell line to the settlements in Dudswell, about 5 miles, which would also require £50 per mile; this distance is through ungranted lands, or mostly so, which are of the first quality for settlement and there are no bad hills; the whole of the lands on this route are well watered, and there is an excellent mill site about 10 miles north of Dudswell line, and another near Nicolet lake about 8 miles north of that line. 3rd. From the settlements in Dudswell a road has been opened through Westbury, Eaton, Clifton and Hereford, to the province line, about 50 miles; the land throughout is good, but, the settlements being few and scattered, the road has been but little used and is in a bad state. The completion of this road would be highly beneficial in promoting the settlement of that section of the province, and would thus render a direct communication from the province line at Hereford to Quebec practicable, the distance being about 140 m. As part of this last-mentioned road includes the settlements of Dudswell and Eaton, the expense of completing it would be £50 per m. for 30 m. 4th. A road has been opened from Lennoxville in Ascot, up the St. Francis R., through the settlements in Westbury and intersecting the Dudswell road, 17 m.; this road is important for the convenience of Ascot, Compton, Hatley, Barnston and Stanstead, being the most direct route to Quebec, and its completion is an object of the utmost importance; there are a few settlers upon this road, which runs through good lands and would probably also re-

quire £50 per mile to complete it; upon this route the lands are all granted. 5th. The road from Ascot to Eaton should be completed, about five miles unsettled and the road extremely bad; it would require £250; in some parts of this road the lands are poor, but it connects extensive settlements in Ascot and Eaton.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 18,663 acres.

Statistics.

Population	166	Potasheries	1
Saw-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,620	Rye	28	Potatoes	2,100
Oats	1,740	Indian corn	600	Peas	300
Barley	300				

Live Stock.

Horses	90	Cows	145	Swine	150
Oxen	98	Sheep	310		

Du Loup, river, in the cos. of Kamouraska and Rimouski. The course of this R. has never been explored: it is supposed to take its source near the S. angles of the townships of Ixworth and Woodbridge; whence running N. E. through the T. of Bungay, it enters the S. of Lachenaye and afterwards traversing the S. of Terrebois it enters the S. of Rivière du Loup at Du Loup bridge; it then forms an acute angle, turning suddenly to the S. W., and again touching the boundary line of Terrebois for a moment strikes off to the N. N. E. and in a mazy course passes Caldwell's mills; about 2 m. from which it runs between the manor-house and the village and is turned suddenly to the N. W. into the St. Lawrence by a point of land jutting into that R. in the form of a crescent.

Du Loup, (S.), *v.* Riviere du Loup.

Dumontier, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded S. by Grosbois; E. by Gatineau; N. by Hunter's Town; W. by Grandpré.—1½ l. in front by 3 l. in depth. Granted to Sieur Dumontier, Oct. 24, 1708, and is now the property of the Hon. Louis Gugy.—The soil is similar to that of the contiguous seigniories, Grosbois and Grandpré; and the S. is principally watered by the R. du Loup and partially by the Grande Rivière Machiche, on both of which are some settlements.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Octobre, 1708, faite au Sieur *Dumontier*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie de *Grosbois*, bornée de chaque côté aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 10, *folio* 52, *le* 26*me Janvier*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance.*

Dundee (V.), *v.* Indian Lands.

Dunham, township, in the co. of Missiskoui, between the S. of St. Armand and Farnham, adjoins Sutton and Brome E. and Stanbridge W. The situation and quality of the land render it a valuable tract. It has plenty of timber, such as maple, beech, birch, elm, butternut, iron-wood, white and black ash; also good oak and pine. The upper lands are rather hilly, having many horizontal seams of rock lying a little below the surface; but on the more level parts the soil is generally a rich black mould with, here and there, a mixture of sand. This T. yields all sorts of grain in abundance, and, in many places, is peculiarly fit for the growth of flax and occasionally for hemp. Swamps, not very extensive or numerous, are covered, generally, with cedar and tamarack; but they might be drained without much trouble, and cleared to great advantage.—Watered by several branches of the Yamaska, by Pyke River and two beautiful little lakes, the largest spreading over about 600 acres in the 6th range. Here are a greater number of roads, mostly kept in good repair, than perhaps will be found in any other T., leading through Farnham to the Yamaska and also to the state of Vermont. The Pyke River and some of the smaller streams work several mills This was the first T. erected, in Lower Canada, by letters patent, bearing date 1796; it was granted to the late Hon. Thomas Dunn, whose heirs are at present the greatest landholders. Nearly the whole is settled, and many extensive farms are worthy of notice for their flourishing and improved state, producing great quantities of wheat, barley and oats, besides most other articles peculiar to the country. Perhaps no tract of land of similar extent, through the whole of the province, is better calculated for a judicious experimental farmer to demonstrate how much the present stock of agricultural knowledge among the Canadian husbandmen may be increased.—In this T. are several pot and pearlash manufactories, a church, a methodist chapel and 25 houses called Frost Village.

Statistics.

Population	2,121	Corn-mills	1	Pearlasheries	2
Churches, R. C.	2	Carding-mills	1	Breweries	1
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	3
Schools	1	Potasheries	2	Artisans	18
Villages	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	22,100	Peas	9,800
Oats	33,000	Rye	3,000
Barley	2,800	Buck wheat	6 800
Potatoes	75,000	Indian corn	15,000
Maple sugar	112 cwts.		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,174	Cows	2,120	Swine	1,400
Oxen	1,605	Sheep	6,900		

DUPAS including CHICOT, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier. This S. contains the Isle Dupas and extends ½ l. above and below the R. Chicot and 1½ l. in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Dupas. The rents of the S. are 4 French livres for each farm. Isle Dupas, which is a long narrow island, lying nearly parallel with the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, between the S. of Berthier and Sorel, is an *arrière fief,* 2 l. long by 16 acres broad; one-half belongs to the Hon. Jas. Cuthbert, the other half to Mrs. Eneau and is subject to the annual payment of a nosegay to the seignior of Berthier. Mrs. Eneau is also proprietor of fief Chicot. All the lands in Isle Dupas are conceded and the greater part prior to 1759.

Statistics.

Population	477	Churches, R. C.	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,800	Potatoes	8,500	Rye	200
Oats	8,500	Peas	800	Indian corn	90
Barley	100				

Live Stock.

Horses	193	Cows	405	Swine	371
Oxen	170	Sheep	1,002		

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Dupas*, de l'*Isle Dupas* et adjacentes, ensemble un quart de lieue audessus et un quart au dessous de la rivière de *Chicot*, sur un lieue et demie de profondeur, supposé que cette quantité ne touche pas à celle accordée à Mr. *Legardeur*, fils."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 35.

DURBOIS, river, in the S. of Ste. Marie.

DURHAM, township, in the co. of Drummond, on the west side of the river St. Francis, joins Wickham N. W.; Melbourne S. E.; Acton and Ely S. W. The land is generally good, presenting several extensive and improvable tracts that might be turned to advantage. Beech, maple, birch, butternut, pine, ash and cedar are found in great plenty; there is some oak but it is less abundant. —Watered by numerous small rivulets.—The principal proprietors are the heirs of the late Thomas Scott, Esq. The Abenaqui Indians of the village in the S. of St. François hold 8150 acres by letters patent.—The *Drummondville Road* runs through this T. above 10 m. Near the centre is a new bridge built over the Black River and another over a ravine, 210 ft. wide, in which the high waters of the R. St. Francis rise to 8 feet. The old bridge over the Black River, built 12 years since and cost £75, had only one pier and six stringers; the new bridge has 3 piers and 61 stringers, with a solid causeway of logs covered with earth and sand 200 ft. in length. The bridge over the ravine is a cross log bridge, except two piers to let the water of a small brook pass; the whole built of large hemlock timber. The extent of road made is 4 m. and it is opened to 40 ft. and more; 3 miles of it are ditched and drained, and the width between the ditches is from 18 to 20 feet, having 16 small bridges or drains to let the water pass from one ditch to another across the road, with nine large bridges, from 20 to 100 ft. in length over brooks and ravines. The line of the Drummondville road through this T. is partly settled, and it runs nearly between the 3rd and 4th ranges, until it comes to the large bridge over the ravine at lot No. 8 in the 4th range, where it approaches the river St. Francis. The soil is good, with hardly a bad lot in the whole line. There are several steep hills over which the road has been carried in the upper part of the T. £125 have been expended and to complete the road through the T. a further sum of nearly £400 will be necessary.—This T. is considered one of the best amongst the eastern townships, having nine of its ranges fit for actual settlement, and being well watered with good springs and small brooks. There are most superior mill seats on the Black River.

Statistics.

Population	367	Saw-mills	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,908	Barley	300	Peas	700
Oats	2,920	Potatoes	4,390	Indian corn	1,460

Live Stock.

Horses	127	Cows	210	Swine	250
Oxen	153	Sheep	512		

Dusable or Nouvelle York, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, is in the rear of Maskinongé between Berthier and Carufel—1 league in front by 3 in depth. Granted, Aug. 15, 1739, to Louis Adrien Dandonneau Dusablé; now the property of the Hon. Ross Cuthbert.—A small ridge of rising ground crosses this grant, a little north of the road to Quebec, which seems to separate the fertile from the barren parts; south of it the soil is rich, productive, well settled and under good cultivation; but on the opposite side of the height it is very indifferent and thinly settled by a few farmers, who are compelled to exert their utmost industry to procure a living. The whole tract is almost free from wood, the little remaining only fit for fuel. A small stream, called Rivière Cachée, runs through the lower part and works one corn and one saw-mill.—This S. is in the parish of Maskinongé.

Title.—" Concession du 15me Août, 1739, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis Adrien Dandonneau Dusablé*, d'une étendue de terrein d'environ une lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur; laquelle sera bornée pour la devanture au bout de la profondeur de la concession accordée par Mr. *Talon* au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Légardeur* le 3me Novembre, 1672, appartenant aujourd'hui au Sieur *Petit Bruno*; au Nord-est par les terres concédées par le dit Sieur *Talon*, le 29me Octobre, 1672, aux Sieurs *Pierre* et *Jean Baptiste Legardeur*, dont le dit Sieur *Petit* est aussi propriétaire, et par la ligne de la Seigneurie du Sieur *Sicard de Carufel*; au Sud-ouest au fief du *Chicot*, et continuation du dit fief; et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 30.

Dutort or Linctot, fief, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N.E. by Cournoyer; S.W. by Becancour; in the rear by the T. of Maddington and it fronts the mouth of the R. Becancour opposite Isle Dorval. The original title of this concession has not been found, therefore its date and dimensions, as granted, are both uncertain; it is however at present a quarter of a league in front by nearly 3 leagues in depth, and is the property of Mons. Bellefeuille.—The soil and timber are similar to those of Becancour.

Title.—" On n'a pu trouver le titre de cette Concession ni dans le Secrétariat ni dans le bureau du Papier Terrier, de sorte qu'on ne connoit ni l'étendue de son front ni le nom du concessionaire originaire. Elle est placée sur la carte d'après les lumières qu'on a pu tirer des titres des concessions voisines.—Par le réglement de l'etendue des paroisses fait par le Gouverneur et l'Intendant, cet fief paroit avoir un quart de lieue du front du precedent fief de Becancour qui devoit avoir deux lieues et trois quart de front."

E.

Eagle Lakes, called by the Indians *Chipiloginissis*, in the co. of Rimouski, consist of five or six lakes, connected with each other by a line of water running from N. to S. Their accumulated waters run N. W. into the R. St. John, with which these lakes are also connected by an Indian line of communication branching into two portages, one leading to the R. a little below the mouth of the R. Marienequacktacook, and the other opposite the mouth of the R. Madawaska: another portage connects one of these lakes with a stream that flows into the R. Restook.

Eardly, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Hull; W. by Onslow; N. by waste lands of the Crown; S. by Lake Chaudière. Its breadth is the same as that of other river townships, but its lateral lines, running magnetically N., differ widely in their depth, the E. line being 1,099 chains, the W. line only 325, owing to the curves in the shore of the lake, which runs about N. W. and presents a diagonal front to this township of 14 miles, from its E. boundary in the 1st range to the W. limits of the 9th. This T. is indented by two large bays: the first lies above a small river which falls into the Lake at lot 8; the second extends from lot 21 to the W. bounds of the T., and in this bay two other small rivers discharge their waters, which, with several inferior streams, fertilize the front ranges. The soil, in many places suited to the cultivation of hemp and flax, does not yield in fertility to Hull. This T. is well timbered with elm, beech, maple and pine, and may be said to possess every local advantage met with in the townships below it. From the foot of the hills, which lie along the 6th range, to the margin of the lake, the country is generally level or rising into rich and gradual swells of excellent land.—This T. is but thinly settled and in front. It is well watered by small lakes but contains no considerable rivers, and has no regular roads.—A tract of 6,411 acres of the E. section of this T. was granted, in 1805, to the Sandford and Lukin families and others, the greater part of which has been since conveyed to other individuals; subsequently, 2,600 acres were patented to the Maclean family; these two grants occupied nearly the whole of the front. Large tracts of excellent land are yet ungranted,

which, if placed under the superintendence of an active agent, may in time become a settlement of interest and consequence. Out of the prosperous colony of Hull the settlements of Eardly may be said to have originated; they are chiefly in the E. quarter and are traversed by the Hull road, which extends to the 14th or 15th lot; many neat and well-cultivated farms are on this part of the road as well as a school-house, which is attended by 20 to 25 youths of both sexes.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 19,590 acres.

Statistics.

Population . . 156

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	770	Peas . . .	260
Oats . . .	2,030	Rye . . .	40
Barley . . .	2,450	Indian corn . .	710
Maple sugar .	56 cwts.		

Live Stock.

Horses .	21	Cows .	34	Swine .	104
Oxen .	18	Sheep .	54		

EATON, river, is formed by two streams which water the townships of Ditton, Newport and Auckland, and meet in the T. of Eaton about 2 m. N. E. of the church. The R. then winds a N. course into the T. of Westbury, where it falls into the St. Francis in the 14th lot of the 2nd range.

EATON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded E. by Newport; W. by Ascot; N. by Westbury and S. by Clifton.—The W. half, of which a great part is settled, was granted in 1800, to Mr. Josiah Sawyer and others. The farms by care and industry are brought into good condition, assuming a very flourishing aspect. This tract is of a uniform and favourable quality, generously repaying the farmers wherever it is under tillage. The N. W. part generally is low and swampy; the other parts may be called hilly, being a series of bold swells whose bases may be traced by the courses of the streams. The soil in general is stony and occasionally sandy. Towards the N. W., at an angle with the horizon of between 60 and 70 degrees, masses of granite are occasionally met with on the surface, as well as large masses of alluvial rocks, some having the appearance of vitrifaction. Slate of excellent quality for roofing is abundant, and black-lead ore has been found. The rocky strata are invariably argillaceous.—The timber is more remarkable for diversity of kind than excellence of quality; pine, birch, basswood, spruce and hemlock are plentiful; that which covers the summits of the ridges is generally hard wood, viz. maple, beech, birch and basswood; on the slopes is a mixture of spruce with occasional patches of cedar where the land is very wet.—This T. is not watered by any stream of magnitude, but intersected by numerous small rivulets and brooks. On the principal river, called Eaton River, are several good mill sites, of which some are occupied, and two bridges. Several corn and saw-mills have been erected on some of the streams.—Flax sufficient for domestic use is grown; and though hemp has not yet been tried there is no doubt of its answering, particularly in places. The annual produce per acre, which might be increased under a better system, is, wheat 15 bushels, oats 20, rye 15 to 20, potatoes from 250 to 300. Indian corn is not much grown.—A considerable number of horses and fat cattle are sent annually to market. The cattle, in general, are of the breed common to the eastern townships, and are considered good of their kind. The wages of agricultural labourers 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, and the highest wages in harvest-time 3*s.* 4*d.* There is a fair proportion of artisans, but they do not follow their trades separately from farming pursuits, but when they are employed in mechanical trades they receive 5*s.* a day.—A large quantity of pearlashes is produced.—This T. is divided into two parishes by a line through the 6th range of concessions: the N. portion is called St. Peter's, the S. part St. Paul's. There is a church in each parish. There is one school, provided by the Royal Institution, in which are 50 scholars on the average; there are likewise 2 or 3 private schools.—The roads are not good though in an improving state.—About 9000 acres are cleared. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 3100 acres.

Statistics.

Population	805	Fulling-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1
Churches, Pro.	2	Saw-mills .	6	Distilleries .	1
Corn-mills .	3	Tanneries .	1	Taverns . .	2
Carding-mills	1	Potasheries	1	Artisans .	10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	16,820	Potatoes	19,100	Rye .	3,100
Oats .	9,500	Peas .	4,500	Indian corn	1,600
Barley .	350				

Live Stock.

Horses .	562	Cows .	924	Swine .	770
Oxen .	616	Sheep .	1,540		

Eau Chaude, de l', river, at the s. e. angle of Buckland, is a large, deep and rapid stream and fordable during one or two months in the year.

Eboulemens, les, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, fronts the St. Lawrence and lies between the seigniories of Le Gouffre and Murray Bay and is bounded in the rear by waste crown lands.—31. in breadth by 2 in depth.—No record of this grant has been preserved but it appears by an act of fealty and homage performed Apr. 3d, 1723, by Pierre Tremblay, then proprietor, that he produced a concession of this tract made to Pierre Lessard, but the date was not quoted. It is now the property of Marc P. de Sales La Terrière, Esq. M. P. P.—The name of this seigniory indicates convulsions of nature of which we have only some very loose traditions. According to the history of Canada by Charlevoix, some violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in 1663 throughout the whole of Labrador to the Bay of St. Paul. Others say that, before 1663, this part of the country had experienced shocks of earthquake, and they believe that Jacques Cartier, in his first voyage to Canada, sailed up the St. Lawrence from the north without meeting any obstacle; and that on his second voyage, wishing to follow the same track, he was stopped between the Isle aux Coudres and the north by a considerable *renversement des terres*, and this *déplacement* has ever since been called la Grande Pointe des Eboulemens, which forms almost an island considerably serrated by the r. St. Lawrence. The traditions prevalent among the oldest inhabitants support this opinion and also the idea, that the creeks formed near the point were formerly only one, or that the passage followed by the first explorers of the country has undergone some change. This coast has been subject to frequent shocks of earthquake; the most alarming in the memory of the oldest inhabitants was in Jan. 1757, when the earth cracked in many places without any accident except the fall of some chimneys. During the winter of 1791 this part of the country was again agitated by shocks that continued during 40 days, but they were less violent than the former. These extraordinary efforts of nature are still often felt every year, and occasion sudden transitions from heat to cold and *vice versâ*. The shocks are more perceptible in winter than in spring or autumn, and those in summer are the least felt. From these natural causes without doubt this seigniory has derived its name. The lateral parts of the great Pointe des Eboulemens, which is almost an island of 14 square arpents, form two large creeks into which many little rivers discharge their waters, which at high tide are sufficiently deep to receive vessels of above 100 tons and which there ride in safety in all weathers. These rivers are fordable at low water and wind across 10 to 12 arpents of breakers, which produce an abundant pasturage and a quantity of *d'herbe sallé*. This seigniory, particularly the beautiful settlements whose verdant fields crown the summits of the sloping hills which rise amphitheatrically from the St. Lawrence, and all the coast extending from St. Paul's Bay to Malbay afford the most agreeable and picturesque variety and are comprehended in one view. The face of this seigniory is in general excessively mountainous; but the soil is not inferior to that about St. Paul's Bay, and is in many parts equally productive. The shore of the St. Lawrence is here very lofty, especially about Cap aux Oies; but the edges of the bays, between the different projecting points, afford some good patches of meadow and pasture land: from the elevated bank of the river the ground continues to rise ridge over ridge until it reaches the mountains in the rear, which are at least 1800 ft. above the level of the sea. In the concessions called Godefroi, Dorothée, St. Joseph, and St. George, some very good settlements, in an improved condition, present themselves on the slopes of the high lands and in the intervals: the whitewashed cottages and farm-houses, frequently embosomed in thick clumps of trees, have an appearance singularly picturesque. The inhabitants are chiefly settled in 3 ranges of concessions; the first range occupies the borders of the river and comprehends a ridge of land of the greatest fertility, producing corn, roots and all the fruits grown in Lower Canada, to a degree of perfection only to be accounted for by its favourable situation, which is at the base of mountains that protect it from the inclemencies of the north. The second range is on the highest elevation, where the road from St. Paul's Bay to Malbay passes over a distance of 9 l. The inhabitants have built extensively in stone and wood, and, in spite of the unavoidable difficulties of the mountainous situation, the roads are good

and passable for every description of carriage. The valley that contains the villages of St. Joseph and St. Godefroi, on one side of which is seated the parish church, is at least 3 leagues in circumference and the church, 120 ft. by 60, presents one of the finest prospects. From this eminence the view commands the Isle aux Coudres, separated from the land by a channel one league in breadth, and all the country, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, from Kamouraska to the environs of St. Thomas and even to the lower part of the Island of Orleans. The manor-house is in the centre of this valley on the bank of the little river, Ruisseau du Moulin, near which is built the seignorial mill which never ceases to work in the driest summer, being constantly supplied with water from the river which is fed by two small lakes. On this river, which conveys the purest water to the door of every house, is another corn-mill and also two saw-mills, in which a large quantity of timber is cut for exportation. The beneficence of the Creator, every where apparent, seems to have united in this S. numerous benefits as a counterpoise to the disadvantages of a mountainous region. The different valleys on the sides of the mountains present nearly the same picture.—In the second range the soil is a light yellow, more or less mixed with marl, and extremely fertile. The climate, in consequence of the varied exposure of the lands, is very various and the difference is even perceptible in going from one farm to another; nevertheless, corn and leguminous roots of all kinds prosper as well here as in the first range, although sown and harvested fifteen days later. In the first range the autumnal mists dissolve in rain, in the second they descend in snow. The north and north-west winds are frequent.—A large portion of the third range is cleared from wood, and the soil is less flinty and generally more level than in the second range. This part of the seigniory is behind the front chain of mountains that bounds the St. Lawrence and extends over a plain from 6 to 7 leagues in depth to the great chain of mountainous rocks. The newly settled inhabitants of this range produce an abundance of corn from their lands, which are cultivated with the hoe. The autumnal frosts are later here than in the second range, which causes the belief that the surplus population, which migrate to this concession and multiply rapidly, will find abundant means of subsistence. In spite of the local disadvantages, which entail on the inhabitants laborious modes of cultivation, instances of emigration to the plains are rarely known. Their well aired climate and their vigorous corporeal powers appear, as it were, identified. This little colony of Canadian mountaineers may be compared to the inhabitants of Switzerland, or the Scotch highlanders.—This S. is watered by several streams, but principally by the rivulets du Moulin, du Mouton, de L'Eglise and du Cap aux Oies, which descend from the rear and wind between the different ridges in a manner truly decorative.—On the du Moulin, near its discharge into the St. Lawrence, are seated an excellent corn-mill and saw-mill; at a short distance from which stands the manor-house, a large and substantial stone building, with numerous appendages.—Several roads lead along the St. Lawrence, where the ground is practicable, and in other places over the ridges; they are in general tolerably good but frequently ascend some very long and fatiguing hills. The want of a road to Quebec is one of the greatest disadvantages of this and the adjoining seigniories. The industrious inhabitants are, as it were, imprisoned during six months of the year, and can only export their surplus provisions while the navigation is open. The different sums appropriated by the House of Assembly for the purpose of opening a communication between St. Joachim and St. Paul's Bay have been expended chiefly in searching for a convenient line of route, and have been totally lost by abandoning the road opened in 1815 or 16 by the Chevalier D'Estimanville, at that time assistant chief overseer of roads. The sum of £1900 expended since, under the management of commissioners, was only sufficient to open a communication of 9 leagues across difficult places, where there are many expensive *côtes* and bridges to make. This road can never be finished without the intervention of the legislature, the inhabitants being insensible to every thing to which they have not been habituated, and without this road this interesting part of the country will remain for a long time neglected. This S. and those of Le Gouffre and St. Paul's Bay, being denied access by land with other seigniories, owing to the intervention of a barren tract in Côté de Beaupré, the principal part of the disposable produce is transported to Quebec by water, in which trade

many schooners are almost continually employed during the season of navigation: their cargoes consist chiefly of grain, live cattle and poultry, besides large quantities of pine planks.—In the bays are some good banks for fishing, which is resorted to as a means of livelihood. Great abundance of excellent fish and large quantities of herrings are caught, besides loche, cod, sardenne, l'eplans, caplans, pilchards, eels and some salmon. The porpoise, which was formerly taken in abundance near the coast, is now become more rare; nevertheless, there is still oil made sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. —All the front of this S. contains limestone; the more elevated peaks are granite and there are many quarries of freestone of superior quality.—The timber is of vigorous growth; the woods contain but little maple and much wild cherry, birch, pine, spruce, poplars, cedar and in general all the dwarf trees usually found in the forests of Canada.—Sulphureous springs of various strength and aggregation are very common; there are also many ferruginous springs, but their medicinal qualities are not sufficiently appreciated by the inhabitants.—Ten schooners and four chaloups, carrying nearly 300 tons, continually ply to and from the port of Eboulemens to Quebec, and the chief articles of trade are deals, boards, firewood and some wheat. —In the S. are many potters, 2 joiners, 2 shipwrights and 5 blacksmiths.—Each of the 3 corn-mills drives 4 pairs of stones.—The horses are generally of the original Canadian breed and, though small, are extremely docile and willing. The horned cattle which the late Colonel Nairne, the seignior of Malbay, imported from Europe have multiplied and bring greater prices than any others, and, notwithstanding the degenerating influence of the long Canadian winters, they preserve the shape and qualities of their superior breed. Sheep are reared in great numbers, but the inhabitants pay no attention to selection.—The number of farms conceded in this S. is 284, containing 24,607 arpents. 17,729 arpents remain unconceded.—This S. is in the parish of *Notre Dame de Bon Secours*, which also includes a small portion of the S. of Murray Bay. The population of this P. amounted, in 1826, to 1800, although, by an error in the census taken in that year, the number is said to have been only 1400.

Statistics

of the Parish of Notre Dame de Bon Secours.

Population	1,632	Corn-mills .	3	River craft .	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Fulling-mills	1	Tonnage .	225
Curés . .	1	Saw-mills .	7	Keel boats .	4
Presbyteries .	1	Artisans .	10	Ship yards .	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat .	9,000	Potatoes	13,000	Maple sugar	62
Oats .	3,500	Peas .	900	Hay, tons .	138
Barley .	1,000	Rye .	150		

Live Stock.

Horses .	375	Cows .	500	Swine .	1500
Oxen .	750	Sheep .	5000		

Title.—"Le titre de cet octroi n'a pas encore été trouvé au Bureau du Sécrétariat, mais il paroit par un Acte de Foi et Hommage, rendu le 3me Avril, 1723, par *Pierre Tremblay*, alors propriétaire de ce fief, qu'entr'autres titres il produisit une concession faite à *Pierre Lessard*, portant que toutes les terres en Seigneuries qui se trouvent depuis la Seigneurie, du Sieur *Dupré*, jusqu'à celle du Sieur *de Comporté*, nommée la *Malbaie*, demeureront et appartiendront à l'avenir au dit *Pierre Lessard* (*Pierre Tremblay*, probablement.)"—*Rég. Foi et Hommage, folio* 55, *April* 3, 1723.—*Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 3, *April* 5, 1683.

Echauffaud aux Basques, v. Canards, R.

Echo Lake, in the E. part of the T. of Abercromby, is one of the sources of a nameless stream that descends to New Glasgow and joins the Achigan.

Ecureuils, les, or Belair, and its augmentation is a seigniory in the co. of Portneuf. It fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded S. W. by the S. of Jacques Cartier; N. E. by Point aux Trembles and in the rear by D'Auteuil.—It is $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in breadth by 1 league in depth. Granted Nov. 3rd, 1672, to the Sieurs Toupin. The augmentation, of the same breadth as the seigniory and 2 l. in depth, was granted Jan. 20th, 1706, to Marie Magdelaine Mézérai, widow of Jean Toupin.—Though composed of a soil nearly similar to the front part of the seigniory of Jacques Cartier, Belair cannot vie with that property in fertility. —The lands are all nearly conceded and most of them settled. Many of the concessions were granted before 1759, and those that have been granted since are held on the same terms as the former. There are some neat and well managed farms. The unconceded lands are of indifferent quality, and many of them totally unfit for agricultural purposes—The river Jacques Cartier crosses the S. diagonally, and it is also watered by the Rivière aux Pommes, a pretty winding stream that flows

into the former. The timber has been nearly all cleared off, and what remains is very inferior both in kind and value.—Several roads cross this grant and one, intersecting them at right angles, runs from the banks of the St. Lawrence to the Jacques Cartier.—The augmentation is generally mountainous, but the land is not of a bad quality; it is only partially cultivated near the seigniory and is tolerably well timbered with beech, ash, maple, pine and birch, and is watered by the River Portneuf and some of its branches. The road from Jacques Cartier bridge crosses it, on each side of which there are a few neat settlements.—The *Parish of St. Jean Baptiste des Ecureuils* is divided into three fiefs, belonging to Messrs. Deschenay, Hart and Alsop. The church, though small, is large enough for the congregation. The parish contains 60 families, three-fourths of whom, appreciating the advantages of education, supply the means of supporting a public school to which all the children of the parish can easily have access; in this school the elements of the French, Latin and English languages, arithmetic, &c. are taught. —There is no want of tradesmen in the S. This P. was for a long time celebrated for the quality of its corn, but for some years this reputation has been on the decline. The presbytery is spacious and very commodious. The church, though small, is large enough for the congregation, and the parishioners are inspired with an extraordinary zeal in its decoration; their contributions for this purpose have frequently been surprising.

Statistics.

Population	512	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	10
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	2	River craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	2	Tonnage	19
Corn-mills	1	Taverns	2	Keel boats	1
Carding-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,365	Barley	90	Peas	3,100
Oats	5,120	Potatoes	5,100		

Live Stock.

Horses	206	Cows	510	Swine	309
Oxen	190	Sheep	1,035		

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, aux Sieurs *Toupin*, Pere et Fils, d'une demi lieue de front, sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, moitié au dessus et moitié au dessous de la pointe *Bouroîla* (*aux Ecureuils*) aboutissant des deux côtés aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 39.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 20me Janvier, 1706, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *François de Beauharnois*, Intendant, à *Marie Magdelaine Mezerai*, veuve de feu *Jean Toupin*, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur derrière la Seigneurie de *Bélair*, le front à prendre immédiatement à une lieue du fleuve *St. Laurent*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 41.

Edward (L.), *v.* Batiscan, R.

Edwards-town, *v.* Beauharnois, S.

Ely, township, in the co. of Shefford, bounded E. by Melbourne and Brompton; W. by Roxton; N. by Acton and S. by Stukeley. The whole of this T. has been surveyed and the S. E. quarter granted. The land is good and, if cultivated, would prove fertile; the low land, though rather wet, is not unfit for tillage and produces some of the best kinds of hard, black woods.—This T. is watered by branches of the Yamaska and other streams.—Here are very few settlers.—950 acres were purchased by Mr. Wm. Hall of Quebec for £100.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 2,800 acres.

Emberton, a projected township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded by Ditton, Auckland and Drayton, and is watered by the R. Margalloway.

Enfant Jesus, de l' (P.), *v.* Montreal.

English Bay, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, in the co. of Saguenay, lies between St. Panovace and Manicouagan Bay.

English River, in the S. of Beauharnois, rises in several springs in the rear of William's Town and, winding to the front, joins the Chateauguay nearly 1 m. above the church.

Ennies, des, river, rises in waste lands in the rear of the 2nd aug. to Ste. Anne, in the co. of Champlain, and watering the rear part of the S. of Batiscan falls into the R. of that name.

Entry (I.), *v.* Magdalen, I's.

Erien Lake, in Clarendon, lies near the centre of the T., between the 9th and 10th ranges and E. of Decoy Lake.

Escoumaine, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into the N. shore of the St. Lawrence about 10 m. below the R. Grande Berzeronne.

Eseganetsogook, river and lake, in the co. of l'Islet. The river rises in the mountainous and waste country lying S. of the rear boundary of the T. of Ashford; running S. it receives one stream from the N. E. and another from the N. W., both descending from small lakes. The R. then forms the lake of the same name and, taking a S. W. direction, joins the Daaquam about 6 m. above the junction of that river with the R. St. John.

Esher, a projected township, fronts Lake des Allumets, in the co. of Ottawa, and lies between

the projected townships of Hastings and Sheen. In Esher the Hudson's Bay Company have a Post.

Etchemin, lake, is in the cos. of Bellechasse and Beauce and lies in the angle formed by the junction of the townships of Ware, Standon and Cranbourne; it supplies one of the main branches of the R. Etchemin.—No part of the District of Quebec is better calculated to be the centre of an extensive and flourishing settlement than the vicinity of the Lake Etchemin; no inland situation could be selected better adapted for the site of a village than the margin of this beautiful sheet of water, which is somewhat more than 4 m. long, navigable from one end to the other and abounding with fine fish. The shores of the lake, without assuming the appearance of rocks, are bold and picturesque and the margin in most places either pebbly or composed of the finest sand; it is surrounded by excellent land, presenting on all sides a moderate and gradual ascent from the water and three or four good mill-streams enter the lake at different points. On a small peninsula on the N. side is every appearance of an extensive mine of iron ore: bog ore has been found in great abundance not far from the S. W. side, and indeed on all sides, for many miles round the lake, there are strong indications of this valuable mineral. This lake is in a most central situation; at the head of a considerable branch of the R. Etchemin, and within a mile or two of the head waters of the River St. John and of considerable streams communicating with the Chaudière; it is in the direct line of the nearest and only practicable route of communication with the River St. John, and is by nature appointed the great highway between Quebec and the lower provinces; it is also in the line of the nearest road to the State of Maine and enjoys, moreover, the advantage of proximity to the road lately opened to the Kennebec settlements, wherefore the distance by that road may be shortened by descending in a direct line down the valley of the Etchemin to Pointe Lévi, in lieu of the circuitous route by the Chaudière: so situated, few inland places in the province possess superior advantages as a commercial entrepot to the Lake Etchemin. A village in this situation, communicating with Quebec at the short distance of sixteen leagues, would, when the country in the vicinity has somewhat advanced in settlements, offer a most convenient place of deposit for the produce of the neighbouring country, as well as for that of the St. John district and the state of Maine: being in the high road from the capital, at the distance of a short day's journey, it would also form an intermediate point of departure for all the extensive countries lying to the south, south-east, east and north-east. The value of an easy and safe inland water communication with the lower provinces must be obvious, and will ever be an object of the utmost importance to the inhabitants of the British North American colonies.

Etchemin, river, in the cos. of Beauce and Dorchester, rises on the S. E. boundary of Standon, and, having the T. in a direction at right angles with its general course, it enters Cranbourne and, sweeping along the S. W. base of the mountains, again returns N. E. before it enters Frampton, forming in its course a rocky peninsula of 6 m. in length by half that in width: a good water communication exists round this peninsula, the Etchemin being deep and navigable from lot 19 to lot 28, but not lower, for it becomes a wide and shallow stream on a rocky bed; the rapids in the 10th range extend only a short distance. After watering the T. of Frampton and the S. of Jolliet, it enters Lauzon and traverses the whole of that S. to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls between the domain and fief Ursuline.—When the extensive country through which this R. runs, now wholly uninhabited, has been settled and brought into a state of improvement capable of reimbursing the cost, an inland water communication from Pointe Lévi to Madawaska, and perhaps eventually even to the Bay of Fundy and the distant Atlantic, would neither be doubtful as to its beneficial result nor very costly in the execution, by simply improving the bounty of nature furnished by the rivers St. John and Etchemin.—At the Upper Falls of the R. is an Indian carrying-place and the remains of a canoe have been there found, which indicate, perhaps, a nearer route to the navigable waters of the St. John than that discovered by Mr. Ware. From Lake Etchemin to the Middle Falls the descent is very trifling, so that, it is believed, the *décharge du Lac* might by embankment be made navigable for boats: the descent at the falls is not more than twenty feet, and the ground is favourable for the construction of locks: from the falls to Ware's River, at the S. angle of Buckland, eight miles, the Etchemin is narrow, deep and navigable, flowing through an

alluvial valley: from the last-mentioned place to the Bridge of Ste. Claire, 18 m., is over a hilly tract of country, but in a gradual slope, affording numerous and considerable streams as feeders to a canal; and, lastly, from the Bridge of Ste. Claire to Pointe Lévi, about 21 m. is over a fine level country very favourable for the excavation of canals, so that the whole length of the canal connecting Pointe Lévi with the River St. John would not, in all probability, exceed fifty miles, if so much. Perhaps the bed of the Etchemin, above the Lower Falls, might, by embankment, be made navigable for a great part of the distance, the fall being in most places very inconsiderable.

EUGENIE, river, rises in L. Oliveira in the T. of Dorset, in the co. of Megantic, and taking a S. course enters the T. of Gayhurst, through which it winds gracefully in a gentle current until it falls into the Chaudière near Pointe Ronde.

F.

FAMINE, LA, river and lake. The river rises in several branches, in the T. of Ware, which unite with other branches, one of which descends from Lake la Famine in the T. of Watford, and running into the S. of Aubert de L'Isle falls into the Chaudière near the W. angle of the P. of St. Barbe. The lake is in the extensive swamp lying in the rear of Ware and Watford.

FARNHAM, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded N. by the T. of Granby and the S angle of the S. of St. Hyacinthe; S. by Stanbridge and Durham; E. by the T. of Brome, and W. by the aug. to the S. of Monnoir. It is watered throughout by the first branches of the R. Yamaska. The land is of good quality, generally similar to that of Stanbridge though perhaps with a greater proportion of indifferent tracts; in the N.W. parts are wide-spreading swamps.—The best parts are timbered principally with beech, elm and maple; on the marshy parts are the usual inferior sorts.—Watered by large branches of the river Yamaska, on which are many corn and saw-mills.—Several roads cross in every direction. Along the banks of the streams are some good patches of settlements. Nearly all the land is granted. In 1798, Mr. Samuel Gale and others obtained a large portion and still continue the greatest landholders: in 1805, a grant was made to the family of the late Colonel Cuyler, and in 1809 the westernly part, being the "rest and residue of Farnham," was laid out and 10,176 acres granted to John Allsop, Esq. and others, his associates, who still retain the property.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 1272 acres.

Statistics.

Population	835	Fulling-mills	3	Breweries	1
Churches, Pro.	2	Saw-mills	13	Distilleries	2
Curates	1	Tanneries	1	Medical men	1
Schools	6	Hat manufact.	1	Notaries	1
Villages	1	Potteries	2	Shopkeepers	3
Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	4	Taverns	4
Carding-mills	3	Pearlasheries	9	Artisans	18

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,010	Potatoes	25,000	Buck wheat	5,800
Oats	9,150	Peas	4,950	Indian corn	5,460
Barley	1,300	Rye	100	Map. sug. cwt.	35

Live Stock.

Horses	322	Cows	660	Swine	780
Oxen	395	Sheep	2,355		

FAUSEMBAULT, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Guillaume Bonhomme and St. Gabriel; S. W. by Neuville and Bourglouis; S. by Desmaure and N. by waste lands. This S. is irregular in front and depth; its superficial extent about 12 l., one-third of which is in lakes, rivers and mountains. From the S. of Desmaure to the R. Jacques Cartier it is only a narrow slip of land, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. deep; beyond that river it spreads to a breadth of 8 m. with an additional depth of 3 l. granted Feb. 20th, 1693, to Sieur de Gaudarville and now the property of Juchereau Duchesnaye, Esq. The front of this S. is 3 l. from the St. Lawrence and its first two ranges of concessions are settled by natives of the country; a third range is conceded to natives but is not settled. The principal settlements are on the Jacques Cartier, consisting of about 80 farms on each side of the R.; there is also another settlement more to the N. besides those on Lac St. Joseph, on the discharge of which are an oatmeal mill, a saw-mill and a bridge 60 feet by 18. A great part of the lands were conceded before 1759, and more recent concessions have been made which are held under the ancient tenure. The land that remains unconceded is of very indifferent quality, and much of it is totally unfit for agricultural purposes. That part of the seigniory lying between Gaudarville and Guillaume Bonhomme, though rather mountainous particularly towards the river, is of good quality; the land rising gradually affords many

opportunities for cultivation; the soil is either a middling sort of loam or a layer of black earth, of no great depth, upon a stratum of sand: the farms exhibit good tillage and are by no means defective in fertility.—There is a tolerable variety of timber; the maple, beech and birch are particularly good: inferior wood is in great abundance.—Several roads lead to the adjoining seigniories on each side, and one from Desmaure up to the Jacques Cartier, but there is scarcely a stream to be met with until reaching that river; thence northward, this S. is mountainous, continually rising until it approaches the great N. W. ridge, and is very well clothed with timber but it is generally unfit for cultivation.—This S. is watered partially by the R. Jacques Cartier, by Lac St. Joseph and Lac Bonhomme besides some smaller lakes in the ravines, and also by several little branches of the R. Portneuf which rise in the skirts of the mountains.—Part of this S. is in the parish of St. Augustin and part in the P. of Ste. Catherine, which lies behind it and is served by the same curé. (*Vide Gaudarville*, and for statistics of Ste. Catherine, P. *vide Desmaure.*)

Statistics
of the Settlement of St. Patrick.

Population	283
Arpents under cultivation . .	310

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bundles.
Wheat .	90	Barley .	54	Hay, &c. .	250
Oats .	1,172	Peas . .	76	Butter	cwts. 18
Rye .	27	Potatoes	19,340		

Live Stock.

Horses . .	10	Horned cattle	64	Swine . .	49

Title.—" Concession du 20me Février, 1693, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Gaudarville*, de trois lieues de profondeur au derrière du fief de *Gaudarville*, ensemble toutes les terres attenantes qui sont derrière les fiefs des Sieurs *Desmaures* et *Guillaume Bonhomme*, et jusqu'à la profondeur de la même ligne du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, qui terminera les dites trois lieues, ensorte que tout ce qui est compris en la présente concession sera borné d'un bout, par devant, au Sud-est, par les lignes qui terminent les profondeurs des dits fiefs de *Gaudarville*, *Bonhomme et Desmaure*, et par derrière au Nord-ouest par une ligne courant aussi Nord-est et Sud-ouest qui terminera la profondeur des dites trois lieues par derrière le dit fief de *Gaudarville*, et sera prolongée droit jusqu'au fief de *Neuville*, et par un côté au Nord-est, d'une partie des terres du fief de *Sillery*, d'une partie de celles de *Gaudarville*, et des terres du dit *Bonhomme*; et de l'autre côté, au Sud-ouest, bornée des terres du fief de *Neuville*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 11.

Femmes, ruisseau des, a small rapid stream descending into the N. shore of the R. Saguenay, nearly opposite Ha Ha bay. The *Descente des Femmes* forms a good harbour for vessels.

Fere, river, rises in a small lake behind the high lands near the rear line of the S. of St. Roch des Annais, and taking a W. course washes the boundary line of that S. and Reaume, where it receives a small rill from the S. and turns a mill, from which it strikes off to the N. and running to the village in St. Roch des Annais falls into La Grande Anse in the R. St. Lawrence.

Ferme, petite, river, rises and falls in the S. of Côte de Beaupré; it runs through the domain of St. Joachim into the St. Lawrence about 4 m. from the mouth of the R. Ste. Anne.

Ferre, river, rises in several lakes in the waste lands in the rear of the S. of Bourglouis; it runs S. W. through the S. of Perthuis into Long Lake which is the source of the R. Noire.

Fitch's Bay is a long sheet of water in the T. of Stanstead emptying itself into Lake Memphramagog. It receives the waters of a considerable lake that cuts the division line of Stanstead and Hatley. At the mouth of this bay is a small island.

Flammand, river, runs into the R. St. Maurice above the N. Bastonais R.

Fleur, la, river, in the Island of Orleans, rises in the high lands, and taking a S. W. direction runs through the fief Mons. Poulain into the south channel of the R. St. Lawrence.

Forges of St. Maurice, *v.* St. Etienne, F.

Foucault or Caldwell Manor, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. by the S. of Noyan; S. by the state of Vermont; E. by Missiskoui Bay, and W. by the R. Richelieu. Granted, Ap. 1, 1738, to Sieur Foucault; 2 l. in front by $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. in depth. —The line of boundary between Lower Canada and the United States runs through this S., by which a great part of it is placed within the state of Vermont —The face of this S. is generally level, though slightly undulating and regularly interspersed with swamps and gently rising grounds; the land though low is superior in quality to the other low lands on the east bank of the Richelieu, and may be cultivated with the greatest success; but this superiority, joined to the benefit of having water communication at its east and west boundaries, has yet attracted but few settlers, who are chiefly American farmers, and are settled in different parts of the S.—Apple

orchards flourish well in this S. and various kinds of the plum and cherry are cultivated with success. The forest timber consists of white pine, white oak, cedar, ash, elm, maple, beech, hemlock, larch and fir.—The roads are mostly in good repair; 5 principal roads are established by law, 4 of which lead from the province line N. through the S. and one from Missiskoui Bay W. to the river Richelieu; these are intersected by several shorter roads — There is a ferry over the Richelieu at the province line, where the river is one mile broad; the rates of ferriage are, for a waggon drawn by two horses 3*s.* 9*d.*, a waggon with one horse 2*s.* 6*d.*, a foot passenger 1*s.*—This S. and that of Noyan adjoining are divided into 2 parishes; the W. parish, which includes the protestant episcopal church of Foucault, is called St. Thomas; there is no parsonage house nor public school, but there are 4 private seminaries in each of which are taught, on an average, 25 scholars.—Foucault is about equally and uniformly settled in every part. The population in 1825 amounted to 1051; the number is now increased. About $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the land are under cultivation, and the soil is highly favourable to the growth of hemp and flax; the latter is cultivated by every family for domestic use.—The average corn produce is about 20 bushels per acre: wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley and buck-wheat are raised in abundance, and peas are cultivated to a considerable extent. The annual consumption of wheat, rye and Indian corn, for food, is about 8400 bushels of each; and of Indian corn, peas, buck-wheat and oats, for fattening cattle and pigs and feeding horses, about 9000 bushels.—One corn-mill and one saw-mill have been erected on Wolf Creek by Captain John Taylor, which, from the smallness of the stream, can work only about 4 months in the year. There are 4 permanent potash factories and several private ones of minor importance: there are also 2 tanneries.—Potash, lumber, beef cattle, pork and grain are the principal articles of traffic, which are exchanged for merchandize.—The price of agricultural labour is 2*s.* 6*d.* a day; and a mechanic earns 5*s.*—Among the tradesmen are 1 saddler, 1 wheelwright, 3 blacksmiths, 3 cordwainers, 1 hatter.—Milch cows and labouring oxen prosper well, and sheep are reared in sufficient numbers to supply each family with wool for winter clothing.—Although no mine nor mineral has been discovered, some specimens of rock crystal, garnet and emerald have been found, also various petrifactions on the shores of the Richelieu.—This S. is watered by Wolf Creek that flows into South River, also by Missiskoui Bay on the E. and by the R. Richelieu on the W.; these rivers abound with fish of delicious flavour.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Avril, 1738, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois,* Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart,* Intendant, au Sieur *Foucault,* de deux lieues de terre de front, bornées du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie nouvellement concédée au Sieur *de Noyan,* et sur la même ligne, et du côté du Sud à deux lieues de la dite ligne par une ligne parallèle tirée Est et Ouest du monde; sur le devant par la rivière *Chambly,* et sur la profondeur par la Baie de *Missisquoui.*"—*Régistre d'Intendance,* No. 7, *folio* 9.

FOUQUET, a small stream in the S. of Grandville and Lachenaye; it turns a corn-mill at its junction with Rivière des Caps.

FOURCHE, grande, river, runs through the Côte de la Grande Fourche across the Temiscouata Portage into the N. W. branch of the R. Trois Pistoles.

FOURCHE, petite, river, connects the small lake that receives the waters of R. des Sangues with the S. W. branch of the R. Trois Pistoles. It runs across the Temiscouata Portage, S. E. of the R. Grande Fourche.

FOURCHE, la, a river in the S. of St. Giles.

FOURNIER, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, fronting the St. Lawrence, is bounded S. W. by L'Epinay; N. E. by Gagnier and Ste. Claire; in the rear by waste lands of the crown.—30 arpents in breadth, by 2 l. in depth. Granted Nov. 3rd, 1672, to Sieur Fournier.—It is watered by the Bras St. Nicholas and two other streams, besides a fourth which rises in a small lake near the S. W. angle.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Nov. 1672, faite par *Jean Talon,* Intendant, au Sieur *Fournier,* de trente arpens de terre sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent;* tenant d'un côté au Sieur *de l'Epinay,* et d'autre aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 28.

FOX, rivers. Great and Little Fox rivers are about 2 m. from each other, both falling into the gulf of St. Lawrence, between Griffin's Cove and Little Vallée in the co. of Gaspè. Great Fox river runs through the S. angle of fief Anse de l'Etang.

Statistics of Great Fox River.

Population . . 57.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.
Potatoes . .	200	Peas . . .	100

Live Stock.

Oxen . . .	16	Sheep . . .	18
Cows . . .	20	Swine . . .	17

FRAMPTON township, in the co. of Beauce, in the rear of the SS. of St. Joseph and Ste. Marie, on the river Chaudière, bounded N. E. by the T. of Buckland; S. W. by the S. of Jolliet and S. E. by the T. of Cranbourne. This township is situated at the commencement of the mountainous tract of country separating the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the St. John, and consequently presents, on its near and farther sides, very different appearances. The S. E. side, from about No. 16 to 28, is intersected from S. W. to N. E. by a chain of elevated mountains, in many places impracticable for roads, frequently rocky and otherwise unfavourable for *immediate* settlement. Like the other parts of the township the elevated portions are, however, very much superior to the valleys, which are generally swamps covered with stones and producing inferior descriptions of timber such as sapin, spruce, some birch and cedar.—As far as is now known, neither this nor any other portion of the T. contains any limestone or sand.—The N. W. half of the T., although also hilly, is much superior to the opposite side; all the hills may be cultivated to their summits, the valleys are in general good soil or cedar, alder and ash swamps. The land is every where stony, but the stones are loose and on the surface. The soil is a strong white or yellow clay, producing very superior crops of wheat and other grain, potatoes, turnips, &c. The grass, in the cultivated valleys, is very fine and is thought to be the cause of the superior quality of the butter made in Frampton. The uplands are timbered principally with maple and birch with a mixture, more or less, of ash, spruce, iron wood, beech, hemlock, &c. In the valleys and alluvial points on the river are cedar in great abundance, alders, elm, ash, spruce, pine, with many other kinds of soft timber, and occasionally also birch and maple, but there is no white birch.—In the valleys are found considerable quantities of potter's earth.—The whole of the township is uncommonly well watered, and there are a great many very excellent mill seats on the various branches of the R. Etchemin, as well as on the waters communicating with the Chaudière.—This township will be costly in bringing into cultivation from the number of stones on the surface; but, once cleared, it will become a very valuable and productive settlement, particularly to graziers.—The most conspicuous mountain is called the *Crapaudière*; it is in the 9th and 10th ranges, No. 15 to 20, and is only a link of others as high or higher, extending from it to the N. E. and S. W.—The N. E. half of the T. is traversed by the river Etchemin in its whole extent. There are two small lakes in the 3rd range, abounding with excellent trout; both communicate with Pyke River, a branch of the Etchemin.—Roads have been opened and made passable for wheeled carriages in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 9th and 11th ranges, nearly half way through the T.; and a cross road, in very tolerable order, has been made between lots No. 2 and 3, from the front to the rear the whole way. The road in the 9th range is opened and passable for 7 miles, and that in the 3rd nearly as far. Other roads are projected and in progress, and a road in continuation of that in the 9th range has been traced to the river St. John (distant from the S. E. side of the T. 17 miles) by order of government.—There are no bridges or ferries established over the Etchemin in this T., but it has now become absolutely requisite that a bridge should be built over that river, as the communication between the inhabitants is often cut off by floods, &c.—This T. has not been erected into a parish yet, and there is only one place of religious worship, a Roman Catholic chapel, recently erected in the 3rd range, where service is occasionally performed. From the situation of this township it ought to be divided into two parishes, for the N. E. and S. W. sides ought to be distinct. On the south side an appropriation of crown lands has been made for the support of the school; on the N. E. side there is no reserve for this purpose or any other of the kind. The S. W. side of the T. in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges has been settled from 1816, and at present contains the greatest population, about 170. The settlement on the N. E. side was begun in 1823, 7 years later than the other side; the total number of souls on the N. E. side is 101.—The chief proprietors in this township, enumerated according to the extent of land they respectively hold, are, Mr. Gilbert Henderson, Colonel Jacques Voyer, Mr. P. E. Desbarats, Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke, Mr. William Henderson, Hon. James Irvine, heirs of Labruére, Colonel Vassall, Colonel Armstrong, besides several other persons who possess from 100 to 800 acres each.—In the N. E. side 900 acres of forest are cut down, of which 618 are cleared and cultivated. On the S. W. side it is sup-

posed that the quantity of land improved is about one-third more than on the N. E. side.—There is no village although there may be about 60 houses in the township, and no trade is as yet carried on. —The average annual crop of wheat produced on an acre of new land is 20 bushels, potatoes from 18 to 25. The produce on the N. E. side of the T. was nearly as follows, in 1827, and very much under an average crop.

4,800	bushels	of potatoes	50	bushels	of barley
550	ditto	turnips	80	ditto	peas
415	ditto	wheat	165	ditto	rye
730	ditto	oats	2,500	bundles	of hay

The total produce is more than is required for the consumption of the growers; the surplus is, however, in great demand for new settlers (many of whom had no land cultivated in 1827), and in the adjoining seigniory. It is supposed that the produce of the S. W. side was more than double the above, as there are fewer new settlers, and also a greater surplus for sale out of the township. The seasons for sowing and reaping are about a fortnight earlier than in the vicinity of Quebec. On the S. E. side Mr. Desbarats has erected a saw-mill, corn-mill and oatmeal-mill: on the N. E. side Mr. G. Henderson has a saw-mill, corn-mill and oatmeal mill.—There are many tradesmen, particularly masons, bricklayers and joiners, who, in most instances, work all summer in Quebec while their families look after their farms. There are also shoemakers, weavers, cattle doctors, wheelwrights, blacksmiths and other mechanics settled in both sides of the township.—The average price of agricultural labour is from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, the labourer boarding himself, or from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* with board.—There are appearances of iron ore in several places; the stones are clay slate interspersed with a few boulders of granite, and some few detached pieces of porphyry have also been seen; quartz and quartzstone clay slate is very common.—Flax grows well but hemp has not been tried, although there is no doubt of its growth; hops are found indigenous in several places.—The neat cattle hitherto introduced are of the common Canadian breed, which, perhaps, with some improvement by judicious crossing, are the best calculated to thrive in a hilly country.—There is scarcely any part of the T. where the stumps have as yet rotted out from the cleared lands, consequently very little ploughing is performed, and when it becomes necessary it is probable that oxen will be used exclusively. The average price for clearing is from £2 10*s.* to £3 per acre. This sort of clearing leaves the stumps on the land, but it prepares it for seeding. Considerable quantities of saw-logs were cut on the N. E. side previous to the lands being granted; in fact, the land was in general stripped of all the pine and spruce timber fit for logs in the vicinity of the river. This illegal conduct has been very injurious to the interests of the grantees, who have thereby been deprived of the only immediate source of commerce to enable them to carry on their settlements.—Out of the money granted for the improvement of internal communications the sum of £300 was here expended. The opening of the projected road to the R. St. John would be of the greatest advantage to the T. generally, especially if carried on to the United States, to which it would then be the direct road from Quebec.—This T. is considered decidedly superior in soil and situation to Buckland, Cranbourne and Standon; and, of all the settlements in the rear of the French grants below the R. Chaudière, it is the most forward in improvements and population. It has been occasionally visited by a great many bears, which destroyed some cattle and lacerated others; active measures, however, have been taken by the settlers to prevent the future intrusion of such troublesome visiters.—As the progress of settlement in this part of the province mainly, if not entirely, depends on the state of the roads through this T., the House of Assembly has wisely contributed sums of money for the purposes of opening new roads and the erection of a bridge over the Etchemin. Commissioners were appointed, whose judicious and faithful discharge of their important duties is alike honourable to themselves and the assembly which selected them. They were appointed under the provincial act, 9th George IV. chapter 13, "to open and make two roads in the county of Dorchester, whereof one shall lead from the old settlements east of the River Chaudière as far as Lake Etchemin, and the other from the settlements in the ninth range of the township of Frampton, as far as Lake Etchemin on the north-east side of the River Etchemin." The 1st road is that from the R. Chaudière towards L. Etchemin, through the T. of Cranbourne, about 33 miles, viz.

	Miles.
1st. From St. Joseph Mill on the Chaudière to rear line of St. Joseph, or front line of Cranbourne	6
2nd. From the end of said road to the intersection of road number three, carried through 5th range of Cranbourne	3¾
3rd. From 4th range of Frampton to 8th range of Cranbourne, carried through between lots 14 and 15 of Cranbourne	6¾
4th. From end of last-mentioned road to intersection of the rear line of Cranbourne, between the 7th and 8th ranges	7½
5th. From termination of road carried through Frampton on the north-east side of River Etchemin to Lake Etchemin, carried on, as nearly as possible, the rear line of Cranbourne	9
Total	33

Of the above roads, the first three have been opened about 16¼ miles fit for winter roads. There are no ditches, and no stream requires a bridge above 6 or 8 feet span, but no bridges have been made. The width of road opened is 10 feet. The whole of this part of the country is hilly and extremely well watered, but no portion of it is mountainous; the road is not carried over any steep hills, nor are there any streams requiring public bridges; but the portion of the road leading from the Chaudière as far as the crown lands in Cranbourne is extremely swampy, and could not be made passable for carts without a very heavy expense. The timber on the adjoining lands has been mostly destroyed by accidental fires, and the quality of the soil is entirely unfit for settlement. The remainder of the road is on the crown lands, which are every where tolerably good, and in some places excellent and very fit for settlement. The remainder of the road proposed to be opened passes entirely on the crown lands, which, with the exception of a small portion in the peninsula in the N. E. corner of Cranbourne, are of good quality and well adapted for settlement, when the roads from Frampton, by which alone they can be advantageously approached, are made good. There are no hills to impede this road, nor any swamps of any extent to increase the expense of making it, but there are two considerable streams to cross, which will require public bridges, viz., one over the main branch of the river Etchemin, and the other over the outlet of the lake of that name. These roads lead directly to a very valuable portion of the waste lands of the crown (exclusive of those they more immediately pass through) in Standon, Ware and Watford, all of which are of a description to encourage immediate settlement when roads are made to them —The other road is from the 9th range of this T. on the N. E. side of the R. Etchemin to the N. angle of the T. of Cranbourne. The whole extent of this road is about 9¼ miles, commencing on lot No. 10 in the 9th range of Frampton, and thence following the general course of the R. Etchemin. It has been opened and made passable for carts as far as the river *de l'Eau-Chaude* at the S. angle of the T. of Buckland 5½ miles. There are one large and two smaller bridges built over streams in this space; but the road has not as yet been ditched, although it will require it in many places. It has been opened 11 feet wide and in places where no settlements are commenced, the wood has been cleared to the distance of a chain on each side. A considerable portion of this road, and more particularly the first two miles, runs through low land and requires logging at an expense of from £50 to £60 a mile. The country traversed by the road, so far as it is made, is all good soil and mostly in progress of settlement; there is only one steep hill, beyond which the road is excellent; it is at the commencement and does not exceed an acre in descent. That part of the road which remains to be opened traverses a fine tract of country on the S. side of a gentle slope, forming one side of the valley of the Etchemin usually called *Les Aulnaies*. There is only one hill to ascend, which may be done gradually, and a space not exceeding 1 mile of low land requires logging and ditching; one large bridge and five smaller ones will be required before the road can be travelled. No road in this; part of the country can be more important than this, it leads and indeed passes through in one place the unsettled lands in Buckland, and passes through the first range of Standon, at the distance of from ½ to ¾ m. from the most valuable portion of the crown lands in Standon, and thence directly to Cranbourne Road now opening; which until this road is completed will be entirely useless, and the only road by which the waste lands of the crown in Standon, the N. E. part of Cranbourne, the fine tract of country on the T. of Ware surrounding Lake Etchemin, and a considerable portion of Buckland, can be approached.—The bridge over the R. Etchemin in this T. is erected on lot 2 in the 8th range. The length is 321 ft. with two arches of 64 ft. each arch 17 ft. high in the centre by 13 at top; centre pier 50 ft. long by 20 wide at base; the abutments from 34 to 45 ft. wide. The expense

of building this bridge has been about £435, viz.—

Voted by the House of Assembly .	£300
Approaches and homologation, *about* .	80
Subscribed by the settlers, *about* . .	55
Total expense of the bridge .	£435

In rendering an account of their proceedings to the House of Assembly the commissioners very justly remark that no similar work could be constructed in the province for less money. It is here not improper to observe that the long experience of the author, as surveyor-general of this province, and the evidence of facts prove how judiciously the commissioners for the opening and improving of the internal communications are chosen; the economical and judicious manner in which they direct their important labours, particularly the personal supervision which they bestow, ensures promptness of execution and confines the expenses within the limits of the estimates; therefore the sums voted for such purposes are never exceeded without attaining an adequate and generally an unexpected benefit. The money expended on these roads and bridges has, exclusive of the object in view, been of the greatest possible advantage to the adjoining country, both seigniories and townships, and a small additional sum granted for improving the roads in this valuable T. would have the immediate effect of settling the principal main roads up to the boundary of Cranbourne, and thereby open the most valuable portion of the lands in that T. for immediate settlement, which cannot otherwise be effected. The commissioners strongly recommend the opening and making passable, for summer carriages, three main roads in this T. leading towards the waste lands of the crown beyond, and traversing a tract of excellent country offering every inducement for immediate settlement: viz. 1st, a road on the N. E. side of the R. Etchemin; 2nd, a wheel-carriage road on the S. W. side of the R. Etchemin, from the new bridge to Cranbourne, about ten miles. This road will open a direct communication with the upper valley of the Etchemin, called *Les Aulnaies des Mines*, and lead directly to the best lands in Cranbourne; 3rd, improving the present main roads in the 3rd and 4th ranges of this T., by which alone the road at present opened in the S. W. part of Cranbourne can be approached, and the communications from the parish of Ste. Claire through Frampton and Cranbourne to the R. Chaudière, opened for carts.

The author cannot conclude this account of the T. of Frampton without publicly expressing his acknowledgments to Wm. Henderson, Esq., a large landed proprietor, whose public spirit and enterprising talents render him a most valuable member of the Literary Society of Quebec, and are highly useful to the prosperous advancement of the best interests of this part of the province.

Statistics.

Population	263	Potasheries .	2	Taverns .	1
Corn-mills .	1	Pearlasheries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	830	Peas .	260	Mixed grain	20
Oats .	2,500	Rye .	330	M. sugar, cwts.	31
Barley .	100	Indian corn	160	Hay, tons	19
Potatoes	9,600				

Live Stock.

Horses .	18	Cows .	108	Swine .	172
Oxen .	65	Sheep .	68		

FRANCHEVILLE, fief, in the co. of Portneuf. This small F. fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by La Tesserie; N. W. by Reste des Grondines and N. by the R. Ste. Anne.

FRANCHEVILLE (F.), *v.* GRONDINES, S.

FRANCHEVILLE (F.), *v.* LA TESSERIE, S.

FRELITZBOURG (V.) *v.* ST. ARMAND, S.

FRENES, des, river. Ruisseau des Frênes rises in a concession of the same name in the S. of Murray Bay, and passing through the N. E. angle of the Concession called la Rivière Malbay falls into the R. of that name.

FRIPONNE, la, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, rises in Petit Lac in the P. of St. Joachim and, running first N. W. and then S. W., enters the St. Lawrence nearly 6 m. below the mouth of the R. Ste. Anne.

FRONT BROOK rises from several springs and a lake in the 5th range of the T. of Clifton and, running N. through the W. angle of Eaton, falls into the R. Salmon in the first range of Ascot.

FROST VILLAGE, *v.* DUNHAM, T.

G.

GABELLE, Falls of, *v.* ST. MAURICE, S.

GADUAMGOUSHOUT or GADUAMGOUICHAM, river, rises in two lakes in that part of the district of Quebec which borders on the N. W. angle of the co. of Bonaventure, and, running through that part of the co., becomes one of the chief sources of the R. Ristigouche.

GAGNIER, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Cap St. Ignace; S. W. by Fournier; in the rear by Ste. Claire, and in front by the St. Lawrence.—10 arpents in front by one l. in depth. Granted, Sept. 3, 1675, to Sieur Louis Gagnier. —The soil is tolerably rich, productive and in good cultivation, particularly along the St. Lawrence where the surface is level; the rear part is rugged and mountainous.—Well watered by the Bras St. Nicholas and another river from the E.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Septembre, 1675, faite par le *Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, à *Louis Gagnier, dit Belleavance*, de dix arpens de terre de front, à commencer depuis sa concession, en montant le fleuve *St. Laurent*, dans les terres non-concédées, séparant icelle et ce qui appartient au Sieur *Fournier*, avec une lieue de profondeur, pour être unie à sa part du fief *Lafrenay*, qui lui a été concédé conjointement avec le Sieur *Gamache*, part qui lui appartiendra."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2, *folio* 15.

GAGNON, river, rises in the lakes of Abercromby in the co. of Terrebonne and falls into the Rivière du Nord or North River.

GAGNON, river, in the S. of Rivière du Loup.

GAGOUCHIGAOU OR GAGOUCHIGAOUMY, river, falls into the S. bank of the R. Ristigouche.

GAMACHE (F.), *v.* CAP ST. IGNACE.

GARNET, river, in the waste lands in the co. of St. Maurice, runs W. into Lake Kempt.

GARTHBY, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies N. E. of Weedon. The Lake St. Francis severs this tract into two nearly equal parts.

GASPE BAY, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S. E. side of the co. of Gaspé, lies between Cape Gaspé and Whale Head; it runs about 16 miles into the land and is about 5 miles broad: from its extremity two inlets, called the N. W. and S. W. arms, penetrate a considerable distance into the interior and receive the waters of several streams that flow from the mountains: the bay itself is deep and well sheltered; the shores are lofty and the settlers are nearly all fishermen. The basin is said to be one of the best and most commodious harbours in America, and is capable of containing more than 300 vessels in the most perfect security. It is easy of access and may probably become of importance, as a rendezvous for the homeward and outward-bound fleets. At present, it is frequently resorted to by ships on their way to and from Europe, meeting with tempestuous and adverse weather in the Gulf. This place deserves attention from persons skilled in nautical affairs, and competent to give a correct view of the advantages it possesses as a port. Applications have been made for grants of water lots in the basin, which it might be expedient to grant under certain conditions, such as the immediate erection of wharfs and store-houses for the convenience of shipping and trade, taking care, however, to make suitable reserves for public purposes, such as laying up and repairing vessels, &c. The whale fishery is carried on with some success by a few active and enterprising inhabitants, who are almost exclusively employed in this kind of fishery. Four or five large schooners, manned each with from eight to twelve able and skilful persons, are occupied in whaling during the summer months. This business yields about 18,000 gallons of oil, which is principally sent to Quebec. The number of hands employed in reducing the blubber to oil, preparing casks and other incidental labour, may amount to about 100. In summer the bay is refreshed by a sea-breeze which commences about nine in the morning and lasts till sunset, and is succeeded by a land-breeze that continues till the morning. The singular reflection of objects on the shore during calm weather is remarkable in this bay; the whole face of the shore, opposite to that on which the spectator stands, suddenly appears to change and presents the most fantastic appearances, which continually vary until, by degrees, the whole disappear and leave nothing to be seen more than the natural appearances.—*Grande Grève* is a tongue of land projecting into the gulf that forms the E. shore of the entrance into Gaspé Bay. This place, with its environs, is settled by fishermen. The population amounts to 352. The live stock is 3 horses, 21 oxen and 25 cows.—*Vielle Femme* or the *Old Woman* is a rock contiguous to the cape and is evidently a fragment or section of it, the space between them having been evidently worn and carried away by the sea, or broken off from the cape by some convulsion of nature. In fine weather this remarkable rock offers to the eye of the spectator at Douglas T., 15 leagues off, the appearance of a ship doubling the cape with a fair wind: this appearance is rendered still more striking by the reflection on the rock, on which appear shades of colours that look like the flags of a ship streaming in the air.—Several rivers empty themselves into Gaspé Bay: the principal are called the N. W. and S. W. arms of the bay and St. John's river. The S. W. arm, in particular, affords good anchorage and an easy resort for vessels during the most violent tempests, which prevail in the gulf at certain seasons of

the year.—On the N. side of Gaspé Basin is the O'Hara establishment, commenced in 1764 by Felix O'Hara, Esq. late judge of the District of Gaspé: this gentleman, who was most deservedly and highly esteemed, emigrated from Ireland and was the first person who settled here for agricultural purposes; he was the father of the present Lt.-Col. Edward O'Hara, who has been created a Companion of the Bath for his meritorious public services.

Statistics of the Settlements of Gaspé Bay.

Settlements.	Population.	Just. of Peace.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.	Annual Agricultural Prod. in bush. Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Live Stock. Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Gaspé Basin	277	·	1	1	5	7	525	15	294	720	900	200	30	180	125	260	187
Haldimand .	103	·	·	·	·	2	150	6	54	50	50	·	3	4	8	25	23
Douglas Town	161	2	·	·	·	·	·	19	290	120	100	·	6	45	54	51	58
Grand Greve	352	·	·	·	·	·	·	71	·	·	256	·	3	21	25	·	2
Total . .	896	2	1	1	5	9	675	111	648	890	1306	200	42	250	212	336	270

GASPE, county, in the Inferior District of Gaspé, is bounded S. W. by a line commencing at *Point Maquereaux* on the north side, and at the entrance of *Chaleurs Bay*, running thence N. W. 47 miles, then south, 69 degrees west, until it intersects a line running from Cap Chat on the St. Lawrence, due S. E.; on the W. by the last-mentioned line, and N. E. by the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, including the island of Bonaventure and all the islands in front, in whole or in part nearest the same, as well as the Magdalen Islands. It comprises the fiefs Ste. Anne, Magdaleine, Grande Vallée des Monts and Anse de l'Etang, the Bay of Gaspé and settlements therein, Point St. Peter, Malbay, Percé, Anse à Beaufils, Cap D'Espoir, Grand River, Little River and Pabos, and New-Port.—Gaspé may be esteemed among the most eligible situations for commerce in British America, from its numerous harbours, wherein vessels of any burden can lie in perfect security; two in particular—the south-west arm of Gaspé Bay and the Bay of Ristigouche.

Statistics.

Population	2,567	Villages .	1	Shopkeepers	9
Churches, Prot.	2	Corn-mills	5	Taverns .	6
Churches, R. C.	9	Saw-mills .	3	Artisans .	7
Curates .	1	Ship-yards .	4	River-craft .	15
Schools .	1	Just. of Peace	3	Tonnage	1,125
Court-house	1	Medical men	1	Keel-boats .	441
Gaols .	1	Notaries .	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat .	878	Mixed grain	520	Flax .	4
Oats .	3,803	Potatoes	162,610	Butter .	610
Peas .	1,205	Maple sugar cwts.	260	Hay, tons	6,800
Indian corn	198				

Live Stock.

Horses .	962	Cows .	600	Swine .	785
Oxen . .	596	Sheep .	1,154		

GASPE DISTRICT, *v.* DISTRICTS.

GASPE, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, in the rear of the S. of Tilly, is bounded N. E. by Lauzon; N. W. by Desplaines and St. Giles.—1½ l. in breadth and depth. Granted, Mar. 25, 1738, to Dame Angelique Legardeur, widow of Aubert de Gaspé.—There is not an acre of tillage in this S., and it is scantily supplied with water, although it gives rise to 5 or 6 streams besides the Rivière Noire and Ruisseau Gosselin in the S. E. angle.

Title.—"Concession du 25me Mars, 1738, faite par le Marquis *de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à Dame *Angelique Legardeur*, veuve du Sieur *Aubert de Gaspé*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front, derrière la Seigneurie de *Tilly*, appartenant aux héritiers de feu Sieur *Legardeur*; à prendre le front au bout de la profondeur et limite de la dite Seigneurie de *Tilly*; tenant d'un côté à la Seigneurie de *Lauzon*, et d'autre à celle accordée à Demoiselle *Legardeur* sa sœur, par concession du 4me Janvier, 1737, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 9, folio 1.*

GATINEAU, river, rises in some large lakes far in the interior of the country, between the rear of the T. of Hull and Hudson's Bay: these lakes have been visited by the Indians only. It enters Hull at lot 23 of the 16th range and traverses the T. diagonally, varying in width from 10 to 20 chains, and finally disembogues into the Ottawa in the T. of Templeton, about half a mile below the E. outline of Hull.—Steam-boats have ascended this R. for 4 miles, and it is navigable for the heaviest bateaux and other small vessels for 5 miles from the Ottawa: then it becomes rapid for about 15 miles and turns two mills. It is navi-

gable for canoes, it is said, for above 300 miles; and the Indians ascend this R. when they go into the back country for the purposes of trade. It is a large, wild and rapid stream, and above 5 miles from its mouth is so obstructed by falls and rapids that timber cannot be brought down it—at least the experiment, it is believed, has never been tried. It abounds in views of the wildest and most romantic scenery. At its confluence with the Ottawa in lot 27 of the front range of Templeton, this R. is nearly 20 chains wide. It is well stocked with fish and the usual sorts are bass, pike, pickerel, maskinongé, cat-fish, sturgeon, eels, &c. On the E. bank is a hill which may become an object of notice in a military point of view from its shape and commanding position. Ascending the R. beyond this point, cascades and rapids are not unfrequently to be met with, some of which are remarkable for their beauty and variety, environed as they are by a rather picturesque scenery, particularly in the 7th range of Hull where a small saw-mill, situated at the foot of a rapid, breaks into view. The agitated waters, flowing fast between a small island and the main bank, which, on this side as on the other, is much elevated above the bed of the river, produce a fine effect. This river, though well worthy of research, is remarkably little known. It is the largest of the Ottawa's tributaries and joins it 3 miles below the Chaudière Falls, nearly opposite the Rideau, discharging at least five times as much water as that river. Our ignorance of it is partly explained by the common report of its course; because, for upwards of 100 miles before it joins the Ottawa, it flows parallel with and but a short distance from it, so that no Indian traders have found it worth their while to make establishments on it. This river has been wholly unfrequented by the lumber-dealer on account of the great rapids and falls near its mouth, at one spot said to be 100 feet perpendicular. It is supposed that the Gatineau will present one of the finest pieces of river navigation in Canada, after passing the heights from which it descends near its mouth. The variety of minerals known to lie on the banks of this R. renders it an object of still higher interest.

GATINEAU and Augmentation, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded W. by Grosbois; E. by Pointe du Lac; in the rear by the T. of Caxton and in front by the St. Lawrence.—¾ l. in front by 1½ l. in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Boucher, junior. The augmentation, of a similar breadth and 4 l. deep, was granted, Oct. 21, 1750, to Demoiselle Marie Josephe Gatineau Duplessis.—The land is of rather a lighter soil than that of the adjoining grants, but it is equally fertile and under nearly the same mode of culture. —Watered by the two rivers Machiche, whose banks for a considerable distance upwards display some good and thriving settlements, which are connected by many good roads besides the public road that crosses them.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Boucher*, fils, de trois quarts de lieues de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le Lac *St. Pierre*, depuis la concession du Sieur *Boucher* son père, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 37.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 21me Octobre, 1750, faite par le *Marquis de la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, à Demoiselle *Marie Josephe Gatineau Duplessis*, de quatre lieues de profondeur derrière le fief *Gatineau*, situé sur le Lac *St. Pierre*, et sur le même front d'icelui."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 71.

GAUDARVILLE OR GUARDARVILLE, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Sillery and Notre Dame des Anges; N. W. by Desmaure and Guillaume Bonhomme; in the rear by the R. Jacques Cartier and in front by the R. St. Lawrence.—45 arpents broad by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, Feb. 8th, 1652, to Louis de Lauson, Sieur de la Citière. The present proprietor is Juchereau Duchesnay, Esq.—This grant consists of nearly the same species of soil as Desmaure and the lower part of Fausembault, but superior in fertility and good cultivation. For nearly 3 l. from the St. Lawrence it is entirely settled; thence it becomes mountainous with scarcely any part under tillage, though many patches appear to be tolerably good arable land.—The front being thickly inhabited has but little timber, but further on good beech, maple and pine are found in plenty.—Its general fertility is aided by several little streams that trace a mazy course through it and run into the R. St. Charles, and also by the lower part of the Rivière du Cap Rouge. On the west side of this river, near its discharge, there is a gradual slope from the high bank down to a delightful and well-cultivated valley extending almost to the R. St. Charles, and joining the level tract of low land that spreads for a great distance in the rear

of Quebec.—This S. is intersected by numerous good roads in all directions: the main one, along the St. Lawrence, ascends several steep acclivities, especially in the vicinity of Cap Rouge, of which travellers seldom fail to feel the effect, particularly in the summer.

The following account of the new settlements in Guadarville and Fausembault was given before a committee of the House of Assembly in 1823, by Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, the proprietor.—"These settlements, mostly of Irish emigrants, were commenced in Oct. 1820. The number of grants amount to 232; and there are about 225 resident proprietors, about 80 children or more, and about 70 or 80 labourers employed. Very few of the settlers had any capital to begin with, most of them had hardly any thing; they were, therefore, obliged to overcome the difficulties incident to new settlements and the want of capital by great privation, extreme economy, occasionally labouring for money to provide provisions, working industriously while provided, and when unprovided repeating the same means.—During the summer many of the settlers obtained employment as tradesmen or labourers in the king's works in Quebec; others could not, from the number wanted being supplied. The wages to tradesmen were from 4*s*. to 5*s*. a day, and to labourers from 2*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. a day. To these settlers the Quebec Society of Emigrants gave five pounds currency in provisions for the use of those in urgent necessity, and lent to others 10*l*. currency for the purchase of seed. Provisions were besides given to 4 or 5 families and some of the women were assisted by the Quebec Benevolent Society. Some clothing was also charitably given by Mr. Le François, curé of St. Augustin, to some of the men, women, and children. In order to assist the settlers, the proprietor (Col. Duchesnay) liberally advanced to them provisions and seed, opened roads and procured work for some and employed others; and the sum of 25*l*. currency was expended by the commissioners for the internal communications to assist in making a road to the settlement.—The rents are 30*s*. currency per lot of 90 arpents, deducting the usual charges for the difference of money (*argent tournois*), wheat, capons, *corvées*, &c.: for nearly 4 years no rent was required. Above 670 arpents of land have been cleared (1823) in St. Patrick settlement. For clearing out the stumps, 50*s*. per square arpent are generally paid.—As no capital is required to obtain lands, and as no rent is paid for the first 3 or 4 years, the settlers are highly pleased with their lands and the tenure; and if there were more lands in the seigniories similarly situated there would be no difficulty in obtaining more settlers: the only obstacle now (1823) is, the lands to be conceded are at a greater distance, which however would cease to be an impediment if roads were made," &c.

Title.—"Contenant quarante-cinq arpens de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur; tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de *Sillery*, appartenant aux révérends pères Jésuites, et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief de *Desmaure*, appartenant au Sieur *Aubert*.—Cette concession a pour date le 8 de Fevrier, 1652, et fut accordée au Louis de Lauson, Sieur de la Citière."—*See Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 638.

GAUTHIER, river, rises in the lakes of the T. of Abercromby and falls into Rivière du Nord.

GAYHURST, a projected township in the cos. of Megantic and Sherbrooke, lies between the T. of Winslow and the R. Chaudière and is bounded N. E. by the T. of Dorset. The S. E. angle of this tract is watered by the R. Eugenie and by another R. whose precise course is unknown: both rise in the W. angle of Dorset.

GENTILLY, river, rises in Lake St. Louis and several other sources in the T. of Blandford. It runs W. into the T. of Maddington, where it has many branches. Below the saw-mill in Blandford it is navigable for canoes and rafts. From Maddington it runs in a serpentine course through the S. of Gentilly from S. to N. and falls into the St. Lawrence about a mile N. E. of the church.

GENTILLY, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by Livrard; S. W. by Cournoyer; in the rear by Maddington and Blandford.—2½ l. in front by 2 in depth. Granted, Aug. 14th, 1676, to Michel Pelletier, Sieur de la Perade, and now the property of Messrs. de Lery.—For a great distance the S. bank of the St. Lawrence is low, in many places but little above the water's level; it here assumes a different character, rising high and steep, whence there is a gradual descent towards the rear. The soil in front is a sandy loam and good clay, but further back it changes to a strong black mould very favourable to agriculture. The first and second ranges of concessions near the St. Lawrence, and on the river Gentilly, exhibit judicious management: the land in cultivation amounts to about ½ of the S.—4 ranges are conceded, 3 of

which are in a great degree inhabited: the grantees of the 4th labour industriously, each on his respective farm. The farms in the 1st concession, viz. those that front the river St. Lawrence, extend 40 arpents in depth; those of the other ranges extend to only 30.—There are no roads across the non-conceded lands, nor are they surveyed. The seignior lays out a range, and, when all the lands or farms of this range are conceded, he lays out another, and as soon as possible the grantees apply to the grand-voyer to open the necessary roads.—The lands conceded before 1759 were granted in lots or farms of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ league in front, 40 arpents in depth, and oftentimes the depth was only limited by the extent of the seigniory: since that period, an arrangement being made with the grantees, such lands have been reduced to 40 or 30 arpents in depth, and were charged by the seigniors with very moderate rents, which have not been increased.—The youths are in general desirous of making new settlements. The fathers take in concession as much land as they are able, in order to provide for their children who settle as near as possible to their relatives and friends. There are still about 2 ranges of 30 arpents in depth unconceded. Among these there are, as in every other part of the S., good and bad lands: the latter are generally taken by the grantees for wood.—Nothing in this S. retards the establishment of new settlements, which are increasing fast, and the seignior demands moderate rent only.—The timber on the banks of the Gentilly is of the best kind and quality, but that in other parts is only fit for firewood, and, for that purpose, large quantities are cut and rafted down to Quebec.—This property is watered by the river Gentilly and two or three smaller streams, which work one corn and one saw-mill.

Road from the S. of Gentilly to the R. *Bécancour.* This important road has been commenced by commissioners chosen for the purpose by the provincial assembly, as its general utility to the townships on the Bécancour is most obvious, particularly to Blandford, Maddington, Bulstrode and Standon, which will thereby be connected with the old settlements on the St. Lawrence: it will also become in a short time, if it be continued to Somerset and Nelson, part of the line of communication between the St. Lawrence and Craig's Road. Notwithstanding the care and attention to economy evinced by the superintendant, the commissioners have been unable to make this road but in a very imperfect manner, on account of the nature of the ground over which the road passes. From the St. Lawrence, as far as the rear of the S. of Gentilly, the ground is tolerably favourable to the opening and making of a road; but from the point last named to the river Bécancour the land is for the most part low, wet and difficult to drain, unless some labour be spent in clearing and opening the rivers and water-courses which cross the road. The timber on almost the whole of this ground is of large size and consists of cedar, hemlock, ash, larch, &c.—an evident proof of the fertility of the soil, as well as of the difficulty of clearing the road and freeing it from stumps and roots, which must nevertheless be taken out before the work can be made durable. These difficulties inevitably made the performance of the work now done on the road tedious and expensive, at the same time that they convinced the commissioners that when once well made the road in question would yield to none in the province in facility of repair or in goodness. The commissioners caused the part of the road first commenced to be causewayed and ditched. Perceiving in a short time that the funds placed at their disposal were insufficient, they thought it their duty to open this communication from one end to the other, even in an imperfect manner, rather than complete a part and leave the remainder unopened. They were, however, able to do no more than to cause the timber to be cut down, the roots and stumps to be taken out, and 18 ft. in the middle of the road to be levelled, leaving uncausewayed and without ditches a multitude of places which it becomes every day more and more difficult to pass with safety. The last-mentioned inconvenience has been in part diminished by the work done on the road by the owners of lands in the T. of Blandford, by the causeways they have made, and by their clearing out the river Gentilly and two of the principal water-courses.—Of the sum appropriated (£470 currency) there remains in the hands of the commissioners £24. 1*s.* 2½*d.* To prevent the total loss of the money already expended, it would be necessary that a further sum should be appropriated for the completion of the work already commenced, and for making the necessary ditches, bridges, causeways and clearings. Independently of the work which remains to be done in order to complete this road to Blandford, it

would be desirable that the legislature should grant to the persons, to whom lands have been conceded in the back concessions of the S. of Gentilly, an aid to enable them to finish more promptly a road which was verbalized in 1828 and in great part opened by them. £175 currency would be sufficient to finish this road together with that to Blandford, and thus an easy and uninterrupted communication would be established between the new settlements on the river Bécancour, in the townships above mentioned, and the settlements on the St. Lawrence from which they are distant about 17 miles.

Title.—" Concession du 14me Août, 1676, faite par *Jacques Duchesneau*, Intendant, à *Michel Pelletier*, Sieur *de la Perade*, de la Seigneurie de *Gentilly*, contenant deux lieues et demie de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, à prendre aux terres du Sieur *Hertel* en descendant, et deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2, folio 11.

GEORGETOWN, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

GEORGEVILLE (V.), *v.* NOYAN, S.

GLAISES, AUX, river, in the S. of Pointe du Lac, falls into Lake St. Peter between the rivers St. Charles and aux Loutres.

GODBRET, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into the mouth of the St. Lawrence between Cap St. Nicholas and Cap des Monts Pelés.

GODEFROI, river, rises in Lake St. Paul, of which it is the main outlet into the St. Lawrence. Its whole course is short, not above 2 m., and forms the division line between Bécancour and Gentilly.

GODEFROI, river, rises near the front of the S. of Roquetaillade and running N. E. traverses Godefroi, and near the N. E. angle of that S. falls into the St. Lawrence.

GODEFROI, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N. E. by Bécancour and the most N. extremity of the T. of Aston; S. W. by Roquetaillade; in the rear by Aston and its aug., and in front by the St. Lawrence.—$\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by 3 l. in depth. Granted, Aug. 31, 1638, to Sieur Godefroi and is now the property of Etienne Le Blanc, Esq. and Mons. Loiseau.—Estimated generally, the land is valuable; in the front, indeed, it is rather light and sandy, but it soon loses that character and towards the interior improves into a fine black mould; in the rear it lies low and has one or two small swamps and, perhaps, as many *brulés*: a little draining would, in a short time, convert the first into fine meadows, and the latter might be as easily improved into good arable land.—Wood is plentiful, although there is little of first-rate quality.—The rivers Ste. Marguerite and Godefroi, with many small rivulets, wind through this S. and water it completely.—About two-thirds are settled and partly in a state of superior cultivation, particularly on the road or *Chemin du Village*, as it is called, that goes from Bécancour to Nicolet, the Côteaux Vuide Poche, Beauséjour, St. Charles and Côte du Brulé. Between the different ranges there are roads leading to the Route de St. Gregoire, which communicates with the main road near the ferry across the St. Lawrence. The church of St. Gregoire, surrounded by a few well-built houses, is situated on the east side of the route near the Chemin du Village. The E. boundary of Godefroi is supposed to pass down the middle of the river Godefroi from Lake St. Paul.

Title.—" Concession du 31me Août, 1638, faite par *Charles Huot de Montmagny*, au Sieur *Godefroi*, de trois quarts de lieues de terre le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur trois lieues de profondeur dans les terres; et sont les dites terres bornées du côté du Sud-ouest d'une ligne qui court Sud-est et Nord-ouest, au bout de laquelle, du côté du Nord, a été enfouie une grosse pierre avec des briquetons auprés d'un sicomore, sur laquelle une croix a été gravée, le tout pour servir de marque et témoignage, et du côté du Nord-est de la rivière nommée la rivière du Lac *St. Paul*, sans néanmoins que le dit *Godefroi* puisse rien prétendre en la propriété du tout ou de partie de la dite rivière, et icelle y étant, ni du Lac *St. Paul*, encore bien que la dite ligne s'y rencontrasse."—*Cahier d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 151.

GODMANCHESTER, township, in the co. of Beauharnois, on the S. side of Lake St. Francis, is bounded in the rear by the R. Chateauguay, that separates it from Hinchinbrook; by a small part of the province line that divides the British from the American dominions, and by the Indian lands.—This T., in situation, climate, local advantages, soil and timber may be considered as one of the most valuable tracts in Lower Canada. It is 14$\frac{1}{2}$ m. in front by an average depth of 7 miles, and is divided into six ranges, each being subdivided into 61 lots, averaging 107 chains in depth by 19 chains in breadth, and a space, one chain wide, is left between the ranges for a road. This T. is watered by L. St. Francis, Dead Creek and the rivers Chateauguay and à la Guerre. The generality of the lands on the borders of the lake are low, but the soil is good and in many parts affords excellent meadows. Most of the lands along the river Chateauguay may also be said to

be low and of a good quality. Towards the interior the country throughout ascends and forms large swells of hard timbered land, traversing the township nearly in a parallel direction with the front and intermixed with tamarack and alder swamps, which are more extensive in the E. part. The soil generally is a yellow loam mixed with various sorts of sand, clay and marl and in some places stony. The timber is chiefly beech, birch, maple, ash, elm, some pine and the remains of oak: the swamps are principally timbered with tamarack, cedar and spruce.—This T. was surveyed in 1788, when the greater part was allotted and located to the Canadian corps employed in the first American war; since which the greater part has been granted, under patent, to sundry individuals who had purchased these lands of the original locatees.—The settlements in this township may be divided into parts, viz. the first, embracing the whole front of the township, extends along the lake, and is chiefly settled by Canadians, among whom are intermixed a few more recent settlers, principally Scotch emigrants; the second part, called the Irish Emigrant Settlement, is more immediately towards the centre of the township, W. of the Rivière à la Guerre and the road traversing to the Chateauguay—they occupy lots in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges; the third settlement is that which extends along the banks of the Chateauguay, composed of American and Scotch emigrants. Many of the American settlers along the river have settled without authority since the last war. The fourth and last settlement consists of the lands of Edward Ellice, Esq. M. P. and are chiefly occupied by Americans. In various parts of the T. a few persons hold permits of occupation, but the majority have settled without leave or any sort of authority whatever.—The Canadian settlements along the borders of the lake have improved since 1820, but in no degree proportionate to those of the Americans and emigrants who have settled since that period. It appears obvious, that, before that time, the old Canadian settlers chiefly depended for their support upon the resources of fishing, hunting and the cutting and rafting of timber; the last resource has been carried on extensively for many years, and in consequence timber of a large size, principally oak and pine, has become rather scarce in the vicinity of the lakes, rivers and creeks. The road which extends along the borders of the lake is in many parts very indifferent.—Mr. Wm. Hall, of Quebec, purchased 700 acres in this T. for £120, and the whole has been settled without his permission. The lots in the first range (all of which border upon the Lake St. Francis) are, by means of the windings of the shore and the headlands and points which project into the lake, considerably augmented in their length, and their superficial contents are much beyond the portion of 100 acres assigned by government. Although the quantity of land in this T. actually under improvement is very limited, but a small number of the lots remain ungranted, unoccupied or unclaimed.—The *Village of Godmanchester* is at the second fork of the R. à la Guerre and is built on government land: it contains 82 persons in 16 families, who are traders, mechanics or labourers.—The rapidly increasing population and importance of this T., the general fertility of the soil and its favourable situation between the St. Lawrence and the province boundary line, render it extremely probable that in a few years it may become the channel and centre of an extensive commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of the United States.

The following statistical tables give an interesting view of the progressive advancement of the settlements in this township.—In 1828 there were 240 families, viz. 71 Irish, 69 Scotch, 60 Canadian, 30 American, 7 English, 3 German, making a population of 1413; and the land improved was 2505 acres.

Year in which the account was taken.	Acres of cleared land.	Acres under cultivation.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Live Stock.				
						Year.	Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1820	.	759	333	182	151	1827	110	563	183	399
1827	2298¼	2036½	880	471	409	1830	250	1340	1505	780

Statistics.

Population	1,340	Pearlasheries	1	Shopkeepers	2
Corn-mills	1	Distilleries	1	Taverns	3
Saw-mills	5	Notaries	1	Artisans	15
Potasheries	3				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,830	Peas	6,500	Indian corn	3,900
Oats	6,200	Rye	6,000	M. sugar, cwts.	13
Barley	1,000	Buck wheat	1,000	Flax, cwts.	150
Potatoes	33,700				

GOSSELIN, river. The Ruisseau Gosselin rises in the rear part of the S. of Gaspé, in the co. of Lotbiniére, and running into the S. of Lauzon is joined by the Rivière Noire and falls into the R. Beaurivage.

GOUFFRE, DU, or St. Paul's Bay River, in the co. of Saguenay, rises partly in several streams running S. from the rocky hills called Mont des Roches and partly from others that run N. from the centre of the T. of Settrington. These streams unite in the waste lands N. of Settrington and form the Gouffre, which winding S. divides the P. of St. Urbain, in Côte de Beaupré, from Racourcie, and descending towards the St. Lawrence receives the waters of several rivers, particularly from the N. W., and enters that R. nearly opposite Isle aux Coudres. This river may be considered as one continued rapid, though of moderate violence: the only obstacles to its free navigation arise from an accumulation of boulders in several parts of its channel, over which it is difficult for a canoe to pass without striking. It is in most places shallow, but its shallowest places might be easily rendered navigable, and without doubt for bateaux by removing only such of the boulders as are most in the way of the channel. To drown these boulders would not be easy and would occasion a great loss of excellent land, unless expensive banks were formed to retain the waters. This river is surprisingly circuitous, considering the rapidity of its current, and is perhaps one-third longer than the road between St. Urbain's parish and the bay. Although the R. is not easily ascended, being full of rapids, the excellent road on its right bank renders this inconvenience lighter. —In the parish of St. Urbain and in Racourcie, on both banks of the river, are mines of ore extending from 100 yards to 2 miles; the ore is of that excellent quality called by mineralogists magnetic oxide of iron and by miners rock ore. There is also bog ore in the low grounds adjacent to this R., in the beautiful valley through which it circuitously takes its course. The valley commences in the parish of St. Urbain and continues 6 or 7 leagues to the St. Lawrence, and is perhaps half a league wide. There is also a cross valley on the left bank of the R., which is said to communicate with the valley of the Malbay river. These valleys are exposed to injurious frosts on account of the north winds that rush down them early in the fall.—It appears that the river is rapidly gaining on the W. bank and receding from the eastern, owing to the alluvial section that the former presents in many places, while the latter forms in general a gradual slope to the foot of the mountains, which on the eastern side is much nearer the river than on the western. The spring torrents rush with such impetuosity as to tear away a portion of the feeble barrier opposed to them, particularly at the sudden bends of the river where their effect is greatest. These torrents by undermining the bank soon make it top-heavy, and the superincumbent mass falling is gradually removed to the bay, where a species of delta is forming. The height of the banks on each side of this R. varies from 1 to 50 ft., and near its entrance into the bay one small limestone rock lifts its head above water in mid-channel. The sandy nature of the soil at the mouth opposes little resistance to the action of the current, which when strongest steals upon the shore contiguous, leaving a proportionable space dry on the opposite side, and in this way one proprietor of lands finds himself possessed of the property of his neighbour. When property in this place becomes more valuable, and this natural encroachment more aggravated, it will probably become a subject of litigation. The estuary of this river, with the exception of its bed, is almost dry at low water, but it affords a convenient strand for river-craft and boats.

GOUFFRE, du, river, *Eras du Nord-ouest*, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, rises in a lake in the P. of La Petite Rivière and takes a N. E. course until it reaches the concession St. Gabriel, when it turns to the S. E. and soon enters the R. du Gouffre, about 1 m. above the ferry that lies near the mouth of that R.

GOUFFRE, le, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by the R. du Gouffre; E. by the S. of Les Eboulemens, and in the rear by waste crown lands.—It is about ½ l. in front by 4 l. in depth along the R. du

Gouffre. Granted, Dec. 30th, 1682, to Pierre Dupré and is now the property of Madame Drapeau.—This S., on the E. side of the river, is nearly the counterpart of the opposite settlement in Côte du Beaupré, possessing almost the same kind of soil and cultivated in a similar manner.—The capes Corbeau and La Baie, projecting into the St. Lawrence, are of great height and rise abruptly from the water's edge: they are connected with the chain of mountains that ranges along the R. du Gouffre far into the interior; diverging at first a short distance from it, leaving an intermediate tract of good land, but afterwards drawing quite close upon its bank.—The first concession, bordering upon St. Paul's Bay and coasting the river, shows a range of settlements where agriculture has obtained no small degree of improvement: some trifling degree of amelioration has also been obtained in the rear of this range. From the capes, that form the exterior points of the bay on either side, the ridges of high lands describe a circuit before they close upon the river: their lofty and craggy summits form a grand amphitheatric back-ground to the picturesque and highly romantic situation generally known as the St. Paul's Bay Settlement.—There are several routes or concession roads that lead into the interior to the concessions of St. Ours, St. Croix and the village of St. George.

Title.—"Concession du 30me Décembre, 1682, faite par *Lefebre de la Barre*, Gouverneur, et *De Meulles*, Intendant, à *Pierre Dupré*, d'une demie lieue de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, joignant douze arpens de terre qui sont depuis la borne de Monseigneur l'Evêque de *Québec*, en descendant vers le cap aux *Oies*; le tout concédé a titre de fief et Seigneurie, avec le droit de chasse et de pêche; pour la dite concession et les douze arpens plus haut mentionnés (à lui concédés par Mr. *de Frontenac*) ne faire qu'une seule et même Seigneurie."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Lettre* B. *folio* 19.

Goummitz, river, rises in the S. angle of the co. of Bonaventure and runs into the R. Ristigouche between the rivers Gaduamgoushout and Pscudy.

Grais la (Falls), *v.* St. Maurice, R.

Graisse, à la, river, in the seigniories of Vaudreuil and Soulange, traverses Côte St. Louis and appears to connect the waters S. of Isle Perrot with those N. of Grande Isle.

Granby, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded N. E. by Milton; E. by Shefford; S. W. by Farnham and N. by the S. of St. Hyacinthe.—The land is generally of a useful quality, principally composed of a blackish loam, over which, in some places, there is a layer of fine vegetable mould, from which good crops of wheat and other grain might reasonably be expected; many parts are particularly eligible for the growth of hemp and some for flax. The timber consists of beech, elm, butternut, maple, pine and a little oak. The parts laid out were granted in 1785 to officers and privates of the British militia, who served during the blockade of Quebec in 1775-6.—Watered by various streams running into the N. W. and S. branches of the R. Yamaska.

Grand Calumet (I.), *v.* Ottawa, R.

Grande Coudee (R.), *v.* Coudee.

Grande Decharge, *v.* Saguenay, R.

Grande Greve, *v.* Gaspe Bay.

Grandfond, du, river, runs W. into the R. Saguenay above Chicoutimi.

Grande Isle lies between L. St. Louis and L. St. Francis and fronts Catherine's Town and part of Helen's Town in the S. of Beauharnois.—It is 4½ m. long by nearly 1½ m. broad. On the S. side a redoubt was thrown up and a road made across the isle to communicate with Côteau du Lac, in the S of New Longueuil, by Col. de Lotbinière in 1813. This isle, with 2 or 3 smaller ones adjoining, are appendages to Beauharnois. The Grande Isle divides the stream of the St. Lawrence into 2 channels; that on the S. side is called the Beauharnois Channel, in the course of which are the rapids Croche, Les Faucilles and De Bouleau, the latter both intricate and dangerous to pass.

Grand Lac, *v.* Lac St. Joachim.

Grande Mere (Falls), *v.* St. Maurice, R.

Grand Pabos, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspe, extends along the entrance of the Bay of Chaleurs 2½ leagues E. of the river of Grand Pabos, and half a league W. of it towards the river of Little Pabos.—Granted to Sieur Réné Hubert, Nov. 14, 1696.—On the W. side of the bay is the little V. of Pabos and on the opposite side on an eminence are what the fishermen generally call their summer-houses. Many currents of water descend into this bay from a chain of numerous small lakes on the S. W.

Statistics.

Population	49	Keel-boats	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Potatoes	500	Indian corn	50

Live Stock.

Horses	2	Cows	5
Oxen	8	Sheep	3

Title.—"Concession du 14me Novembre, 1696, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *René Hubert*, de la rivière du *Grand Pabos*, autrement dite la rivière *Duval*, située dans la *Baie des Chaleurs*, avec deux lieues et demie de front du côté de l'Est de la dite rivière, et demi lieue du côté de l'Ouest, en tirant vers la rivière du *Petit Pabos*, icelle comprise sur pareille profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 3.

GRANDPRE or MADRID, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is on the N. side of Lake St. Peter, between the Aug. to Rivière du Loup and the SS. of Grosbois and Dumontier.—One league in front by 3 in depth. Granted, July 30, 1695, to Pierre Boucher, Sieur de Grandpré and now belongs to the Hon. Louis Gugy.—This seigniory is singularly overlaid by that of Rivière du Loup, which, from being a prior concession and the term of the grant expressing half a league on each side of the river, leaves but a small irregular frontage on the lake for Grandpré. This tract, in soil and timber, strongly resembles that of Rivière du Loup, but it is by no means so well settled; there is, however, every probability of its becoming, in a few years, an estate of considerable value.

Title.—"Concession du 30me Juillet, 1695, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Pierre Boucher*, Sieur *de Grandpré*, d'une lieue de terre de front dans le Lac *St. Pierre*, tenant d'un côté aux terres concédées de la rivière *Yamachiche*, et de l'autre à celles de la *Rivière du Loup*; ensemble les isles, islets et battures adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 4, folio* 18.

GRANDE RIVIERE or QUIAUKSQUACK, rises near the Portage of Wagansis and the extreme point of the co. of Bonaventure, near the first waters of the Ristigouche; it runs S. W. into the R. St. John about 5 m. above the Great Falls. This river would be navigable for canoes if cleared of trees. The greatest part of its borders is covered with maple, building wood and mixed wood. The land through which it runs appears fit for culture, for its whole course, 8 leagues, is through good land, and the people on the Madawaska settlement have commenced other settlements near the mouth of this R. which promise well. The navigation is in many places obstructed by jambs of drift-wood, torn away by the floods in the spring which form dams across the R. and which, gradually filling up with soil, sometimes divert the course of the river into new channels.

GRANDE RIVIERE, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, lies in the Bay of Chaleurs and extends 1½ l. in front by 2 l. in depth. It is between the S. of Grand Pabos and Cap D'Espoir towards Isle Percée.

Statistics.

Population	148	Keel-boats	20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	150	Potatoes	2,680	Indian corn	68

Live Stock.

Horses	2	Cows	33	Swine	59
Oxen	33	Sheep	101		

Title.—"Concession du 31me Mai, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jacques Cochu*, de la *Grande Rivière*, située dans la *Baie des Chaleurs*, avec une lieue et demie de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre depuis la Seigneurie du *Grand Pabos*, appartenant au Sieur *René Hubert*, en tirant du côté du Cap *Espoir*, vers l'isle *Percée*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 18.

GRAND RUISSEAU rises near the S. W. boundary line of Lauzon, and running N. E. falls into the R. Chaudière about 2 m. from its mouth.

GRAND RUISSEAU, river, rises in two small streams in the S. of Rivière Ouelle. These little streams, at whose confluence and between the forks are some settlements, unite near the boundary line of Ste. Anne, and in that S. run a short course into the St. Lawrence.

GRANDE VALLEE des MONTS, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, lies between Anse de l'Etang and Magdalen, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.—2 l. in front and 3 l. in depth. Granted to Sieur François Hazzeur, Mar. 23, 1691.—It is 2 l. from the R. Magdelaine and 4 l. from L'Etang.—A river of the same name divides this S. into two nearly equal parts.—This S. also includes the isles and islets in front and in the R. Grande Vallée des Monts.

Title.—"Concession du 23me Mars, 1691, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *François Hazzeur*, d'une étendue de terre de deux lieues de front, au lieu appelé la *Grande Vallée des Monts Notre Dame*, dans le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à deux lieues de la rivière *Magdelaine*, et quatre lieues de *L'Etang*, en descendant vers *Gaspé*, avec la rivière qui se rencontre à la dite *Vallée des Monts*, qui sera dans le milieu des dites deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur dans les terres, avec les isles et islets qui pourront se trouver sur la devanture des dites deux lieues, et dans la dite rivière sur la profondeur des dites trois lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 4, folio* 3.

GRAND VILLAGE, *v.* LAUZON, S.

GRANDVILLE, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Islet du Portage; S. W. by the S. of Kamouraska; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by the unsurveyed T. of Bungay.—¾ league in breadth by 4 l. in depth. Granted, Oct. 5, 1707, to Marie Anne de Grandville, widow of Sieur de Soulange.

One half now belongs to Mr. Taché and the other half to Mr. Joseph Fraser.—4 ranges are conceded and subdivided into 126 lots or farms. One quarter of the S. is unfit for agricultural purposes. The parts under cultivation are, all the two front concessions, three-fourths of the 3rd and the front road of the 4th.—In this S. are pineries.

Title.—" Concession du 5me Octobre, 1707, faite à Dame *Marie Anne de Grandville*, veuve du Sieur *de Soulange*, d'une lieue ou environ de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, à commencer joignant le Sieur *de Foulon*, dont la concession commence à deux lieues audessus de la rivière de *Kamouraska* et finit une lieue audessous, et en descendant au Nord-est, joignant son ancienne concession, avec les isles et islets, bancs et battures qui se trouveront vis-à-vis icelle, laquelle sera incorporée et jointe avec la dite ancienne concession, pour des deux n'en faire qu'une." —*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 107, *folio* 107, *2me Août*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance*, 10 à 17, *folio* 584.

GRANDVILLE and LACHENAYE, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, fronts the St. Lawrence: it is bounded S. W. by Islet du Portage and the unsurveyed lands of Bungay; N. E. by the S. of Terrebois; in the rear by the T. of Bungay and waste lands.—2 leagues in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted, June 2nd, 1696, to Sieur de Grandville and de la Lachenaye.—There are some very fertile patches of land; a small portion of the S. is cultivated, but it is not at present in a very flourishing condition. The best farms are near the main road that passes close to the river.—Timber is sufficiently plentiful and some is of the best kinds.—This S. is but sparingly watered by a few small streams that descend into the St. Lawrence, and possesses nothing worth notice: there are indeed ranges of concessions marked out which bear the names of St. André, Bouchetteville, Marie Louise Adelaide, Ste. Rachel and St. Theodore: of these St. André only is in a good condition; in the others the ground has scarcely been broken. A corn-mill is seated on the Rivière des Caps at its junction with the little stream called Fouquet.—The *Parish of St. André* comprises, besides this S., the SS. of Islet du Portage and Grandville. In this parish is a considerable extent of land unconceded, although it is very fit for cultivation; there is no road across these lands and but few have been even laid out. It does not appear that any of the concessions were granted previously to 1759; it is difficult to discover why some farms extend 40 arpents in depth while others extend to 30 only, and why 40 sols were at first exacted per arpent and the rent afterwards increased with the addition, in many instances, of a sugar rent, sugar being very often the only return made from the new lands. A considerable number of persons are both willing and able to make new settlements; and a great number of farms remain unoccupied in the neighbourhood, some of which are of very good quality. The principal obstacle that retards the settlement of these lands is the want of roads across them. The church is seen to emerge very prettily behind two or three hills, and, combined with the Pilgrim isles to the northward, forms an interesting subject for a sketch. Mr. Marquis, a very respectable landholder at this place, is the first who has yet tried the use of embankment of low land in this province to prevent its being inundated; he has found the principle to answer perfectly, and means to extend his labours to other inundated parts of his estate. Two leagues below St. André is the entrance to the Temiscouata Portage, and about 14 acres west of it stands a comfortable inn kept by Madame Pirron.

Statistics of the Parish of St. André.

Population	1903	Corn-mills	2	Artisans	12
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	7	River-craft	4
Curés	1	Shopkeepers	1	Tonnage	185
Presbyteries	1	Taverns	3	Keel-boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,371	Potatoes	27,600	Indian corn	2,000
Oats	3,500	Peas	600	Maple sugar,	
Barley	1,250	Rye	300	cwts.	134

Live Stock.

Horses	460	Cows	920	Swine	920
Oxen	230	Sheep	4,600		

Title.—" Concession du 2me Juin, 1696, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Comte de *Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Grandville* et de *la Lachenaie*, de deux lieues de terre de front, sur trois lieues de profondeur en lieux non-concédés, joignant d'un côté la terre du dit Sieur *de Grandville* nommée l'islet *du Portage*, et de l'autre la Seigneurie de *Terrebois*, appartenante au dit Sieur *de Lachenaie*, représentant *Dautier*, situées les dites concessions sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, audessus de la rivière du *Loup*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 1.

GRANTHAM, township, in the co. of Drummond, fronts the W. side of the R. St. Francis: it is bounded S. by Wickham; N. and W. by Upton. On the St. Francis the ground is high and broken by several deep ravines.—Much iron ore is found in the neighbourhood.—Large extents produce fine luxuriant natural grass, which, after coming to maturity, dries upon the ground and is little inferior

to good meadow hay.—The principal proprietors are the heirs of the original grantee, the late William Grant, Esq. About one half of the clergy reserves are leased and have been rapidly improving since the terms have been rendered more favourable. The front ranges are the most settled, some as far as the 9th range. The chief proprietors in the township of Grantham are the Hon. John Richardson of Montreal, Lieut.-Col. Heriot of Drummondville, Major Ployart, Capt. Steigar and the heirs of the late Col. De Chambault. Mr. Richardson has about 30 Canadian families improving land for themselves which they have purchased from him at 5*s.* per acre upon credit. Col. Heriot has built a large house, round which he has cleared about 200 acres of land. A corn and saw-mill are now in operation, and a stone corn-mill is erected at the Drummondville Falls. That gentleman has likewise several lots of land with clearings which are cultivated by others on shares, *i. e.*, he receiving one half of the produce in lieu of rent. There are two bridges of note in this T.; the Prevost Bridge over the Prevost river near its mouth, on the high road from Three Rivers, where Col. Heriot has mills; and Richardson Bridge, two miles above, upon the Yamaska road leading to Sorel.—The average produce per acre is from 16 to 20 bushels of wheat, and every kind of grain is raised. The cattle is of the American breed, and good breeds of sheep and swine have been introduced by Col. Heriot. The price of agricultural labour is, with board, £2 a month during harvest and 30*s.* at other times; young men £12 per annum.—The post-road passes through this T. and Wickham, and the mail goes through once a week from Quebec to Boston. There is also a road from Drummondville to Sorel and to Long Point in the adjoining T. of Wickham. The provincial legislature has expended £200 in making a road from Drummondville ferry to the upper line of Wickham, joining Durham, 16½ m., which, when completed, will be the best communication from the eastern townships to Sorel and Montreal: an additional expenditure of £700 will be requisite to complete the road in a manner which will enable the back settlers, who are poor and few in number, to keep it in repair. The commissioner has cleared the road of trees, underwood and windfalls about 36 feet wide, and has in general felled all the leaning trees and most of the dry trees close to the road: he has erected two large bridges and several smaller with squared timber coverings; he has also made several new causeways and repaired the old, covering them with earth although not deep enough: he has also made several ditches on each side of the road in the wettest places, and has cleared of stumps and roots about one-third of the breadth. The face of the country through which the road passes is, in general, flat and sandy, very fit for a road but not for cultivation, except a few lots on the last 2 m., where the land becomes good and is settled. The continuation of the road through Durham, Melbourne and the townships on the side of the St. Francis to the province line, is well settled and traverses good land, capable of maintaining an immense population.—The road from Drummondville to the S. of Deguir has also experienced the enlightened liberality of the provincial legislature. The sum of £900 has been voted towards its improvement and £827 16*s.* 3*d.* expended: the additional sum of £400 will be required to finish it. As the public utility and convenience of this road are unquestionable, no doubt can be entertained of the liberality of the provincial assembly, more especially as without this additional grant the money expended will be entirely lost. Had the soil over which this road runs been any other than what it is, the sum voted for the purpose would have been sufficient; but the country being very low and flat, and the soil a deep black earth intersected by many swamps of greater or less extent, the waters having no outlet spread over a great part of it and the ground adjacent, which created a vast deal of additional expense and labour. The road being at first made only 33 ft. wide was liable to be blocked up by trees blown across it, whenever the wind was high, as well as to other accidents; it has therefore been opened throughout its whole length to the breadth of from 106 to 110 feet, leaving about 20 feet clear of every obstacle that might impede the traveller. A bridge across the river Prevost, which crosses the road near the village of Drummondville, has been built in a more substantial manner with the heaviest and most durable wood of the neighbourhood: it cost £45 18*s.* The length of the road is 16½ miles. Until this road is completed, the inhabitants of Drummondville are obliged to transport their produce to Sorel either by the R. St. Francis or by the present circuitous route, a distance of no less than 17 l.

while Drummondville is only 9 l. distant from Sorel in a straight line and across a fine level country, most suitable for a road, having no hills and but one river to impede the progress of any carriage, while the present mode of conveyance is attended with innumerable inconveniences from the unevenness of the road, ferries, &c. if the goods are sent by land, and by many rapids, portages, &c. if conveyed by water, together with the great distance of the journey, which considerably increases the expenses of transportation. —The *Parish of Drummondville* extends over the township of Wickham as well as Grantham and contains two churches, both situated in the village of Drummondville: one is attended by members of the Church of England and the other by Roman Catholics. The village is on the R. St. Francis and was built under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Heriot, C. B. for the accommodation of disbanded veterans. It was destroyed by fire June 22, 1826. Its chief trade is in grain and pot and pearl ashes; it carries on an extensive traffic with Sorel as well as with the neighbouring townships and those more in the interior to the south. It contains 2 schools, one public and the other private, in each of which 20 scholars are instructed. The settlement of Drummondville was commenced in 1816, during the administration of Sir George Drummond. It is particularly indebted to Col. Heriot, member of the provincial parliament for the co. of Drummond, for its original establishment and progressive advancement. That gentleman has been at considerable expense in building several corn and saw-mills: his house and establishment, erected on an eminence at the N. W. extremity of the village, add materially to the beauty of the scenery when viewed from the opposite bank of the St. Francis. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 13,315 acres.

Statistics of the Parish of Drummondville.

Population	389	Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	4
Churches, R. C.	2	Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	4
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Schools	2	Saw-mills	3	Taverns	2
Villages	1	Tanneries	4	Artisans	10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,763	Potatoes	5,500	Rye	200
Oats	4,000	Peas	510	Indian corn	500
Barley	590				

Live Stock.

Horses	175	Cows	310	Swine	290
Oxen	240	Sheep	480		

GREEN ISLAND, *v.* ISLE VERTE, S.

GREEN POINT, *v.* OUIATCHOUAN, R.

GREEN RIVER discharges into the R. St. John, 6 leagues below the church in the settlements of Madawaska.

GREEN RIVER or QUAMQUERTICOOK, in the co. of Rimouski, rises N. E. of Middle Lake, and, running S. through the country, receives the waters of several smaller streams; it passes W. of the Quamquerticook mountains and joins the R. St. John about 3 m. below the church belonging to the Madawaska settlements.

GRENVILLE, township, in the co. of Two Mountains, with its augmentation, is bounded in front by the Ottawa; E. by Chatham; in the rear by the waste lands of the crown and by La Petite Nation. It possesses many local advantages besides the Military Canal. The front was surveyed and subdivided in 1788, in 1807 the S. E. section was laid out and subdivided, and in 1821 and 2 the survey was extended to the 7th range. The lands thus surveyed are not of a very favourable description, being bold, abrupt and mountainous, in many parts divested of soil yet offering at the foot of frequent mountains rich, fertile and in some places extensive intervals, composed of a siliceous earth very fit for cultivation. The hills and cliffs are chiefly of a condensed granite of various colours. The most conspicuous ridge of highlands rises not far from the St. Lawrence at the S. W. angle of the T., and, extending N. E., traverses it obliquely as far as the 6th range, where it enters Chatham. The meadow-land, which lies at the base of these hills in the front, is overflowed in the spring of the year by the Ottawa, from lot No. 8 to the W. line of the T. This part and the remainder, comprehended between those highlands and the St. Lawrence, form a triangular space of fine level and well irrigated soil, which was at the time of making the old grants considered by the grantees as the only culturable section of the T. Proceeding northward, from the Grenville heights to the 7th range, the face of the country presents only a succession of ascents and descents, abrupt hills and stupendous mountains, interspersed, nevertheless, with rich vales whose fertility is almost an adequate compensation for the many sterile and unarable parts of the T. On the banks of the Calumet limestone of a superior species is to be found in abundance, also stone of various colours with

which mantelpieces have been made; and in No. 10 of the 5th range a black-lead mine is worked. The surface of this T. is in general mountainous with many small valleys of excellent soil, and some of the hills afford good land for tillage. The soil varies from the richest clay loam to the poorest fox-land, and in many places would produce hemp and flax. The mountains in the T. are more prominent about the centre, drawing towards River Rouge, but in the aug. they prevail most on the E. side towards the S. of Petite Nation, rising to great heights in cliffs and broken surface, approaching a great lake in the 10th range, then stretching E. crossing the line to the R. Rouge. An extensive valley embraces the E. part of the augmentation from about the 4th range, and spreading along the Beaver Meadow Creek from the R. Rouge on the E., and embracing variously from No. 1 to 3 in the augmentation until it reaches the base of the mountains in the 9th range, still bounded by the R. Rouge, from which there is an easy and gradual ascent, generally, throughout the whole extent. The soil in that valley is chiefly argillaceous, sometimes becoming a surface of strong yellow loam mixed occasionally with a siliceous rock, timbered with elm, maple, birch, tamarack, some cedar and ash, pine and hemlock, and is particularly watered by large rivers and their tributary waters flowing to the Rouge. The numerous valleys, particularly the one just mentioned, offer the best situations for settlers in the township and its augmentation.—This T. is abundantly watered by many rivers, rivulets, small lakes and ponds, which traverse it in every direction. The principal rivers are the Kingham, the Calumet and the river Rouge. Many of the lakes are well stored with trout. West of the river Rouge, and in the 3rd and 4th ranges, are five small lakes, into which flow many rivulets and inferior streams that rise in the upper part of the T.; the waters of the lakes, issuing by several small channels, meet and are discharged into the Ottawa between the front lots Nos. 24 and 25. On the Kingham is the only saw-mill in this T.; it belongs to Mr. Kaine.—The south and only surveyed half of this township is traversed by several roads, the principal of which being that opened at the expense of the province, which runs almost parallel to the N. bank of the Ottawa, entering Grenville at lot No. 1, above the canal; passing through the military depôt at the basin, it crosses the Kingham over which there is a good bridge, and thence continues W. to the E. boundary of La Petite Nation. This road appears to have been marked out with little judgment, as a comparatively trifling deviation from the existing line might, in more than one place, have rendered it much better, and the necessity of so many bridges and causeways would have been avoided. This high-road is good as far as the 7th lot, after which it becomes impassable. Along the Kingham there is a tolerably good road, leading to Mr. Kaine's residence and saw-mill. The rivers generally in this T. present numerous mill-sites which must ultimately prove highly advantageous. Westward towards the river Calumet, over which there is a bridge, the road is tolerably good and has many new settlements with some well cultivated and prosperous fields; but the habitations and barns are by no means calculated to impress the traveller with an idea of ease and comfort. A few such settlements are scattered along the remainder of the road to the division line, between the S. and the augmentation of Grenville. Along the road W. of the Calumet bridge to the lofty ridge of highlands are excellent patches of good land clothed with hard timber, which are, however, by no means so extensive as to make up for the stony and unculturable parts of the T. This road continues, though very bad, along the E. branch of the Calumet, and, passing occasionally by the door of a solitary settler, terminates in the 7th range. It should be observed, in justice to the inhabitants of these parts, that they have surmounted, with the most industrious and praiseworthy perseverance, the various obstacles presenting themselves in regions so hilly and forbidding, and have succeeded in the attainment of a degree of rustic enjoyment beyond what might have been reasonably anticipated to exist in the 4th, 5th and 6th ranges of Grenville at so early a period of its settlement. Several other by-roads communicate with the interior settlements and are more or less of the same description. The best settlements are in the east section, most of which is granted under letters patent.—This T. appears to be particularly adapted to the breeding of cattle of all kinds, for all that have been introduced have thrived amazingly. The extent of land under cultivation is 970 acres and 100 of pasture. The average produce per acre is, wheat 10 bushels, Indian corn 15, and

oats 20. Wages vary from 8 to 10 dollars a month.—*The village* contains 50 inhabitants and is built in No. 7 of the 2nd range, and in 1788 one square mile was set aside for the purpose, and 400 acres allotted to the church and other public institutions. In 1821 the S. half of lot 7 was surveyed and laid out in streets and in two-acre lots of 4 chains in breadth by 5 in depth. Not more than 6 or 8 houses have been erected, and these without the least regard to regularity. Locations are made to those who are desirous of settling here, and will contract to clear their lot and build a house within one year from the date of their location ticket. In the village is one school attended by 40 scholars.—The *Military Establishment* chiefly consists of the staff corps. The dwellings of some of the soldiers and labourers are scattered on each side of the Grenville Canal, and others live in tents. The houses of the officers are new, neat and comfortable. This important canal has been chiefly cut, blasted and excavated through solid rock: it is nearly completed, and the work is solid and durable. (For farther particulars of this canal see "CANALS" and vol. i. page 155.) —The principal landholders in this T. are Archibald M'Millan, Esq., the heirs of the late Col. Taylor, Major Ritter, and Capt. John M'Gillivray, besides several others who hold grants to an inferior extent. Mr. M'Millan obtained in 1808, for himself and others, 1230 acres under letters patent and subsequently a grant of lot No. 8, in the 2nd range, which it is to be regretted was not reserved for the use and disposal of the Crown on account of its contiguity to the village.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated,* in the T. 10,200 acres, in the aug. 10,130.

Statistics.

Population	1,875	Saw-mills	3	Notaries	1
Schools	1	Potteries	1	Shopkeepers	3
Villages	1	Potasheries	3	Taverns	3
Corn-mills	1	Medical men	1	Artisans	30

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	9,497	Barley	150	Peas	100
Oats	2,280	Potatoes	15,000	Indian corn	2,000

Live Stock.

Horses	59	Cows	500	Swine	375
Oxen	64	Sheep	250		

GREY PINE, river, runs into the Grande Decharge that connects the Sag. R. with L. St. John. It is 1½ chain wide and in places very rapid; the banks are low and the soil on each side sandy but very level. It appears to run nearly parallel to the river Terres-Rompues. At 3¼ m. from its mouth there is a fine little cove on the left, and, a few chains higher up, another on the right. One mile from this is a portage, 2 miles long, that runs towards the N. E., leading to lake *Patispiscasmetche,* which is altogether irregular, and round which are first seen small and very low rocks, extending but a small distance from the banks. Having passed these, the land becomes level and sandy.

GRIFFIN'S COVE, in the co. of Gaspé, lies N. of Gaspé Bay, between Great Fox river and Cap Rosier.

Statistics.

Population	53	Keel-boats	4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Potatoes	300 bush.

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	21	Swine	11
Oxen	17	Sheep	5		

GRONDINES, les, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded S. W. by the S. of Ste. Anne and its augmentation; N. E. by La Tesserie; in the rear by the projected T. of Alton and waste lands of the crown; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Granted in three parts, viz. the W. part, one league in front by ten in depth, 20th Mar., 1638, to the Duchess d'Aiguillon for *Les Dames Hospitalieres* of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec; the E. part, ¾ l. in front by 3 l. in depth, 3rd Nov., 1672, to the poor of that hospital; the aug. to the E. part, 2 l. in depth by ¾ l. in front, 25th Apr., 1711, to Louis Hamelin: the whole is now the property of Mr. Charret.—Throughout the greater part of these grants the soil is indifferent; a thin layer of poor earth upon a solid bed of stone: here and there a few patches of better quality may be found, and all the known lands on the Grondines' side of the rapid of the R. Ste. Anne are of good quality.—Five concessions have been conceded and part of another; the first 4 are cultivated and the first 3 settled.—A small ridge extends across the S. near the front, between which and the St. Lawrence there is very good meadow land.—The timber is of inferior quality.—The principal settlements lie on the main road just beneath the ridge and on the R. Ste.

Anne. The soil and timber in general are barely above mediocrity, yet there are some well cultivated farms, owing to the industry of the occupiers rather than to the fertility of the soil. Somewhat more than a fourth part is under culture.—This S. is very well watered by the Ste. Anne, the Blanche, and the Batiscan which traverses its N. extremity, also by a small river in the front that falls into the St. Lawrence; the last turns a corn and a saw-mill.—This S. has a church and a parsonage-house, but the service is performed by the curé of a neighbouring parish.—The main road crosses the S. near its front: a road ascends the Ste Anne on each side and another leads to the back concessions. In the St. Lawrence the extensive shoal, called Les Battures des Grondines, stretches along the front. There are two small fiefs in this S. called Francheville, which, by default of inheritance, have reverted to the crown.

Title.—Partie Ouest—" Concession du 20me Mars, 1638, faite par la Compagnie, à Dame *Duchesse d'Aguillon*, pour les Dames Hospitalières de l'Hôtel-Dieu de *Québec*, de la Seigneurie des *Grondines*, contenant une lieue de terre en largeur sur le grand fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur dix lieues de profondeur; savoir: est, depuis la pointe de l'ance des *Grondines*, du côté du Nord-Est, un quart de lieue audessous de la dite pointe, en tirant vers le Cap de *Lauzon*, borné par une route qui court Sud-Est et Nord-Ouest ou environ; et d'autre côté au Sud-Ouest trois quarts de lieue, borné aussi par une route qui court Sud-Est et Nord-Ouest, d'un bout au Nord-Ouest par une route qui court Sud-Ouest et Nord-Est."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio* 47. Aussi *Reg. d'Intendance, et Cahiers d'Intendance.*

Partie Est.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, aux Fauvres de l'Hôpital, de trois quarts de lieues de terre sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, au lieu dit les *Grondines*, tenant d'un côté à la Concession appartenante aux religieuses du dit Hôpital, de l'autre aux terres non-concédées; tirant en descendant le fleuve vers *Chavigny*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 34.

Augmentation.—A la Partie Est.—" Concession du 25me Avril, 1711, faite par *Raudot*, Gouverneur, et *Vaudreuil*, Intendant, à *Louis Hamelin*, de la continuation de deux lieues de profondeur sur le front de trois quarts de lieue non-concédé, étant au bout des trois quarts de lieue de front sur la profondeur de trois lieues, en quoi consiste l'étendue de la dite Seigneurie des *Grondines;* borné d'un côté aux terres du Sieur *de la Chevrotière* et d'un côté à celles du dit Sieur *Louis Hamelin*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio* 47.

Grosbois or Machiche, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, on the N. side of Lake St. Peter, is bounded N. E. by Pointe du Lac and Gatineau; S. W. by Rivière du Loup and Grandpré and in the rear by Dumontier.—1½ l. in front by 2 l. in depth. Granted Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Boucher and is now the property of the Hon. Louis Gugy, Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Dumoulin.—This S. is rather low towards the front, but retiring from the lake there are some few rising grounds. The soil and timber are very similar to those of Rivière du Loup and Grandpré.—Watered by the R. du Loup and the great and little rivers Machiche, over which, where they are intersected by the main roads, are bridges substantially built of timber and possessing a light and pleasing appearance. About ¾ths of the S. are conceded and the settlements, in front and on the banks of the rivers, are very flourishing; the houses and farm buildings, well constructed, prove their proprietors to be very industrious and in easy circumstances. On the east side of the main or Quebec road, that here resumes its course close to the R. St. Lawrence, are the church and presbytery of Machiche with a cluster of houses, forming a small neat village.—The interior is traversed by many roads leading to the seigniories in the rear, as well as to those on each side.—On the different streams are some good corn and saw-mills.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne de Yamachiche* comprehends Gatineau, Pointe du Lac and the front part of Grosbois or Machiche. Some lands in the P. are still unconceded, and, although not of a rich quality, they are susceptible of cultivation. About one-third of the concessions in this P. were granted before 1759 and generally measured 3 arpents by 40 and were let at low rents, viz. 2 or 3 capons and a crown in money.—All the young persons are desirous of settling either at home or abroad, but would universally prefer settling near their relations, particularly as it would be the least expensive.—Here are two schools, one for boys and the other for girls, both supported by the parish; the number of scholars is 28 boys and 30 girls, who are instructed in English and French.—The P. contains 2 villages, one near the church on the R. Petite Machiche, the other on the Grande Machiche; each contains about 30 houses.—The church is 120 ft. by 40, besides which there is a chapel.—There are 3 corn-mills; 2 of them on the Grande Machiche, which are built of stone and are 2 stories high, the other is on the R. du Loup.—One-fourth of the grain grown in the parish, in good seasons, is sold in meal or flour and much provision is sent to the Quebec market.

The *Parish of St. Leon* comprehends the rear part of Grosbois and Machiche and the whole of Dumontier and Grandpré. In this P. are 6 con-

cessions and 400 farms; the 2nd concession W. of the R. du Loup is the most inhabited. This P. is watered by the Ruisseau Chakouna and by the R. du Loup, which is very rapid and in general navigable for bateaux. A little village surrounds the church; the houses are built with wood and the church is 120 ft. by 52. There are several saw-mills, one on the R. du Loup, 2 on the Chacouna and 2 in the ravines.—In this P. are some non-conceded lands susceptible of cultivation, in different places, amounting altogether to 1 league, including lands kept for the purpose of wood only. Over these lands there is no road, but the grantees form roads as they are wanted.—The non-conceded lands are not surveyed, and no concessions were made, within the precise limits of this P., before 1759.—The number of persons desirous and able to make new settlements would be considerable if they could procure farms in the non-conceded lands, which would supply 60 farms of a tolerable quality.

Statistics of the Parishes of Ste. Anne de Yamachiche and St. Leon.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Barley Mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River craft.	Passage.	Keel boats.
Ste. Anne de Yamachiche	3376	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	10	20	1	25	1
St. Leon . .	1792	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	13	.	.	.

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Mixed Gr.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ste. Anne de Yamachiche	19800	23400	3250	27080	3380	·	50	1300	900	850	2000	4500	1260
St. Leon . .	10400	7800	260	15500	1300	180	.	130	412	275	825	2200	550

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Pierre Boucher, de Grandpré,* d'une lieue et demie de terre de front, sur deux de profondeur, à prendre, savoir, trois quarts de lieue au dessus de la rivière à *Marcin (Machiche)* et autant audessous de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 39.

Gros Ruisseau, a rivulet, in the S. of Murray Bay, rises in the concession St. Jean, and running S., dividing concession Joyeuse from the 2nd concession of Terrebonne, it divides the 1st concession of Terrebonne into two nearly equal parts, and then falls into the St. Lawrence.

Grosses Roches, des, is a rivulet that runs from the N. E. and joins the Saguenay near Bay St. Etienne; about 14 m. from the St. Lawrence.

Guerre, a la, river, in the township of Godmanchester, rises about the middle of the 2nd range, and running N. W. falls into Lake St. Francis. At the upper forks of this R. is built the V. of Godmanchester. The navigation of this R. and its branches is of material advantage to the inhabitants of that township. This R. is navigable for canoes for some little distance above the Forks; but as there is a sand bank or bar at its mouth, with only 18 inches of water, it is there navigable only for flat-bottomed boats. About 30 chains from its mouth are two small farm-houses on the E. bank, opposite to which is a chantier. The depth of the water from the lake to the first forks varies from 5 to 8 ft. and thence to the second forks from 3 to 4 ft.

Guillaudiere, fief, in the co. of Vercheres, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by St. Blain; S. W. by Cap St. Michel and in the rear by the aug. to Belœil.—30 arpents in front by a league in depth.—Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Laurent Borney, Sieur de Grandmaison, and now belongs to —— Hertel, Esq.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, à *Laurent Borney* Sieur *de Grandmaison*, de trente arpens de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis les terres du Sieur de *St. Michel*, en descendant vers les terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 28.

Guillaume Bonhomme, seigniory, in the rear of Desmaure, is bounded N. E. by Gaudarville; S. W. by Fausembault and N. by the R. Jacques Cartier.—One league in breadth by two in depth.

Granted Nov. 24th, 1682, to Guillaume Bonhomme.—This tract is uneven and mountainous; near Desmaure, the lowest and most level part, the soil is a black mould, but, receding towards the Jacques Cartier, a light-coloured loam prevails much covered with loose stones: only a small portion of the land is in cultivation. The timber is both abundant and good, particularly on the high grounds towards the rear. Scarcely a stream or rivulet traverses the interior.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Novembre, 1682, faite par *Lefebre*, Gouverneur, et *De Meulles*, Intendant, à *Guillaume Bonhomme*, des terres qui sont au bout de celles de Mr. *Jucherceau de la Ferté*, tirant vers la rivière *Jacques Cartier*, bornées d'un côté, au Sud-ouest, de Mr. *Dupont*, Conseiller, et de l'autre à Mr. *de Mesnet*, Greffier, au Nord-est; d'un bout, sur le dit Sieur *de la Ferté* au Sud; et de l'autre au Nord-ouest à la dite rivière: la dite terre contenant environ une lieue de front avec deux lieues ou environ de profondeur dans les dites terres."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Lettre* B. *folio* 26.

H.

HA HA BAY, or BAIE DES HAS! *v.* SAGUENAY, R.

HA HA, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is between Trois Pistolles and Bic. It is but thinly settled.

HAIL BAY, in Commissioners Lake, S. W. of Lake St. John.

HALDIMAND, a town in Gaspé Bay, situated on a tongue of land formed by the estuaries of St. John's River and the S. W. arm of Gaspé Bay.—This town was named after General Haldimand, who, about the year 1785, was Governor of Canada, which at that time was called the Province of Quebec.

HALIFAX, township, in the co. of Megantic, between Chester and Inverness, bounded N. W. by Arthabaska and Somerset, and S. E. by Wolfestown and Ireland.—The soil is generally excellent and would yield abundantly under almost any system of agriculture, and in many places would produce hemp and flax: in the N. E. part, which is low, are a few swamps, which might be easily reclaimed by ditching; in the opposite direction the land is uneven and rises as it inclines towards the S.—The timber is similar to that of Wolfestown and Ham.—Watered by some small rivers and streams and the picturesque little Lake Pitt. The S. E. half has been laid out and granted, but none of it is cultivated: Craig's Road passing through a part of it may be, perhaps, the means of attracting some settlers. The principal landholders are the heirs of the late Joseph Frobisher, Esq. and Mrs. Scott and family.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 7200 acres.

Statistics.

Population . 15

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . .	50	Barley . . .	15
Oats . .	55	Potatoes . .	350

Live Stock.

Horses .	1	Cows .	9	Swine .	21
Oxen .	5	Sheep .	8		

HALL'S STREAM rises in the T. of Auckland: running S. through the N. W. part of Drayton it enters Hereford at the 6th range, and continuing in the S. E. quarter of that T. joins the R. Connecticut on the boundary line. On this stream are good sites for mills; but as its course is obstructed by falls it is of no other navigable advantage than for the transport of logs to the mills. Its middle branch waters the N. E. quarter of Hereford and its N. W. branch circulates about the centre of that T.

HAM, township, in the co. of Drummond, between Wotton and Wolfestown, joins Tingwick and Chester N. W. and Weedon S. E. One half has been granted among several individuals. The land might be brought into cultivation with great advantage, and would produce wheat or other grain, and many parts are fit for flax and hemp. The surface is diversified by many large swells of inconsiderable elevation, covered with wood and some few places in the valleys are rather swampy. —The timber is maple, beech, basswood, birch, hemlock and cedar.—Watered by part of the river Nicolet, which here has its source in the beautiful lake of the same name, near which the road communicating with Craig's Road is designed to pass. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 18,500 acres.

HAMEL LAKE, called by the Indians Assinigaashtets, "a rock that is there," is the largest lake on the R. Pastagoutsic, which runs from Lake Kenwangomi S. E. of Lake St. John.

HAMILTON, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, lies between Cox and Richmond, and is bounded in front by Chaleurs Bay and in the rear

by waste lands.—The *Village of Bonaventure* is pleasantly situated on the W. side of the harbour of the same name. The land on each side of the town is level and good and produces great quantities of grass for cattle. The soil is a fine gray earth on a clayey sub-stratum, which appears fit for the cultivation of hemp and flax; but the season is supposed to be too short for the growth of grain, the frost generally commencing in the beginning of September and continuing to the middle or end of May. This village or town is advantageously placed for the cod-fishery, and is susceptible of great improvement. The bank on which the fish are generally cured is very extensive and is divided into 95 lots, each extending 40 ft. in front and 120 ft. in depth, sufficient space for curing the fish taken by one shalloup. A vacancy of 10 ft. is left between the lots for the purpose of piling up the fish when cured; and 100 ft. is appropriated, at the point of each beach, for a public landing-place. In the roadstead there is good anchorage for shipping, and the common tides rise from 7 to 8 ft. The town lot consists of 60 acres; and 1040 ft. of ground divided into 36 lots, each 240 ft. square, to be subdivided into 8 divisions, each 60 ft. in front by 120 in depth, with 200 acres adjoining for the benefit of the town. This V. is only a small place, containing about 25 houses and a church: its whole dependence is in the fishery.

HAMPDEN, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, is an irregular tract of land lying between Marston, Ditton, Lingwick, Stratford, and Gayhurst.

HARE ISLAND lies nearly in the middle of the St. Lawrence, and fronts the S. of Rivière du Loup and that of Terrebois: it is nearly 8 m. in length by an average breadth of about half a mile. It is low and flat, extending in a direction nearly parallel to the shores of the St. Lawrence. The soil is good, but wholly uncultivated. At each extremity are long and dangerous shoals stretching from it. On the S. E. side lie the three small islands called the Brandy Pots: on the W. side is placed the telegraph No. 13, the last in the chain from Quebec.

HARRINGTON, a projected township in the co. of Two Mountains, lies between Wentworth and Ponsonby and is bounded in front by Grenville. Its S. W. angle is watered by the R. Rouge.

HASTINGS, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, fronting Lake des Allumets and lying W. of th T. of Esher.

HATLEY, township, in the co. of Stanstead, is bounded S. by the T. of Stanstead; N. by Ascot; E. by Compton; W. by the Lake Memphramagog, a branch of the river St. Francis, and Lake Scaswanineпus. The surface is irregular, in some places hilly, and the quality of the land very variable. The soil E. and N. E. is good and most kinds of grain might be grown; and W. it is rather superior; the middle very indifferent, rugged and swampy. On the best lands beech, elm, maple and ash grow in abundance; in the swamps spruce fir, cedar and alder. Towards Ascot and Compton are some extensive settlements, where the houses and out-buildings are substantially constructed, the farms cultivated with industry and much ability and well stocked with cattle. On the border of Lake Memphramagog is another range of improving settlements.—Watered by several lakes besides Lake Tomefobi, which is entirely in this T., and by some small rivers and streams, which as they wind through the cultivated lands turn corn and saw-mills. Many roads lead to the adjacent townships, and others communicate with main roads leading to the states of Vermont and New Hampshire. One of the most extensive landholders is Henry Cull, Esq., lieut.-col. of the militia; a gentleman highly esteemed for his public spirit and the industry and good-will with which he encourages every species of improvement. The first settler in the T. was Capt. Eb. Hovey.

The *Parish of Charleston* commences on the line between Stanstead and Hatley, and on the line between the 8th and 9th ranges of Hatley; thence N. on the same line it crosses Lake Tomefobi; thence on the W. shore of the lake N. until it intersects the line between the 4th and 5th ranges; thence N. on the same line to the N. line of Hatley; thence E. on the same line to the line between the 2nd and 3rd ranges of Compton, and S. across that T. to the line between the 2nd and 3rd ranges in Barnston, and then W. to the W. line of that T., and then N. to its N. W. corner; thence W. to the place of beginning.—In this parish stands the *Village of Charleston,* near the N. E. corner. It is very pleasantly situated on the main road leading from Sherbrooke to Stanstead Plain: it contains about 20 neat houses and 115

inhabitants: it has a protestant episcopal church, a school-house, a brewery and a distillery. The site of the v. is in Nos. 5 and 6 of the 1st and 2nd ranges.—Robt. Vincent, Esq. was the first inhabitant and settled here about 20 years since. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 12,641 acres.

Statistics.

Population	1,573	Fulling-mills	2	Pearlasheries	5
Churches	1	Saw-mills	11	Distilleries	1
Curates	1	Tanneries	1	Notaries	1
Schools	8	Hat-manufact.	1	Shopkeepers	3
Villages	1	Potteries	2	Taverns	2
Corn-mills	7	Potasheries	6	Artisans	17
Carding-mills	3				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18,030	Potatoes	29,420	Buck wheat	80
Oats	26,590	Peas	4,063	Indian corn	5,020
Barley	3,865	Rye	825		

Live Stock.

Horses	760	Cows	1,598	Swine	830
Oxen	914	Sheep	3,169		

Hauteville (V.), *v.* Kamouraska, S.

Hayotte (V.), *v.* Champlain, S.

Helenstown, *v.* Beauharnois, S.

Hemison, river and lake: the R. rises in the T. of Buckland and partly in the lake; taking a S. W. course, it enters the T. of Frampton and joins the R. Etchemin a little below Papa Isle.

Hemmingford, township, in the co. of Beauharnois, is on the boundary line between the province and the United States, having N. W. the S. of Beauharnois and N. E. that of La Colle. This township has been laid out for close settlements, that is, to be granted by single lots to persons, upon condition of immediately taking possession and beginning to improve them; a large portion of the T. is settled and some of the farms are in a thriving state. There are five complete ranges of 200 acre lots, and the remainder of the T. is divided in a similar manner to Hinchinbrook; but a proportion of these reservations has been let under lease. Although the surface is very uneven and several high ridges rise in various directions, with many large seams of flat rock a little below the surface, there are many tracts of superior quality fit for the growth of grain, hemp and flax. On the N. E. and N. W. sides are some swamps covered with cedar, spruce fir, tamarack, &c. On the high lands the timber is beech, maple, elm, birch, &c.: along the 2nd range are some oak and pine of large dimensions and good quality.—This T. is well watered by the R. Montreal descending to the Richelieu, and by many small streams that descend from the heights to the Chateauguay.—There are many roads, but most of them very indifferent, and practicable only in winter when rendered firm and solid by the frost. —There is only one corn and saw-mill in this T. built in the 5th range.—The population consists of 150 families, of whom 70 are from Ireland, 24 from the United States, 19 from England, 11 from Scotland, 10 American loyalists and 3 from Germany. Of the population 345 souls are on the crown reserve without any title.—This T. consists of 58,600 acres; about 6067 acres are under improvement, of which 4242 are among the granted lands, 1320 on the crown reserves and 505 on the land located by the agent.—*Hemmingford Mountain* or *Covey's Hill* has about the same perpendicular elevation as the Rouville cone and commands an extensive horizon. This mountain, from its conspicuous height, is worthy of notice. It occupies a space of about 3½ miles in length by 2 in breadth and rises by gradations, almost about 1,100 feet from the level of the St. Lawrence. The ascent on the N. side, though rather abrupt, is notwithstanding easy of access, but on the E. it is more gradual; on the S. side it rises out of a low swamp in the vicinity of 2 small lakes, and rises nearly 200 feet in a perpendicular cliff. From the top of this mountain can clearly be distinguished the mountains of Montreal, Pinacle, Mansfield and Camel's Rump, and a most commanding view of the surrounding country.

Statistics.

Population	980	Fulling-mills	1	Distilleries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	5	Shopkeepers	1
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	4	Taverns	1
Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	4	Artisans	10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	7,000	Potatoes	33,000	Buck wheat	1,000
Oats	6,000	Peas	4,000	Indian corn	3,000
Barley	100				

Comparative Statement of Increase.

Year in which the account was taken.	Acres of cleared land.	Acres under cultivation.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Live Stock. Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1820	.	2550	358	171	187	.	.	.	.
1825	3206	2591	616	331	285	97	588	426	377
1829	6067	.	980	.	.	273	1372	1300	598

HEMMINGWAY BROOK joins the R. Connecticut near the most S. point of the T. of Drayton on the boundary line.

HENRYVILLE (V.), *v.* NOYAN, S.

HEREFORD, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. by Clifton and Auckland; W. by Barford; E. by Drayton and S. by the boundary line. The greater part may be called tolerably good land and generally applicable to any kind of agriculture: the surface is uneven and, approaching the river Connecticut, rather mountainous.—The S. part of the T. is partially settled, 1600 acres being under cultivation: most of the settlers are on the banks of Hall Stream and Leech Stream and the lands between them.—There is only one reserve under lease; it is in No. 7 of the 7th range and belongs to the clergy.—The timber is various and in general good, consisting of maple, beech and birch, mixed with spruce fir and a small proportion of pine and poplar.—In the year 1800 the southern half was granted to James Rankin and others; but a very small progress has been made towards its settlement: a few farms, however, are in a tolerably good condition. —This T. is well watered by several branches of the Connecticut, aided by many small streams descending from the high lands. The branches of the Connecticut are called Hall's Stream on which 16 families are settled, and Leech Stream on which 10 families reside, and on both streams are good sites for mills; it is also watered by Leech's Pond and other small lakes, in which are trout, suckers, chub, perch, eels, &c.—There are 4 bridges, two king's highways and 2 or 3 cross-roads: one of the highways extends from line 45 to Eaton through Clifton, the other from line 45 through Barford to Compton.—The *Hereford Mountain* is in the 5th and 6th ranges and in the N. W. part of the T.—The land under crop averages 180 acres and about 500 acres are annually mowed. Flax of excellent quality is produced, and hemp grows luxuriantly but is liable to the effects of early frosts; wheat is the staple commodity and its produce from new land is from 15 to 20 bushels per acre and other grain in proportion. The annual consumption of wheat is about 750 bushels and that of other grain 1000 bushels.—This T. is well adapted for grazing and rearing neat stock, horses and sheep, and also for dairy farms. Some of the settlers keep 30 head of neat cattle, besides horses and sheep. Agricultural labour is high; from 1 to 1¼ dollar a day without board, with board from 10 to 12 dollars a month, or ¾ths of a dollar per day in summer and 6 to 8 dollars in winter, or 2*s.* 6*d.* a day.—During haymaking wages are 3*s.* 4*d.* a day, at other times from 8 to 12 dollars a month. Mechanics are paid one dollar a day.—The articles of trade or rather traffic consist in beef, cattle, butter, cheese, pork, pearlash and grain.—In this T. are two private schools: in each from 12 to 15 scholars are instructed.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 16,200 acres.

Statistics.

Population	160	Corn-mills	1
Pearlasheries	1	Saw-mills	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,500	Potatoes	2,240	Rye	45
Oats	1,280	Peas	210	Indian corn	580
Barley	200				

Live Stock.

Horses	64	Cows	120	Swine	128
Oxen	70	Sheep	300		

HERTEL, fief, fronts the St. Lawrence and lies N. E. of Champlain and S. W. of Batiscan. It has one corn-mill on the R. Champlain, which waters it through its whole extent. It belongs to les Chartiers.

HERTEL, rivulet, in the S. of Champlain, turns one flour-mill.

HINCHINBROOK, township, in the co. of Beauharnois, is bounded S. by the boundary line; N. E. by Beauharnois and is separated from Godmanchester by the R. Chateauguay. This T. contains 38,000 acres, of which 18,850 have been granted by letters patent: from 11 to 12,000 acres were granted to non-resident persons in 1821, many of whom were then residing in the United States; soon after these lands were granted some of the grantees died, and some left the country and were never afterwards heard of: on this tract are some few families without titles to the lands they occupy. This T. is divided into 8 ranges and every range into lots of 200 acres each. From the province line N. are three full ranges, but the remainder is more irregularly divided and is appropriated to crown and clergy reservations, in large portions or blocks as they are technically termed. The surface is somewhat uneven but the soil, although rather light and in many places stony, is

good, excepting only a very few swampy tracts which are covered with cedar, spruce fir and hemlock trees. The large knolls, or rising grounds, are thickly clothed with good timber. Towards the Chateauguay, in some places, the surface subsides into valleys and gentle slopes, where there are large breadths of fine meadows well watered by several branches of that R. The settlers are generally near the river's side and in eligible situations along the frontier, in which direction there are several roads passing into the state of New York. The roads are in many parts bad, but are nevertheless frequented by loaded waggons. An immense stock of fine timber still remains in this township, although, for years past, vast quantities have been cut and rafted down the Chateauguay to Montreal and Quebec.—In this T. are 225 families, of which 79 are from Scotland, 78 from Ireland, 22 from the United States, 15 from England, 12 American loyalists and 5 from Germany; making an aggregate population of 1214 souls. 5549 acres are claimed under orders in council, of which 2595 are under improvement. 16,325 acres are settled upon under the authority of the agent, of which 3044 are under improvement.—The *Village of Hinchinbrook*, called Huntingdon, is built on each side of the R. Chateauguay; the portion in Godmanchester on government ground and the other side on the property of Wm. Bowron, Esq. acquired by purchase. The village is laid out in 3 rows on lots 1 and 2 in the front range of this T. in extensive village plots of from 10 to 20 acres each, which have been mostly located; and those in the 1st and 2nd ranges, bordering on the river, are nearly all settled upon or occupied. The village lots Nos. 4 and 5, in the front of the front range, are reserved for public purposes, where the inhabitants are about to erect a schoolhouse. The village of Huntingdon, lying partly in Hinchinbrook and partly in Godmanchester, is connected by a strong bridge across the river Chateauguay, made of timber and stone, 240 feet in length, which cost the inhabitants £250. This village is inhabited by Irish emigrants and contains a population of 125 souls; and although the number is not so great as it was some time ago, yet the present residents appear to succeed in their different occupations and are likely to become permanent settlers: they are composed of small farmers, mechanics, traders, &c.—*Vacant lands*, 19,150 acres.

Statistics.

Population	1,214	Carding-mills	1	Distilleries	1
Villages	1	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	9
Corn-mills	2	Saw-mills	7		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,225	Potatoes	30,000	Buck wheat	800
Oats	5,360	Peas	2,000	Indian corn	2,050
Barley	3,000	Rye	1,050		

Comparative Statement of Increase.

Year in which the account was taken.	Acres of cleared land.	Acres under cultivation.	Total Population.	Males.	Females.	Live Stock. Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1820	.	515	143	71	72	.	.	.	.
1825	2238	2170½	536	294	242	90	358	81	268
1829	.	3044	920	.	.	268	1246	1280	600

HOPE, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded S. by Chaleurs Bay; W. by Cox; E. by the settlements of Port Daniel and N. by waste lands. It is watered by the Lower R. Nouvelle, and a part of the town of New Carlisle and its settlements range along the front from the S. W. angle to the R. Nouvelle.

Statistics.

Population	674	River craft	2	Keel-boats	33
Artisans	9	Tonnage	150		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,050	Potatoes	7,000	Indian corn	200
Oats	1,450	Peas	100		

Live Stock.

Horses	20	Cows	99	Swine	197
Oxen	80	Sheep	272		

HORTON, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded S. by Warwick; N. W. by Simpson and Wendover and N. E. by Aston and Bulstrode.—This small, irregular tract has been surveyed and granted to the militia, but it at present contains only one settler. The main branch of the Nicolet runs through the centre and its E. branch waters the N. E. angle of the T.

Statistics.

Population 7

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15	Potatoes	100
Oats	10	Indian corn	25

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	3	Swine	.
Oxen	2	Sheep	4		

division of the waters flowing north and south.—The *Columbia Pond* is a small lake lying at the extremity of the 5th range; its waters fall into the Ottawa a little south of the estuary of the Gatineau.—An iron bed of great richness has been discovered in the township, but it has never been worked. There is also a lead-mine on the Gatineau River, known only to the Indians, who have brought down quantities of it; but the situation has not been precisely ascertained, owing to the reluctance which the Indians have to communicate discoveries of this nature. Marble of the finest quality is abundant: there is a very fine bed of this mineral on the Gatineau River, near the first rapid, about 400 yards above the still water, where a steam-boat may float with ease and safety. This bed of marble is supposed to be of immense extent; it appears in the neighbourhood of the iron-mine and the Lac des Châts abounds with it; that which appears at the surface is of inferior quality: this quarry forms a precipice one mile in length and 60 or 70 ft. high and is of a remarkably white appearance; it is a fair species of white marble without vein. There is limestone of the best quality on the borders of the Gatineau, and also a lead-mine in the 10th or 12th range. Granite is found in the interior, on the ranges of rocks or mountains.—In this T. are several excellent and well-cultivated farms, and Mr. Wright has from 5 to 6,000 acres under cultivation; his son, Mr. T. Wright, has two establishments in the 7th and 8th ranges on the E. bank of the Gatineau; his lands are advantageously situated and in a high state of culture, affording excellent pasture.—The *Columbia Farm* is situated in the 4th range, about 1½ mile from the Ottawa and W. of Mr. Wright's house. The extent, position, and culture of this farm deserve to be particularly commended. The convenient and judicious subdivision and economy exhibited in the management of this farm are truly meritorious, and reflect great credit upon the enterprise and judgment of the proprietor. All kinds of grain are produced in abundance and hemp and flax may be cultivated with great success. Mr. Wright one year raised a very considerable quantity of hemp and sent a very fine specimen, measuring 14 ft. in length, to the Hemp Committee of Montreal; he also sent two samples of the seed with two bundles of the hemp to the Society of Arts at Quebec, and was complimented in return with a silver medal; from a certificate which he received from the Hemp Committee it appeared that he raised, that year, 11 parts out of 13 of the total raised in the province. Although this is a very fine country for the growth of hemp, Mr. Wright was obliged to discontinue growing it on a large scale on account of the expense of preparing it for market, the hemp-peelers charging him one dollar per day, or one bushel of wheat, labourers being very scarce: he saved nearly 100 bushels of seed, which he sold in Montreal at a fair price, and was obliged to send the hemp to Halifax in Nova Scotia for sale. He now grows only small quantities for his own use.—The expense and process of clearing and fencing an acre of wild land, its usual produce, and the process of clearing, according to Mr. Wright's evidence before the Committee, are as follow:—The process of clearing consists in three things: cutting down the under brush at 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre; chopping down the wood in rows, two rods wide, at 25*s.* per acre; firing, burning, and branding fit for the harrow, at 27*s.* 6*d.* per acre, after which the work is done. The total expense of clearing is therefore £3 per acre, and the common price of putting in the crop is 10*s.* per acre. The poorer settlers find themselves occasionally constrained to adopt a more imperfect mode of clearing: they first cut out the brush and small trees, leaving the larger trees standing, which shade the land so that they do not get more than half a crop. The produce per acre is from 2 to 400 bush. of potatoes, 25 bush. of oats or wheat, 30 bush. of Indian corn, 200 bush. of turnips.—Mr. Wright's constant aim to improve the breeds of cattle has been attended with much success; he brought over from England, many years past, at great expense, some of the best Herefordshire and Devon breeds, by way of experiment; these cattle crossed produced a breed justly celebrated, which also, crossed with the Canadian breed, produce excellent cattle.—*Wright Village* is pleasantly situated at the S. E. angle of the T. occupying the front of lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in the 3rd range; it contains a handsome church, 68 ft. by 28 ft. with a steeple 121 ft. high, it stands on an eminence facing the river, decorated with much taste and surmounted by a neat spire. Nearly in front of the church, close by the highway, stands a stone house of two stories, where an hotel establishment is carried on, affording comfortable accommodations. Opposite to these,

on the other side of the main road and on the bank of the river, are the corn and saw-mills, a blacksmith's forge, stores, &c. and a spacious and conspicuous stone edifice with a cupola, often mistaken for a church from its singular construction. The mill-dam projecting out upon the reef of rocks, towards the rapid, is remarkable for its extent and solidity. W. of the mill are the long causeway and bridge, over which the public road is continued. On the first rise of the hill, W. of the bridge, is the handsome and comfortable habitation of Philemon Wright, Esq. There is also a post-office. As the present village is exclusively the property of Mr. Wright and his sons, competition in trade is not so active as perhaps the general interests of the T. require. It might therefore be expedient to establish a government village, open to emigrants settling there; and lot 21, in the 2nd range, appears to be a very propitious site for that purpose, on account of its contiguity to the Chaudière Lake, an expansion of the Ottawa; lot 14 in the range also affords an advantageous site for a village, which might be built at the junction of two roads, near which there is a saw-mill and also a tolerably well-cultivated farm. Mr. Wright carries on the timber trade to great extent and has a large manufactory of pot and pearlashes. His first export of timber was to Montreal, and, in 1807, he arrived at Quebec with the first timber ever sent there from the banks of the Ottawa. The expense of conveying timber to Quebec being less than to Montreal is the reason why, in 1823, above 300 common cargoes were sent to Quebec and not one to Montreal through the same channel: in a few years, without doubt, this quantity of timber sent to the Quebec market will be quadrupled, and the exports from this T. of various other articles, such as flour, beef, pork, &c., will be increased in the same ratio.—In this T. are 3 schools attended by about 150 scholars, who are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic; they are supported by voluntary contributions and two of them are under the patronage of the Royal Institution in Canada. The T. at present consists of one parish, in which are a protestant episcopal church and a methodist episcopal chapel, but there is no parsonage-house.—The population is constantly and rapidly increasing and, with the exception of the rising generation, is almost entirely American. The inhabitants in 1824 were placed under the superintendence of Mr. Wright, who has adopted various means to excite the industry and secure the comfort and happiness of all classes of his little colony; and perhaps in no part of the province will be found more industry and a better understanding among the settlers, for they seem universally to enjoy a degree of ease and comfort seldom to be met with in settlements of such recent date: every thing exhibits a degree of affluence and social prosperity not reasonably to be expected in settlements formed within 30 years; —neat dwelling-houses, many of them two stories high, extensive barns, &c., well-cultivated fields and enclosures, numerous cattle grazing, large flocks of sheep wandering over a grateful soil and cropping an abundant pasturage,—these objects, happily combining the pleasures and advantages of rural and pastoral life, not only delight the occasional visiter, but are calculated to inspire the emulation and encourage the hopes of many a desponding emigrant. The reader will not fail to ask, "From whom are all these benefits derived? Whose persevering talent and enterprising spirit first pierced the gloom of these forests and converted a wilderness of trees into fields of corn? Whose industrious hand first threw into this natural desert the seeds of plenty and prosperity?"—The answer is, Mr. Philemon Wright, an humble American from Woburn in the state of Massachusets: through hardships, privations and dangers that would have appalled an ordinary mind, he penetrated an almost inaccessible country, and where he found desolation and solitude he introduced civilization and the useful arts; by his almost unaided skill and indefatigable industry the savage paths of a dreary wilderness have been changed into the cheerful haunts of man; the gloomy upland forests have given way to smiling corn-fields; the wet and wild savannas, sinking under stunted spruce and cedar, have been cleared and drained into luxuriant meadows; the perilous waterfall, whose hoarse noise was once the frightful voice of an awful solitude, is rendered obedient to the laws of art, and now converts the majestic tenants of the forest into the habitations of man and grinds his food; the rivers and lakes, once fruitful in vain, now breed their living produce for the use of human beings, and, with deep and rapid current, transport on their smooth and glassy surface the fruits of his industry; the deep recesses of the earth are made to expose their mineral treasures, from the birthday of time concealed. In fine, the judicious and persevering industry of one successful adventurer has converted all the rude ad-

vantages of primeval nature into the germs of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity. Mr. Wright, however, has been amply rewarded for his honourable exertions; his private fortune has been increased in proportion to the good he has created, and the liberal conduct of the provincial government towards him has been unbounded: 9,145 acres have been granted to him and his family in Hull and Lochaber, under letters patent; 7,000 acres in Hull have been reconveyed to him by his associates and not less than 5,000 acres in Templeton, making altogether 21,145 acres. The proceedings of Mr. Wright in forming the extensive and important settlements of Hull have been detailed by him, and are highly interesting and useful; interesting as developing the successful exertions of an enterprising and indefatigable settler, and useful as being well adapted to guide and encourage others in forming settlements in a country as remote from civilization as from assistance. After having visited the extensive tract which was destined to become the theatre of his exertions and the reward of his useful enterprise, he returned with his two companions to his native home, Woburn, in the state of Massachusets, having determined on the measures proper for him to pursue. After hiring about 25 men and providng himself with mill-irons, axes, scythes, hoes and all other tools thought by him to be the most useful and necessary, together with a number of barrels of clear pork (pork freed from the bones), he commenced his journey with 14 horses, 8 oxen, 7 sleighs and 5 families. This emigration took place on the 2nd of Feb. 1800. On the 10th of the same month Mr. Wright arrived at Montreal and then proceeded towards Hull, travelling generally among the old settlements only 15 m. a day for the first 3 days, because the sleighs were wider than those used in that country and because it was necessary that the horses and oxen should go abreast. During these 3 nights he stopped with the *habitans*, and arrived on the 4th day at the foot of the Long Sault, which was the extremity of the travelled roads in that part of Lower Canada. From this place he was still 80 miles from his place of destination; and there not being any road and the snow deep, he was obliged to halt and alter the teams so as to go singly, while a part of his men proceeded forward to cut a road through the snow. After these necessary preparations he proceeded on for the head of the Long Sault, observing in due time to fix upon some spot near water to encamp for the night, particularly observing that there were no dry trees to fall upon them, and if there were to cut them down. Then he cleared away the snow and cut down trees for fire for the night, the women and children sleeping in covered sleighs and the men with blankets round the fire and the cattle made fast to the standing trees; in this situation about 30 persons spent the night. Before he retired to rest he prepared sufficient food for the next day so as to lose no time when daylight appeared, always observing to keep the axemen forward cutting the road and the foraging team next the axemen, and the families in the rear; in this way he proceeded on for 3 or 4 days, observing to look out for a good place for the camp, until he arrived at the head of the Long Sault. From that place he travelled the whole of the distance upon the ice until he came to the intended spot, about 65 miles. The guide whom he had taken with him on his first journey was as much unacquainted with the ice as the whole of the party, not one of them having ever travelled up this ice before. Their progress was very slow and impeded by their fear of losing any of the cattle, and the axemen in the front were obliged to try every rod of ice, which, being covered with snow about a foot deep, it was impossible to know whether it was safe without sounding it with the axe. On his journey up the river, the first day, Mr. W. met a savage and his wife drawing a child upon a little bark sleigh, who gazed at the party with astonishment, more especially at the cattle; as if they had come from some distant part or from the clouds; their astonishment appeared to increase as they walked round the teams, the party having halted; and they tried to hold a conversation concerning the ice, but not a word could be understood. The Indian pointed to the woods, as if giving directions to his squaw to go there and make herself comfortable; she immediately went off and he proceeded to the head of the company without the promise of fee or reward, with his small axe trying the ice every step he went, as if he had been the proper guide or owner of the property. They passed on until the approach of night; when, the banks of the river being high, about 20 feet, it was found impossible to ascend them with the sleighs; they therefore left them on the ice and ascended the banks of the river, and clearing away the snow cut down large trees as usual to make a fire, carefully observing

that no stooping or dead trees could fall upon them, and after cooking supper and getting regular refreshment they spread their bedding round the fire and made themselves as comfortable as they could, having nothing over them but large trees and the canopy of the heavens. Before daylight they cooked their breakfast and provisions for the day and, as soon as daylight appeared, they were ready to proceed. The Indian, who had behaved with uncommon civility during the night, having taken his regular refreshments, proceeded to the head of the company as he had done the preceding day with uncommon agility. All being under weigh as soon as daylight appeared, they proceeded as usual without meeting with any accident; when night was approaching they did the same as the night before and began their march early in the following morning, the Indian taking the lead as before. Owing to the deepness of the snow, it took them about 6 days in passing up this river, about 64 miles, when they all arrived safe at the township of Hull. After some little trouble in cutting the brush and banks, they ascended the height, which is about 20 feet from the water. The Indian, after he had seen them safe up the bank and spent the night with them, intimated that he must return to his squaw and child; and after receiving some presents for his great services, he took his departure for his squaw, having to go at least 60 miles. The party thanked him in the best manner they could make him understand, and three times huzzaed him; and he left in great spirits, being well pleased. Mr. Wright arrived Mar. 7th and immediately, with the assistance of all hands, felled the first tree, for every person who was able to use the axe endeavoured and assisted in cutting; after which they commenced cutting down and clearing a spot for the erection of a house, and continued cutting, clearing and erecting other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men. As soon as they commenced cutting and clearing, the chiefs of two tribes of Indians who live at the Lake of the Two Mountains came to them and viewed all their tools and materials with astonishment and would often hoop and laugh, being quite unacquainted with tools or things of that nature. They also viewed with astonishment the manner in which the oxen and horses were harnessed. They seemed to view all things with great pleasure. Some of them fetched their children to see the oxen and horses, having never seen a tame animal before, being brought up near the great lakes to the westward: they would also ask the liberty of using one or two axes to see how they could cut down a tree with them, as their own axes are very small, weighing only half a pound and Mr. Wright's axes weighed from four to five pounds. When they had cut down a tree they would jump, hoop and huzza, being quite pleased with having cut down the tree so quickly. They received a glass of rum each and returned to their sugar-making in the greatest harmony. They continued very friendly to pass backward and forward for about ten days, often receiving small presents, for which they made returns in sugar, venison, &c. Their chiefs assembled together and procured an English interpreter, George Brown, who had an Indian wife and family and who spoke both languages. They requested him to demand of Mr. W. by what authority he was cutting down their wood and taking possession of their land. To which he answered —by virtue of authority received at Quebec from their great father, who lived on the other side of the water, and from Sir John Johnston, the agent in the Indian department, through whom they receive their yearly dues from government. They could not be made to believe that their great father or other persons at Quebec would allow them to cut down their timber and clear their land and destroy their sugaries and hunting-ground without consulting them, as they had been in the peaceable and quiet possession of their lands for generations past: and in this part of the country were their chief hunting-grounds, sugaries, fisheries, &c.; and they were afraid the settlers would destroy their beaver, their deer and their sugaries. After a long conference, carried on with good temper on both sides, and with sound argument on the side of the poor Indians, it was agreed to leave the question to the decision of the proper authorities at Quebec, which afterwards decided against the Indians, because their ancestors had been compelled to cede their country for certain annual presents, which the Indians conceived to be an inadequate compensation; they, however, submitted to the decision with good faith and almost without a murmur. They then agreed that Mr. W. should be a brother chief; and if any difficulty occurred, it should be settled among the chiefs. They then proceeded to crown him in their usual manner as a brother chief; after which they dined together and kissed each other's cheeks, and a number of other ceremonies passed too numerous

to mention, such as burying the hatchet and a number of other usual Indian formalities. After this ceremony the settlers and the Indians often assembled together in the greatest harmony in both villages upon various occasions and always with the greatest friendship and good understanding, without having to revert to one question for the law to decide. The judicious and just eulogium which Mr. Wright has passed on the Indians ought not to be omitted:—"*I must acknowledge that I never was acquainted with any people that more strictly regarded justice and equity than those people have for these twenty years past.*"—After having arranged with the Indians, Mr. W. continued cutting down and clearing a spot for the erection of a house and other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men.—Thus were the important settlements of Hull commenced; and it is to be regretted that the plan and extent of this work will not allow the author to trace their gradual increase and improvement to the present date; for a more ample account would prove very beneficial to all who are desirous, by imitating Mr. Wright's laudable example, to obtain affluence and happiness through the medium of emigration—unfortunately so necessary at present to the superabundant population of the mother country.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 21,250 acres.—The following statistical statements, made in the years 1820 and 1828, will show the increasing prosperity of the settlements in Hull.

Statistics.

	1820.	1828.		1820.	1828.
Population	703	1066	Lime-kilns		12
Churches, Pro.		1	Looms		13
Curates, Epis.		1	Brick-kilns		2
Schools	3	3	Potasheries		2
Mills	5		Pearlasheries		2
Corn-mills		1	Breweries		1
Carding-mills		1	Distilleries	2	2
Saw-mills		4	Postmasters		1
Mills for grinding bark		1	Shopkeepers		4
Tanneries		2	Taverns		2
			Artisans		5

Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.

	1820.	1828.		1820.	1828.
Wheat	6,111	16,000	Rye	3,019	7,500
Oats	5,170	19,980	Indian corn	8,245	24,000
Barley		1,100	Map. sug. cwts.		93
Potatoes	47,375	25,000	Hay, tons	2,237	
Peas	1,284	5,600	Flax, lbs.	780	
Beans	521				

Live Stock.

	1820.	1828.		1820.	1828.
Horses	123	330	Sheep	558	1,047
Oxen	418	660	Swine	505	869
Cows	503	683			

HUMGUIN, river, in the co. of Rimouski, runs into the S. W. side of the R. Matapediac, about 3 m. below Lake Matapediac.

HUNGRY BAY, in Lake St. Francis, expands into the W. side of Catherine's Town in the S. of Beauharnois. A canal is projected to extend from this bay to the first waters of the R. St. Louis.

HUNTER'S BROOK, at the S. W. extremity of Drayton T., joins the R. Connecticut between Hall's Stream and Indian Stream.

HUNTERSTOWN, township, in the co. of St. Maurice, in the rear of Rivière du Loup, Grandpré and Dumontier: bounded E. by the projected T. of Caxton; W. by lands claimed by the late Charles Lanaudière, Esq. as belonging to the S. of Maskinongé; N. W. by waste crown lands.—A tract of very little value, being a continued stratum of rock lying very near the surface; toward the rear it rises into broken and almost mountainous ridges. Pine and maple are abundant, but cedar, spruce and hemlock much more so.—The Rivière du Loup with some small lakes and little rivulets water it very well. 24,620 acres were granted in 1800 to Mr. John Jones, the present proprietor.

HUNTINGDON (V.), *v.* HINCHINBROOK, T.

HUNTSBURGH (V.), *v.* ST. ARMAND, S.

HURON VILLAGE, *v.* ST. GABRIEL, S.

HURONS, des, river, rises in the S. of St. Charles, in the co. of Rouville, and running S. W. traverses the S. of Rouville, where it receives a small stream that rises in a lake on the summit of the Rouville Mountain and then striking into Chambly East it receives the united waters of the rivers Barre and du Rapide: after this increase it runs more to the W. and loses itself in Chambly Basin. The course of this R. is only 20 miles, although it is of considerable magnitude: it not only contributes to the fertility of the soil, but by its sinuous meanders forms a strong feature of embellishment.

I.

INDIAN LANDS and INDIANS. Adjoining Godmanchester on the west is a space reserved for the use of the domiciliated Indians of St. Regis and commonly known by the name of the Indian Lands: it forms a triangle bounded by Lake St. Francis, Godmanchester and the line of 45°: its side on the lake is about 10 miles and that on the line 12½ miles. The land is, generally, of supe-

rior quality and well furnished with fine timber. Of the 17,320 acres of leased lands in this settlement, there are upwards of 4000 low and unfit for cultivation, except at a great expense; on these grow black ash, elm, cedar, pine and tamarack. There are besides about two thousand acres of open marsh, not leased, which grow nothing but coarse grass, bushes of various kinds, willows and alders.—These open marshes were of considerable use to the settlers on their first arrival in furnishing winter food for neat cattle, but now that the inhabitants have all got part of their farms sown with tame grass, these marshes are comparatively of little value and are likely to remain so for generations to come, as nothing but the lowering of the Côteau du Lac rapid can make them fit for cultivation. This, if not done by the hand of man, but left to the gradual operations of the stream of the St. Lawrence, will take a longer time than is easy to be calculated.—The remaining part of the leased land consists of rising grounds of no great elevation, which, if cleared, would look like so many islands in the midst of those swales. Where the ridges are highest the land is rather stony, but taking the dry lands on an average the soil is good and fit to raise any sort of crops, with respect either to quality or quantity, that will grow on any other part of Lower Canada. The timber growing on these ridges consists of maple, birch, beech, basswood and occasionally some hemlock; and these ridges once produced considerable quantities of white pine and oak. The only stream of consequence in the settlement is Salmon River, which, from its mouth to the province line, a distance of four miles and upwards, is navigable for vessels not drawing more than four feet of water: this R. is a great thoroughfare for the admission of American produce.—Among the various obstacles to the improvement of the settlement, the want of roads is not the least. The difficulty and expense attending the bringing of the Grand Voyer to such a distance has, no doubt, been one of the causes of the want of roads in this place; and now that part of the difficulty has been surmounted and a road laid out, there remains a still greater, viz. the doing the necessary work. Owing to a great proportion of the St. Regis Indian reservation being low and swampy marshes, it is necessary to pave the way over which the line of road runs with logs, which makes the labour necessarily so heavy, that unless some legislative aid is obtained, it must be a long time before any road can be in such a state as to render travelling comfortable. Although the marshes in this tract are neither few nor small, there is not the slightest vestige of any of the diseases which usually attend such places. In fact there is not a more healthy people on the whole continent of America.

Statistics, including the Dundee Settlement on part of the Indian Lands.

	Acres.
Land paying rent	17,320
Land cleared	3,638
Land paying rent, but low and unfit for cultivation	4,191
Marsh meadow, unfit for cultivation and not rented	2,000
	27,149

Total population	1,493
Protestants	420

The others chiefly Roman Catholics.

Potash kettles	70	Houses in Dundee	117
Pot and pearl asheries	2	Distilleries	1

Live Stock, exclusive of the Stock of the Indians.

Horses	132	Young cattle	374
Working oxen	200	Sheep	1,104
Milch cows	341	Swine	835

The *Indians*, who were the aboriginal inhabitants of the province of Lower Canada, have not been nearly exterminated without leaving materials for melancholy reflection. Even tribes of savages cannot be swept away from the earth without creating a sentiment of regret and a moral derived from the mutability of every thing human. Their extinction having been principally effected by the thirst of dominion and the hunger of avarice, assisted by superstition, leaves no enviable trace of the milder virtues of the christians. The few remains of these persecuted tribes are scattered about the province and peaceably submit to the slow and gradual amelioration of more civilized habits. Their rude principles of unenlightened faith are already supplanted by the doctrines of the Roman Catholic creed, to which they universally subscribe; and if a greater number of schools were established among them, it is probable that in a few years their origin would be only known by their colour.—The names of the

existing tribes and their places of residence in this province are as follow:

Tribes.	Places of residence.
Iroquois or Mohawks.	St. Regis at the head of L. St. Francis; Coghnawaga in Sault St. Louis; and Lac des Deux Montagnes.
Algonquins and Nipissingues.	Lac des Deux Montagnes.
Abenakis.	Village of St. François; the S. of Bécancour; from the R. St. Francis to the Chaudière; and at the mouths of the Ristigouche and the Madawaska.
Hurons.	Village of Jeune Lorette.
Miemacs, Malécites or Amalécites,	Towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Montagnais.	Lake St. John and the Saguenay country.

Indians of the Algonquin and Tête de Boule nations hunt along the R. St. Maurice. The families that occupied the hunting-grounds between the rivers Ste. Anne and St. Maurice are entirely extinct.

The *Abenaki Tribe* reside in the Indian Village in the east side of the R. St. Francis, in the S. of St. François. The village consists of about 40 cabins or houses of wood indifferently built. These converted Indians subsist upon their own lands in that seigniory by raising, in their peculiarly careless manner, some Indian corn and potatoes, and by rearing poultry and pigs: they sometimes increase these means by fishing and sometimes by hunting parties: the latter is but a precarious resource, as they are compelled to go to an immense distance before they can meet with game to repay their labour; for as the habitations of civilized men have spread over the province, the animals that were the prior occupants have fled for protection to the recesses of more distant forests. This v. contains a church and a parsonage-house, at which the missionary who superintends the religious concerns of the tribe always resides. An interpreter also has a permanent residence among them. Some of this tribe inhabit an Indian v. in the S. of Bécancour, which is a little below the v. of Bécancour and consists of some houses of wood, ill-built, or rather cabins. The manners and occupations of these Indians are precisely the same as those of the v. of St. François. They have also a village in the co. of Rimouski, at the confluence of the rivers Madawaska and St. John; and another at the mouth of the R. Ristigouche, in the co. of Bonaventure, called the Indian Village Mission.—The Abenaki Indians of the v. of St. François hold, by letters patent, 8150 acres in the T. of Durham.

The *Algonquins* and *Iroquois Tribes* inhabit an Indian village in the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains, which is agreeably seated on a point of land projecting into the lake and consists of about 60 houses, a church and a parsonage-house, where a missionary always resides. The Indians of this village are the descendants of a tribe that inhabited or frequented the lands bordering upon Lake Huron; the few who survived the massacre of that race by the treachery of their enemies effected their escape, and their progeny now occupy 2 or 3 small villages in different parts of the province. Those of the village of the Two Mountains are become civilized and have adopted many of the manners and customs of the Canadians and acquired a knowledge of the French language, which they use fluently: they are quiet and inoffensive and preserve the greatest harmony among themselves and civility towards the other inhabitants. They place an implicit confidence in the resident minister, whose influence over them is unbounded. Some lands are assigned to them near their village, which they cultivate with wheat, Indian corn and other grain; of late years they have also planted potatoes in considerable quantities: from these sources, increased by the produce of the chase, which a part of the men follow during the winter season, a subsistence is derived which, apparently, they enjoy with some of the comforts of civilization.

The *Montagnais* or mountaineer nation, called in the Cree language *Papinashuah*, which means "laughers or sneerers," are descended from the Algonquins and frequent the immense tract of country lying from the mouth of the St. Lawrence northward to the Hudson's Bay territory; they are generally a harmless people without any fixed habitations, wandering in the limits assigned among themselves as hunting-grounds, their only means of living being by hunting and fishing. In 1804 there were about 1000 of these Indians, women and children included, between the River St. Maurice, King's Posts, Mingan Seigniory and coast of Labrador. In 1809 their number had diminished to about 800 and in 1824 it amounted to only

700 at most, owing to starvation, small-pox, fevers and the inordinate use of spirituous liquors. When they go on board of vessels rum is their principal object, by which they get so much intoxicated that often in getting ashore they upset and many are drowned. When in a state of intoxication they often sleep in damp places, by which they get their death. During summer they subsist on fish, fowl and eggs, of which they have great plenty; and in winter on beaver, deer, partridges and porcupines; and, when they are near lakes, by cutting holes in the ice, they get trout and white fish: the former they take with hooks, the latter with nets; but as this is a kind of laborious work, the ice being from 3 to 4 feet thick, they seldom try it except when in a state of starvation. They have a great repugnance to agricultural labour and have no traditions among them besides a faint idea of the order of the Jesuits, who taught them the first principles of religious worship, and, having the greatest influence over them, converted almost all of them to Christianity. When the Jesuits first settled among them, in the reign of Louis XIV., on the borders of Lake St. John, the Montagnais nation was in its greatest prosperity. The number of Indians in the vicinity of L. St. John is now very inconsiderable; there are only 10 families on the border of the lake, about the same number in the Chicoutimi country, and about 15 families on Lake Chuamouchouan, which is 50 l. w. of Lake St. John and the last post in the Saguenay country. Their numbers have also greatly diminished in the wretched country round Lake Mistassinni, which abounds with peltries of various kinds, since the time when the North-West Company held the King's Post, and more particularly of late years, since ardent spirits have been introduced among them. Their number has also been reduced by the small-pox, brought from Europe in the apparel and blankets given to them in exchange for their furs: with this disease from 50 to 100 have died in a day. There are now only 50 or 60 families who trade at the posts of the company: without these causes of mortality the number would have been at least 500. Their number has also been decreased by starvation, from the want of those animals which were once used for their sustenance and which they first began to destroy in too great profusion many ages ago. The Company of the Indies, which had an exclusive right to the trade, having greatly enhanced the value of elk-skins, which then abounded in this country, induced the natives to destroy that animal merely for the sake of its skin; thus that improvident people destroyed almost totally the species of animal which supplied their chief subsistence. From that time their numbers gradually decreased. Whenever one of the members of a Montagnais family dies, a victim to want, he is buried on the spot by the others, who immediately afterwards remove their camp to another place and so on until only one remains, when he abandons the place altogether and rushes heedless through the woods till he himself drops, the last victim of despair and starvation.—The dress of the females of this tribe is singularly varied in colours, and it usually consists in a loose piece of blue cloth trimmed with scarlet for their lower garment and a mantle of printed calico. Their hair is rolled up on each side of the head and twisted round with red tape, or with ribbon, to which they are very partial; a cap of a conical shape made of red, blue, green and white cloth, is generally worn, from beneath which a long queue of hair, twisted round with red tape, hangs down their back. The women smoke and drink spirits like the men. The usual dress of the men is very slovenly; it consists, generally, in an old blue coat or frock, or calico shirt, with linen trousers. The whole native population now does not much exceed 300; in a few years the race will be extinct, for the chase is continually diminishing.—Mr. Peter Chasseur, a mineralogist of Quebec, in his communication to a committee of the House of Assembly, speaks of the present condition of these destitute human creatures in the following affecting terms:—"In mentioning White Birch Point I should add, that the tract is of no value to the Company of the Northern Posts, because it can in fact be useful only to those whose intention it is to render the productions of the soil profitable, instead of speculating upon the imbecility and ignorance of a tribe which is kept in a state of dependence probably as revolting to humanity as the slave-trade in another hemisphere. The visitant of that wilderness, which is in our immediate vicinity, cannot fail to experience the most afflicting sentiments on observing the natives of the soil, whom the weight of years prevents from gratifying the

excessive avidity of a foreign master, contesting for the remains of the most worthless animal which I had stripped of its skin. The slave knows that laws exist which at least protect his existence, but of that our Indian has not the slightest idea. The number of those unfortunate persons who die of hunger and want would be yet more considerable if the humanity of the servants of the Company of the Posts did not frequently supply their wants."

The *Iroquois* or *Mohawks* live in the villages of St. Regis, at the head of Lake St. Francis, and Coghnawaga, in the S. of Sault St. Louis, of which seigniory they are the proprietors, as well as of a tract in the neighbourhood of St. Regis called Indian Lands.—Coghnawaga is on the banks of the St. Lawrence and consists of a church, a house for the missionary and about 140 other houses, principally built of stone, formed into 2 or 3 rows, something resembling streets, but not remarkable for cleanliness or regularity: their occupants may be about 900, who chiefly derive a subsistence from the produce of their corn-fields and the rearing of some poultry and hogs, sometimes assisted by fishing and hunting, which however they do not, as in an uncivilized state, consider their principal employment. This tribe, the most numerous of any brought within the pale of Christianity in Canada, has long been settled within a few miles of their present village. That the fierce and restless spirit of the wandering savage can be, in a great degree, civilized, these Indians are a proof: some of the men of this village and of the village of the Two Mountains were employed in the British army, and no difficulty was found in bringing them under strict discipline, or in confining their operations within the laws of modern warfare.—The *Village of St. Regis*, also inhabited by the Iroquois tribe, is in a rich and beautiful country and well situated at the western extremity of the Indian Lands. The boundary line between Canada and the United States passes through it. About 50 houses or rather hovels, a church, a chapel and a house for the catholic minister, who is a missionary from the seminary of Quebec, compose the village. The habitations are poor, ill-built and more than commonly dirty; attached to them are small gardens or rather enclosures, where Indian corn and potatoes are planted, which, with what they raise on the Petite Isle St. Regis and some other isles in the St. Lawrence near the village, all of which are their own property, added to the produce of their fishing and sometimes hunting parties, constitute nearly their whole means of subsistence; for indolence, mistaken for the spirit of independence, destroys every idea of improving their condition by the profits of agriculture.—A reservation of land has been made for them by the American government similar to the tract called Indian Lands.

Statistics of the Village of St. Regis.

British Indians	352	Churches, R.C.	1
American Indians	369	Shopkeepers	1
Houses	110	Artisans	4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Peas	1,220	Indian corn	800
Rye	1,000	Potatoes	4,800

The Hurons, or *Yendat Tribe*, in industry and a genius fruitful of resources, in bravery and eloquence, always surpassed all the other tribes of this part of the North American continent. Charlevoix accuses them of consummate treachery, and says that they united higher virtues with greater vices than any of the Indian tribes; his testimony, however, should be viewed with suspicion, for the historian of an invading and exterminating enemy is not the best evidence to prove a want of good faith in a cheated and ruined race. When the French first settled in Canada, the Yendat nation comprised 40,000 souls and occupied the fairest portion of the North American continent. This once powerful tribe were treacherously destroyed by the Iroquois, who, under the specious pretence of alliance, obtained the confidence of their opponents, and by an indiscriminate massacre nearly extirpated the whole race: the few who escaped fled towards the habitations of civilized man and established themselves in the rear of Quebec, many hundreds of miles from their native country on the borders of Lake Huron. In the year 1642 their celebrated chief, Ahatsistari, was baptized and the Yendat warriors soon followed the example of their favourite chieftain. The melancholy remains of this warlike race are chiefly living in a village in the S. of St. Gabriel called *La Jeune Lorette*, where they live by the chase and by fishing, drawing no part of their subsistence from the regular pursuits of agriculture. The Indians of this village are the

descendants of the Huron Indians formerly domiciliated at Sillery. They are a quiet, peaceable, honest, industrious people and loyal subjects; have always been very faithful and devoted to his majesty's service when required, although on one occasion their answer to the governor was misrepresented. They are extremely useful both in peace and war, being always ready to go on public duty. Their number has been so much reduced that it is now become quite inconsiderable; in 1821 the population of La Jeune Lorette was 137, including only 32 heads of families, 3 unmarried young men above 21 years of age and 2 unmarried young women above 18; in the preceding 10 years there were 45 baptisms, 8 marriages and 29 burials. In 1824, the priest says, there were 28 or 29 families and about 70 communicants; by another account it appears the families amounted to about 35 and 20 persons were absent.—March 13, 1651, a grant of $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. in the S. of St. Gabriel was made to these Indians, and the settlement at *La Jeune Lorette* was made in 1697; this Indian village is between 8 and 9 m. from the city of Quebec and is seated on the E. side of the R. St. Charles, on an eminence commanding a charming view of the river tumbling and foaming over the rocks and ledges to a great depth; the prospect is also in other respects most interesting, varied and extensive, comprising the beautiful city and environs of Quebec and extending wide and far over the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, terminated by the softened forms of the distant southern mountains. The number of houses in the V. is between 40 and 50, with something like the appearance of neatness in their exterior; they are chiefly built with wood and a few of them with stone. The church was built in 1730 at the expense of the Jesuits, the Indians working at the building and defraying part of the cost in furs: in 1824 the church and parsonage-house were much in decay, but, since the extinction of the order of Jesuits, the Indians have been no longer able, on account of their poverty, to make the necessary repairs. A Huron schoolmaster is supported partly by the government, but chiefly at the expense of the poor inhabitants. The mill was built in 1731 by the Jesuits out of the revenues, as the Indians suppose, of the estate belonging to the Huron nation. When the mill was first erected the Jesuits allowed the Indians a bushel of wheat annually to each family, but this allowance did not continue long; it was soon reduced to one-half, that is, the Indians paid half-price for it: for the last 46 years they have had none of this allowance; the schoolmaster however had, till the death of the last of the Jesuits, an allowance of one bushel of wheat per month; the commissioners now allow him 5*s.* a month in commutation. The Indians know not on what account the Jesuits discontinued the allowance of wheat, but when it ceased they began to ask the Père Giroux for their lands at Sillery. The allowances at present made to the Lorette Indians by the military government consist in annual presents in clothes for the warriors, women and children and eight days' rations; they are also allowed arms and ammunition as warriors always ready for military service: these allowances were formerly made by the French to the Indian tribes. Mr. Berthelot, agent to the Jesuits' estates, demanded rents of the Indians, but they refused; he threatened to prosecute, they wished him to do so, but no prosecutions have taken place. The articles manufactured in the village of Lorette and carried to market, or out of the village for sale, are mocassins, snow-shoes, sashes, baskets, Indian sleighs, fur caps and mittens, collars of porcupine quills, purses, reticules, bows, arrows, paddles, small canoes and little figures of Indians. The bows and arrows and mocassins are very neatly finished by the squaws. For these articles they occasionally find a sale, but at half the price they formerly obtained, and are often obliged to barter them for merchandise. Some of these Indians are joiners and house-carpenters and others are obliged to work as day labourers, there being much poverty; and four families, consisting of about 20 persons, are reduced to absolute want. The greater number have no land, but merely an *emplacement;* 40 arpents, however, are allotted to them in common, and some plant a few potatoes and sow a little Indian corn and a few oats on some little pieces of land, which they have received from their parents or purchased. Hunting and fishing, by which they support themselves, are very precarious modes of living. The Huron nation had, formerly, for their hunting and fishing limits the country extending from the R. Chicoutimi as far as the mouth of the R. St. Maurice; they used also to hunt and fish on the south shore of the St. Lawrence as far as the river St. John. Before that time the Hurons had no limits for hunting and fishing, and were masters of the

country as far as the great lakes; their ancestors permitted no one to hunt or fish on their lands, and in former times if a nation came to hunt upon the lands of another nation, their so doing became a cause of war. Nearly 200 years ago the Seven Nations made an alliance with each other, to live in peace and in common, that is to say, that they were to eat with the same spoon, *micoine*, out of the same porringer; which signified that they were all to hunt together on the same lands to avoid all disputes with each other. For the last 50 years the Abenakis of the river St. John, the Micmacs and the Malécites have hunted over the lands of the Hurons and destroyed all their chase. When the Hurons had their chase entirely to themselves, it was a law among them to kill full-grown animals only, and to spare the young ones. Beaver they did not kill from June to August, because neither the fur nor the flesh was good for any thing at that season; the infringement of this law was considered murder; nor did they kill partridges during that season, because they were sitting. The other nations, who came to hunt on their lands, were not so considerate; those foreign Indians killed both the full-grown animals and the young, and especially the beaver which always resides in the same place. In consequence of this lawless conduct the chase has been destroyed and the Hurons reduced to want; for they cannot, as their ancestors did, kill the strangers who intrude on their lands. The Hurons complain that even the Canadian peasantry take upon themselves to hunt and fish and destroy every thing, spreading snares for wild pigeons. The Indians frequently complain of want of means to suppress the disorders frequently occasioned by white people resorting to their village, and say, that they can easily keep their own people in order, but that they have no authority over the whites. The Lorette Indians now hunt as far as the sources of the Ste. Anne and the Batiscan. They take beaver, otter and martin, though these animals are less numerous than formerly. Their hunting season begins about the 25th March and towards the end of May they return. Some hunters begin about Michaelmas and return when the rivers are frozen. When the Indians meet with ravines, if they are not too wide, they cross them by means of a tree which they fell for the purpose; when they are too wide to be passed in that manner, they use small rafts. The moose-deer or elk, formerly very common round Quebec, is now very scarce; it was once one of the chief sources of the wealth of the numerous savage tribes. It is only in the fine days of spring, when the snow-shoes are easily borne up, or when in the early part of the day, after the usual frost of the night, large tracts of the country can be visited on the hard even substance without this encumbrance; and when the open rapids are the resort of water-fowl, and the lakes afford an ample supply of fish; that the vast solitudes, in which the moose-deer is found, can be advantageously visited: these solitudes are diversified by scenes of the wildest grandeur. The moose is the largest quadruped of the continent, often standing seven feet high; its immense palmated horns, its downcast head and short body give it a savage aspect, but it is of a timid character. It weighs as much as 10 and 12 cwt. and its flesh is of the most delicate flavour and considered very nutricious. It is not gregarious like the other species of the deer, but generally the male, female and one or two fawns accompany each other. In summer its swiftness makes its pursuit almost hopeless, and it is only in deep snows that it becomes a prey to the hunter. Its hoofs, unlike those of the rein-deer, are much sharper and more stiff, and during the whole season at each step it sinks to the ground. It cannot therefore travel far in the winter, and it early selects with its mates a spot for its beat where the bark and tender shoots of the hard wood abound; the formation of its teeth and its huge powerful upper lip, are well calculated to strip the bark from the trees, which in summer it does to the height of 40 or 50 feet. At each new fall of snow the party tread it carefully down throughout their beat. If surprised by the hunter they will sometimes not flee, but with the stupid defiance of the sheep paw the snow and threaten resistance; if a dog approach them, the male, with a blow from his foreleg which he uses very dexterously, will lay it dead at his feet: in this case they easily fall a victim to the gun. Generally, however, their acute senses of hearing and smelling apprise them of the approach of the hunter, and they run off at great speed, until overpowered by their own timorous efforts they sink. When the hunter appears on his snow-shoes he finds them out of breath, floundering in the snow and turning a very piteous look towards him, claiming his kindness. They however often again suddenly take

new life, and turning round several times on the same spot, beat a solid place to give combat; the gun soon despatches them. If they continue to run the hunter pursues, and coming up cuts with his tomahawk the tendons of the hind legs and soon secures the prize. The skin is made into shoes, and the hair of the mane is dyed and employed in the elegant ornaments of bark work, shoes, &c.: the hair is now so highly prized that as much as can be held in the hand sells for a dollar. The extension of the settlements and the incursions of other Indian tribes upon the hunting grounds of the Lorette Indians, to prevent which all their applications have failed, have so completely destroyed their chase that it is with the greatest difficulty they contrive to get a bare subsistence. These reasons induced them, in 1824, to subscribe a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of some of their chiefs, who undertook to cross the Atlantic in order to petition the king to redress their grievances. The object of their petition was principally to obtain the possession of the seigniory of Sillery, near Quebec, which was granted to their ancestors in 1651 and to which they believe they have a just right. The grand chief, the second chief, the chief of their council and the chief of the warriors arrived in England and were introduced to his majesty George IV. and had the honour of a long conversation with him, each wearing a gold medal which had been presented by the king. They appeared in their grand national dress: their faces were painted and their hair, long and flowing, was decorated with feathers and with the tails of various animals. To their ears were appended large silver rings of rude and fantastical workmanship; their noses were decorated with similar ornaments and they wore silver plates on their arms. They were armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, which they wore in ornamental belts. The kind reception, condescension and gracious manners of the king tended much to alleviate the severity of their disappointment by being referred to the Canadian government, whose duty it was to examine into their claims. The Notes of Mr. Neilson on the attorney-general's opinion on these claims, a copy of which is in the hands of the author, seem to prove much in their favour; but these Christian Indians are poor and friendless; it appears that Providence alone can help them.—For *Statistics* of Lorette, *vide* St. Gabriel, S.

INDIAN STREAM, in the T. of Drayton, is formed by 3 branches descending from the T. of Auckland; the eastern is called the Rapid Branch, the western is named the West Branch; all of them meet in the S. angle of that T. and their united streams immediately enter the T. of Drayton, where, continuing a S. course, this R. entirely traverses the T. and in its S. W. angle joins the R. Connecticut. On this R. are good sites for mills, but as it is obstructed by falls, the only navigable advantage it affords is the transport of logs to the different saw-mills.

INDUSTRY, VILLAGE of, *v.* Aug. to LA VALLIERE.

INTERIOR VILLAGE, *v.* SHIPTON, T.

INVERNESS, township, in the co. of Megantic, lies between Halifax and Nelson and is bounded N. W. by Somerset and part of Nelson; S. E. by Leeds. The land in the S. quarter is of superior quality, and in the other parts generally above mediocrity, except an extent of swamp of about 8000 acres to the northward, which is covered with hemlock, spruce fir and cedar. On the dry lands, timber is in great abundance and of an excellent description.—Watered by Lake William, and several small rivulets.—The S. W. part was granted to the late Joseph Frobisher, esq. and now belongs to his heirs.—The settlements have been rapidly increasing during the last few years. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated,* 15,500 acres. In 1823 there were

	Acres.
Under cultivation	213
Cleared but not cultivated	14
Cut down but not cleared	131
	358

Statistics.

Population	117	Saw-mills	7

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	564	Potatoes	700	Buck wheat	10
Oats	60	Peas	100	Indian corn	25
Barley	320	Rye	40	Hay, tons	70

Live Stock.

Horses	4	Cows	36	Swine	35
Oxen	22	Sheep	28		

IRELAND, township, in the co. of Megantic, joins Halifax and Inverness N. W.; Wolfestown S. W.; Leeds and Thetford N. E.—The N. W. part consists of land of an unexceptionable quality and fit for the growth of grain of all kinds, hemp and flax. The S. E. part is not arable, being only a series of rugged mountains running to a considerable dis-

tance, with many small lakes and swamps in the intervals. The N. W. quarter, the only one that has been surveyed and granted, now belongs to the heirs of Joseph Frobisher, esq.: this is a fertile spot, and inhabited by a few families, forming what is called Lord's Settlement.—Beech, maple, birch and many other sorts of timber, are found in great abundance.—Watered by several rivulets and by Trout Lake.—Craig's Road passes through this T. and crosses the Becancour at Kemp's Bridge. The corn and saw mills are found of great utility in this interior part of the country. The settlements have rapidly increased of late years.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 14,614 acres..

Statistics.

Population	181	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	1
Corn-mills	1	Shop-keepers	2	Artisans	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	365	Barley	50	Peas	90
Oats	390	Potatoes	376	Indian corn	29

Live Stock.

Horses	7	Cows	33	Swine	87
Oxen	25	Sheep	20		

ISLA WATER, a stream that rises in Buckland and enters Frampton where it joins the Etchemin.

ISLE AUX COUDRES, seigniory, about 2 m. from the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to the Bay of St. Paul, is in the co. of Saguenay.—5 m. in length by 66 arpents in breadth and 5 leagues in circumference. Granted Oct. 29th, 1687, to the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, to whom it still belongs.—Compared with the neighbouring mainland, the island is low, though near the centre are some few rising grounds: the shore in one or two places rises abruptly from the water, and is covered with thick creeping shrubbery, but in general the ascent is gradual and easy. The soil throughout is of a good, prolific quality and nearly all under tillage, producing grain of all kinds far beyond the consumption of the seigniory: there are a few meadows and pasture grounds. The farms, 400, are divided into two divisions, called Côte du Cap à la Branche and Côte de la Baleine, which are very little watered by streams of any description; in the former, which is at the W. of the island, the soil is light and the farms are 50 arpents by 2 or 3; in the latter or east end the farms are 33 arpents by 2 or 3; the centre of the island is a strong black soil, but its general character throughout is light. The hay grown on the beach is rich and abundant, and about 63,000 bundles are made annually. The price of oxen is 30 dollars, sheep 6*s*., pork 1*s*. per lb., turkeys and geese 5*s*., fowls from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.—North of the island there is anchorage for shipping.—Alex. Tremblay, a miller, has erected a stone mill, 36 ft. by 30, on Rivière Rouge, which works 2 pairs of stones. A small quantity of wood of very inferior kinds still remains on the high ground, about the middle of the island. —There is one parish, in which are a church and a parsonage-house, and the inhabitants live in neat well-built houses on each side of a good road that makes a complete tour of the island.—The batures and shoals near its low and sandy shore are very productive fishing-banks; the little bays are the rendezvous of numerous small craft, employed in transporting to Quebec the surplus produce of the island and of the opposite seigniories.—The principal mineral production of this island is the garnet of Cap à l'Aigle which is there found in as great abundance and in as much purity of colour as at any other place in the known world:—This beautiful island Charlevoix represents as having been detached from the main land by a violent earthquake, but it exhibits no other symptoms of such a catastrophe than a whirlpool between it and the opposite shore; this channel, at low water, is dangerous for boats and canoes, which are liable to be thrown on the limestone rocks to the right of the entrance into St. Paul's Bay. It is, however, more probable that this island, which is formed on a rocky basis and covered with alluvial soil, has obtained its present appearance from the gradual accumulation of alluvial soil brought from the mountains by the R. Gouffre and other streams in their rapid descent into the bay, where the water is turbid and discoloured; the whirlpool naturally concentrates this constant efflux of soil and forms the island.

Statistics.

Population	652	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	4
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	River craft	2
Curés	1	Medical men	1	Tonnage	49
Presbyteries	1	Taverns	1	Keel boats	17

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,200	Barley	676	Peas	208
Oats	720	Potatoes	4,680	Map. sug. cwt.	22

Live Stock.

Horses	163	Cows	400	Swine	550
Oxen	327	Sheep	1,050		

Title.—"Concedée le 29me Octobre 1687, par le *Marquis de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart* Intendant, au *Séminaire de Québec*, avec les battures qui sont autour d'icelle."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 3, *folio* 11.

Isle aux Noix is in the river St. Maurice. The land is of good quality and contrasts strongly with the banks of the river, which discover, particularly on the w. side, nothing but hills and barren cliffs of granite.

Isle aux Reaux, in the St. Lawrence, lies off the N. E. end of the Island of Orleans. It is about half a league long and about 8 arpents broad. It was given to the Jesuits, Mar. 20, 1638, by Mr. de Montmagny.

Title.—"Concedée le 20me Mars, 1638, par Mr. *de Montmagny*, aux revérends pères Jésuites."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 à 9, *folio* 71.

Isle Jesus, seigniory, in the co. of Terrebonne, in length 21 m. and 6 at its greatest breadth; it lies N. W. of the island of Montreal, from which it is separated by the Rivière des Prairies, and from the main land by the Rivière St. Jean or Jesus.—Granted, with the Isles aux Vaches adjacent, 23rd Oct. 1689, to the bishop and ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, by whom it is still possessed. The original name was L'Isle de Montmagny; but soon after its grant the proprietors thought proper to bestow on it the appellative it now bears. —In size this island is second to Montreal. The land is every where level, rich and well cultivated: on the S. E. bordering the river, are some excellent pastures and very fine meadows; the other parts produce grain, vegetables and fruits in great perfection and abundance. Almost every corner being turned to agricultural uses, very little wood remains, except what is left for ornament on the different farms. There is one road entirely round the island, and one runs through the middle lengthways; these are connected by others, that open an easy communication between every part of the island. There are 3 parishes, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Rose and St. Martin. The houses, mostly built of stone, are dispersed by the sides of the roads; now and then a few are placed close together, but nowhere in sufficient number to be called a village. Around the island are several corn and saw-mills on the two large rivers; in the interior there is no stream of sufficient force to work either. The saw-mill on the Rivière des Prairies is never stopped for want of water, but sometimes by a superabundance. About midway of the Rivière des Prairies is the strong rapid called the Sault au Recollet. The rafts of timber that are brought down the Ottawa from the upper townships descend this river into the St. Lawrence at the Bout de L'Isle. The communication between Isle Jesus and the islands of Montreal and Bizard and the main land is kept up by several ferries in convenient situations for maintaining a continual and sure intercourse.—The farms being all occupied, some persons are desirous of making new settlements but have been deterred by the high rents demanded by the seigniors and by the free and common soccage tenure of the townships.

The parish of St. Vincent de Paul is in the centre of the S. part of the island, and the farms are conceded, some of them prior to 1759; the rates on which they are held are, 1st. 2 sols for each superficial arpent, and 1 sol as quit rent for each front arpent.—2nd. 2 sols *tournois* for each superficial arpent, and 1 sol as quit rent for each front arpent.—3rd. 1 sol *tournois* for each superficial arpent, half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents, and 1 sol as quit rent for each front arpent.

The parish of St. Rose is in the N. W. part of the island, and all the farms are conceded.

The parish of St. Martin lies in the S. W. part of the island. All the farms are conceded, some prior to 1759, on the same terms, viz. 2 sols for each superficial arpent or 1 sol *tournois* for each superficial arpent, and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents, or 2 sols *tournois* for each superficial arpent: the quit rent has always been the same, viz. 1 sol for each front arpent. The church, 126 ft. by 40, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the R. des Prairies. The soil of this P. is not very fertile nor is it turned to the best advantage. Many of the inhabitants carry fire-wood to Quebec market.—(For a farther description of Isle Jesus, *vide* vol. i. p. 211.)

Statistics of the Seigniory of Isle Jesus.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Tanneries.	Notaries.	Medical men.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Martin .	2711	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	4	2	20
Ste. Rose .	2470	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	5	5	20
St. Vincent de Paul	1690	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	5	6	22
	6871	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	14	13	62

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural produce.									Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Buck wheat.	Indian corn.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Martin .	11284	14952	1300	200	3120	49000	.	390	100	854	1200	1281	6405	1281
Ste. Rose .	16250	18200	46002	300	1560	.	500	508	100	1008	1108	1890	6100	1199
St. Vincent de Paul .	15600	9100	1100	100	5200	36000	.	401	200	684	780	1290	5600	1090
	43130	42252	48406	600	9880	85000	500	1299	400	2546	3088	4461	18105	3570

Title.—" Concession du 23me Octobre, 1689, faite par *Hector de Calliere*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *l'Evêque de Québec* et Messrs. du *Séminaire*, de *l'isle Jésus*, des *isles aux Vaches* et autres adjacentes."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 62, *folio* 289, *le* 19*me Mars*, 1781.

Isle Moran, on the S. side of Lake St. Peter, lies at the estuary of the R. Nicolet, dividing its stream into two channels.—Granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur Moran, now the property of Mr. Beaubien.

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Moran*, de l'isle dite *Moran*, qui se trouve à l'embouchure de la rivière *Nicolet*, au bord du fleuve *St. Laurent.*—*Registre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 16.

Isle St. Christopher, about one-eighth of a league from the Cape of the Three Rivers, and about the same distance from that called Cape de la Magdelaine; it contains about 80 superficial arpents and was granted to the Jesuits, Oct. 20, 1654.

Isle St. Paul, seigniory, in the St. Lawrence a little above the city of Montreal.—A grant of two-thirds of this island was confirmed to Mr. le Ber, April 23, 1700. The grant of the other third was made July 18, 1676, to Claude Robutel.

Title.—" Confirmation du 23me Avril, 1700, par le Roi, d'une concession faite à Mr. *le Ber*, des deux tiers de l'isle de *St. Paul*. Plus concession de l'autre tiers fait à *Claude Robutel*, Sieur de *St. André*, le 18me Juillet, 1676."—*Cons. Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 à 9, *folio* 282, *et Rat. d'Ins. Cons. Sup. Lettre* B, *folio* 131.—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 à 9, *folio* 331.

Isles and Islets.—*Those not included in the following alphabetical list are inserted under their specific names.*—*Birch Island*, in the R. St. Maurice and in the T. of Radnor.—*Brandy Pots*, several small islets in the St. Lawrence, lying S. off the N. E. end of Hare Island; on the largest a Telegraph is erected.—*Crane Island* or *Isle aux Grues*, opposite Cap St. Ignace, S.—*Des Cinqs Island*, in the R. St. Maurice.—*Esquimaux Isles*, near the coast of Saguenay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Fox Island*, near the N. E. extremity of the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Goose Island*, in the R. Ottawa, midway between the T. of Templeton and the opposite shore, about 3½ m. below the mouth of the R. Rideau—Another, *v.* Cap St. Ignace, S.—*Grande Isle*, *v.* rivers Batiscan and Saguenay.—*Grosse Isle*, one of the Kamouraska Islands.—A small island in Lake St. John.—*Hamilton Isle*, in the R. Ottawa, lies off the T. Lochaber, about one mile long; near it N. E. is another isle of smaller size.—*Hare Island*, lies off the E. end of Mount Murray, S.—*Holt's Isle*, in Lake Memphramagog; this little islet lies within 1½ m. of the commencement of the R. Magog and is in the 14th range of the T. of Hatley.—*Hospital Island*, in the R. Richelieu below Ash Island, and between the SS. of Foucault and Lacolle.—*Isle à l'Aigle*, at the mouth of North Channel, where it enters Lake St. Peter.—*Isles à la Rasade*, in the St. Lawrence, lie off the N. E. angle of the S. of

Trois Pistoles.—*Isle au Canot,* in the St. Lawrence, lies N. of Crane Island and is about 1½ m. long.—*Isles au Cerf,* in the R. Richelieu, between the SS. of St. Charles and Belœil.—*Isle au Chat,* in the mouth of Lake St. Francis, off the S. W. angle of Grande Isle.—*Isle au Foin, v.* Antaya, S.—*Isle au Heron,* at the Sault St. Louis, at the mouth of Lake St. Louis. *Isle au Raison,* at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lies between the isles La Pierre and Du Moine, and is on the S. side of South Channel.—*Isle au Sepulcre, v.* Chicoutimi R.—*Isles aux Basques,* in the St. Lawrence, lying off the mouth of the R. Trois Pistoles.—*Isle aux Chutes,* in the R. du Nord, about one mile from Davis, V. in Chatham. —*Isle aux Cochons,* in the St. Maurice, lies opposite the mouth of the R. St. Maurice.—*Isle aux Corneilles,* one of the Kamouraska Islands.—*Isles aux Fraises,* in the R. St. Maurice, is a fine island near ½ mile long.—*Isle aux Grues, v.* Crane Island.—*Isle aux Harangs,* lies off Cap au Diable in the S. of Kamouraska.—*Isle aux Herons,* in the St. Lawrence, N. W. of Crane Island.—*Isle aux Noix,* in the R. Richelieu, at the mouth of Johnson's Creek.—*Isle aux Oies, v.* St Ignace, I.—*Isle aux Pommes,* lies off the S. of Isle Verte to which it belongs.—*Isle aux Raisins,* in Lake St. Francis, at the mouth of the R. aux Raisins.—*Isles aux Sapins,* in the R. Chaudière, is in the S. of St. Marie.—*Isle aux Tetes, v.* La Colle, S.—*Isles aux Tourtes,* two small islands in the Lake of Two Mountains, between the S. W. extremity of the Island of Montreal and the S. of Vandreuil.—*Isle Baraboult,* near the estuary of the Ste. Anne, divides that R. into two streams.—*Isle Bellerive,* the largest islet in the mouth of the R. St. Maurice.—*Isle Bic,* in the St. Lawrence, lies off the S. of Bic in the co. of Rimouski.—*Isle Biquette,* in the St. Lawrence, N. of Isle Bic.—*Isle Bouquet, v.* Laprairie, S.—*Isle Brulée,* in the St. Lawrence, lies nearly opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska; on this isle a Telegraph is stationed.—One of the Kamouraska islands.—*Isle Carillion,* at the entrance of the Lake of Two Mountains, lies off Argenteuil, in which S. it is included.—*Isle Cascades,* in the S. W. channel of Lake St. Louis, lies about midway between Isle Perrot and Mary's-town in the S. of Beauharnois.—*Isle Chareau, v.* Isles Communes.—*Isles Communes* or *Isles Percées,* consist of Isles St. Joseph, à la Commune, Chareau, and two others without names; this range of isles extends along the front of the S. of Boucherville on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, and are included in the grant of that S.; the largest is about ¾ m. in breadth; they are quite flat and level; some of them afford good meadow, and others common pasturage made use of by the inhabitants of the village of Boucherville.—*Isles de Contrecœur,* on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, lie off the S. of Contrecœur to which they belong.—*Isle de Grace,* in the St. Lawrence, lies nearly midway between the S. of St. Thomas and the parish of St. Joachim in the S. of Côte de Beaupré.—*v.* St. Ignace Isle. —*Isle de Gramont,* a little islet lying S. W. of the V. of Kamouraska in the S. of that name.—*Isle de la Providence,* one of the Kamouraska islands.—*Isles de la Valtrie,* on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, lie off the S. of La Valtrie to which they belong.—*Isles des Sables,* several islets lying N. E. of Isles aux Oies and at the entrance of Lake St. Peter.—*Isles Deschaillons,* in the R. Richelieu, at the mouth of Ruisseau la Prade in the S. of St. Ours.—*Isles des deux Tetes,* in the St. Lawrence, N. W. of Crane Island.——*Isle des Peiras,* in the R. Yamaska, about 1½ m. above the mouth of the R. David.—*Isles Donbour,* 3 small islets lying off the front of the S. of Desmaure, in the St. Lawrence.—*Isle du Grande Decharge,* at the N. E. side of Lake St. John, fronting Grande Isle.—*Isle du Labri,* in the mouth of the R. St. Maurice.—*Isle du Milieux,* a small isle in the mouth of the river St. Maurice.—*Isle du Moine,* at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lies S. W. of the mouth of the R. Yamaska.—*Isle du Portage,* lies at the N. E. end of the Island of Montreal, a little below Isle Ste. Therese, and is of no value.—*Isle du Sable,* off the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, near the front of fief Dorvillier in the co. of Champlain.—*Isle Fouquet, v.* Laprairie S.—*Isle Jalobois,* in the R. Yamaska, a little above Yamaska church.—*Isle Joseph,* in the R. Yamaska, nearly one m. below the mouth of R. David, in the S. of Yamaska.—*Isle la Peche,* in the R. St. Maurice, lies at the N. E. extremity of the rear of Batiscan. The Indians and the inhabitants of the post of La Tuque frequently resort to this little island for the purpose of fishing, and an abundance of white fish, doré, carp, bass, pike and eels are caught every year.—*Isle la Pierre,* at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lying on the N. side of South Channel.—*Isle la Porcier,* in the R. Yamaska, a little below the church of Yamaska.—*Isle Madame,* in the St. Lawrence,

lies S. off the N. E. point of the Island of Orleans, about 1¼ m. by ½ m. broad.—*v.* St. Ignace Isle.—*Isle Patience*, in the St. Lawrence, lies N. of Isle de Grace.—*Isle Percées*, 3 islets in the St. Lawrence, lying off the S. of Rivière du Loup.—*v.* Isles Communes.—*Isle Plate*, at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lies midway between Baie St. François and Maskinongé Bay.—*Isle Randin*, in the St. Lawrence, lies between the S. of Berthier and the S. W. end of Isle Dupas.—*Isle Ronde*, *v.* Isle St. Ignace.—*Isle St. Alexandre*, in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Barnabé*, in the St. Lawrence, lies off the S. of St. Barnabé opposite to the mouth of the R. Rimouski.—*Isle St. Bernard*, or *Nun's Island*, on the S. E. side of Lake St. Louis, lies at the mouth of the Chateauguay, dividing that R. into two streams.—*Isle Ste. Catherine*, in the R. Etchemin and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Elzear*, in the R. Etchemin and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Ignace*, the largest isle at the mouth of the R. Ste. Anne,—*v.* St Ignace Isle.—*Isle St. Jean*, in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—Another, in the S. of Yamaska, is formed by the two branches of the R. Yamaska, one running into Baie St. François and the other into the Bay of La Valliére.—*Isle St. Joseph*, in the R. St. Francis, near its mouth, lies in the N. angle of the S. of St. François.—*v.* Isles Communes.—*Isle Ste. Marguerite*, 3 isles in the St. Lawrence, one at the mouth of R. Ste. Anne, another, N. W. of Crane Island, and the 3rd is the smallest islet in the mouth of the R. St. Maurice.—*Isle Ste. Marie*, in the R. Etchemin and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Pierre*, in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle Ste. Susanne*, in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle Ste. Therese*, in the R. Richelieu, between the four connecting angles of the E. of Longueuil, E. and W. by Chambly and Bleurie.—Another at the lower end of Montreal Island.—*Isle St. Thomas*, in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle Smidt*, in the R. Yamaska, opposite the church of Yamaska.—*Isle Vaudreuil*, in the Lake of Two Mountains, lies near the S. of Vaudreuil to which it belongs.—*Isle Verte*, *v.* Verte.—*Kettle Island*, in the R. Ottawa, lies off the T. of Templeton, a little more than 2 m. below the mouth of the R. Rideau.—*Knight's Island*, in the Beauharnois Channel, between Grande Isle and the N. E. angle of Catherine's Town.—*La Croix Isle*, *v.* Cap de la Madaleine, S.—*Long Island*, in the co. of Ottawa, is in the R. aux Lievres at the head of Lake Mistake.—*Murr Isle*, near the coast of Saguenay, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Matawin Island*, in the R. St. Maurice, is about ¼ mile in extent and the land is very good.—*Lower Matawin Island*, from this island there is a route by 5 lakes and 4 portages to the great Lake Matawin.—*Murr Isles*, in St. Lawrence Gulf.—*Nun's Island*, *v.* Isle St. Bernard.—*Old Fort Isles*, near the N. E. extremity of the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Papa Island*, an islet in the R. Etchemin in the T. of Frampton.—*Petite Isle*, in the R. Yamaska, a little above the S. point of Isle St. Jean.—*Pine Island*, in the R. St. Francis, between Wickham and Upton.—*Prison Island*, in the mouth of Lake St. Francis, lies about midway between the W. part of Grande Isle and the estuary of the Rivière de l'Isle.—*Province Island*, in Lake Memphramagog, near the province line and between Stanstead and Potton.—*Red Island*, in the St. Lawrence, lying about 6 m. N. of Green Island.—*St. Mary's Isles*, near the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the R. Watagaia.—*St. Regis Isle*, in front of the mouth of the R. St. Regis, belongs to the Indians of the V. of St. Regis.—*Traverse Isles*, in the R. Ottawa, lying off the S. W. line of Lochaber Gore, are several small isles between Black Bay and the N. W. angle of the T. of Plantagenet in Upper Canada.—*Washmisker Isles*, near the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*White Island*, in the St. Lawrence, extends down the R. at the N. E. end of Hare Island: about 5 m. long and ¾ m. broad.—*Wolf Island*, near the Saguenay coast, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence near Southaker ledge.

ISLET DU PORTAGE, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by Lachenaye; S. W. by Granville; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league in front and one in depth. Granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Granville.—Isle du Portage forms part of this seigniory.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Granville*, de l'Isle nommée du *Portage* sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, avec une demi lieue de terre en deçà et une autre au delà de la dite Isle, sur une lieue de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 14.

ISLET DU PORTAGE, *v.* Chicoutimi, R.

ISLETTES AUX JONES, *v.* Laprairie, S.

Isle Verte (S), *v.* Verte.

Iwashega or Twashega, river, runs from the N. W. into the R. Assuapmoussoin.

Ixworth, township, in the co. of Kamouraska, is an irregular tract in the rear of the S. of Ste. Anne and the Aug. to the S. of Rivière Ouelle. No more than 1200 acres have been surveyed, which were granted to Matthew O'Meara, the whole of which is most excellent land: it joins Ste. Anne and some part of it is in a very forward state of cultivation: on the remainder of the T. is a large quantity of excellent pine timber, much of which is transported by the Rivière Ouelle to the St. Lawrence and thence to Quebec.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 32,000 acres.

J.

James-town, *v.* Beauharnois, S.

Jacques Cartier, river, derives its name from the celebrated navigator, who discovered the country and wintered in the estuary of this R. in 1536. It takes its source from several small lakes in the exterior near the parallel of lat. 48° N. and about lon. 71° 20′ W. After running a very circuitous course through a mountainous country that is but little known, it reaches the townships of Tewkesbury and Stoneham; passes through them and runs in a S.S.W. direction about 46 m. through St. Ignace, St. Gabriel, Fausembault, Neuville, Belair and the fief Jacques Cartier, where it falls into the St. Lawrence. From the townships its stream displays a character of great wildness; grand and impetuous, hurrying through valleys between the lofty mountains, and frequently dashing with violence over the precipices and immense fragments of rock that oppose its progress. The bed being extremely rocky, the great number of falls and rapids and the vehemence of the torrent, particularly in the spring and after the autumnal rains, render it generally impassable for canoes or boats of any description. The banks are exceedingly high, and at intervals for considerable distances, are formed of strata of limestone, or of granite rock, in many places lofty, rugged and majestic, partially displaying a few stunted pines in the interstices, or covered with creeping shrubbery, and in many parts presenting only the frowning aspect of huge barren masses heaped perpendicularly one upon another. From the heights on each side of the river spread extensive forests, through which are various paths, kept open during all changes of season by the Indians, and chiefly by those of the village of Lorette, who consider the lands to an immense distance northwards as their hunting-grounds. The general view along the course of the river is varied, picturesque and extraordinary, presenting a thousand combinations of unrivalled grandeur, beauty and wild magnificence. In its course through St. Gabriel it approaches within 16 m. of Quebec; about nine miles before it reaches the St. Lawrence is the highly interesting and romantic new bridge of Jacques Cartier. The stream is here precipitated over many large fragments of granite that occasion a perpendicular fall of considerable height, the effect of which is greatly increased by the incessant roar of the torrent, as it forces its way through the hollows and excavations which it has made in its rocky bed and in the sides of the channel. This bridge is worthy of notice for the lightness and solidity of its construction; the natural high bank of the river on each side is finished with masonry into solid piers, whence the arch, entirely of timber, forms a handsome and lofty segment; near the W. end is a small, well-built cottage, most romantically situated, in which the collector of the bridge-tolls resides. From this bridge the river continues its impetuous character until its waters are lost in the current of the St. Lawrence. The river Jacques Cartier, viewed with a military eye, forms a most powerful natural barrier and may be termed one of the outworks to the city and environs of Quebec: the velocity of the stream would make it extremely dangerous to attempt fording it; the height of the banks renders them inaccessible, except in a very few places, and those could only be ascended with much difficulty by a small number of persons at a time, which, with the numerous advantageous positions along the whole range of the river for posting a defensive force, would altogether constitute it a complete line of security: the French, after they were expelled from Quebec in 1759, retired behind this river. On the eastern side of the river, at a short distance before its confluence with the St. Lawrence, where its high bank, receding considerably from the margin, leaves a rather extensive flat a little above

the water's level, are some corn-mills and several stores belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. Allsop of Quebec. They are the remains of a much greater and more valuable establishment.—This highly interesting and romantic river appears to run a course of about 50 miles and to collect its waters from a space of 20 to 30 miles in breadth, comprehending about 1250 square miles.—This celebrated river was formerly the terror and often the grave of travellers.—For some years past it has become the object of public attention; three bridges have been erected over it, and the citizens of Quebec visit it at proper seasons in parties of pleasure. It abounds with fish, especially salmon, works numerous mills and a distillery, and is particularly remarkable for the sudden swelling of its waters after rain; almost the least shower produces an instantaneous effect. Many of the more majestic features of the scenery on this R. are seen to the greatest advantage in winter, when the severity of the congelation exhibits the banks and the bed of the stream in every variety of fantastic appearance, and when its frozen artificial pendants in all the diversity of figure and size resemble the stalactics of the richest natural grotto.

Jacques Cartier, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded S. W. by the B. of Portneuf; N. E. by Belair and its aug. and in the rear by waste crown lands.—It is $\frac{1}{2}$ league in breadth by 5 l. in depth. Granted Mar. 29, 1659, to Dame Gagnier, widow of Jean Clement de Wauls, Chevalier, and Seigneur de Monceaux. Now the property of Messrs. de Léry and Mr. Allsop.—Although the surface is very irregular and broken, the land in general is of a moderately good quality; in some places the soil is light and sandy, in others a layer of black vegetable mould upon a stratum of limestone, and to the rear, where it becomes rather mountainous, a good light loam; each of these different kinds is sufficiently fertile and several ranges of concessions are in an excellent state of cultivation, containing many productive and valuable farms. The timber is various both in kind and quality; the maple and birch are good, and, along the banks of the rivers, are some superior pines: the common sorts are very abundant.—The Rivers Ste. Anne and Portneuf cross this S., but the principal R. by which it is watered is the Jacques Cartier. The main road passes along the front of the S. and crosses the Jacques Cartier by a ferry about 300 yards broad, where, on account of the violence of the stream, the boats are traversed from side to side by means of hawsers stretched across; the charge for a foot-passenger is 3*d.*, for a horse 6*d.*, a horse and carriage 9*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* for a carriage and two horses. The road, as it passes in the vicinity of the river and winds up the lofty banks, is exceedingly steep; but nevertheless it is much frequented, although there is another road from Quebec that passes over Jacques Cartier bridge and which is rather shorter and by which almost all the inequalities of the ground are avoided.—Less than one-third of this S. is cultivated; some of the best farms are near the road that passes along the St. Lawrence, and, on the S. W. side, near the road leading from the bridge to the barony of Portneuf.—*Jacques Cartier* fief is included in this S. and lies on the S. W. side, extending to the entire depth of the S. It has a frontage of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the R. Jacques Cartier.

Title.—" Concession du 29me Mars, 1659, faite par la Compagnie, à Dame *Gagnier*, veuve de feu *Jean Clement de Wauls*, Chevalier, Seigneur *de Monceaux*, d'une demi lieue de large sur le bord du fleuve *St. Laurent*, avec cinq lieues de profondeur de terre en tel endroit qu'il plaira à Mr. *D'Aillebout*, Gouverneur.—Ensuite de cette concession est une copie d'un certificat du Sieur *Bourdon*, du 25me Octobre, 1659, que la Dame *de Monceaux* lui ayant remis la concession ci-dessus, par ordre de Mr. *D'Aillebout*, lors Gouverneur, pour prendre par la dite Dame possession de la dite demi lieue; avec demande de lui accorder la dite concession depuis la rivière *Jacques Cartier*, jusqu'à la concurrence de la dite demi lieue, descendant en bas, par lequel certificat il lui donne acte de diligence, comme elle prenoit le dit lieu pour l'emplacement et le choix de sa dite concession." —*Papier Terrier, page* 96, 15*me Juin*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance.*

Jeremie Isles, in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, lie near the Saguenay coast, about 9 m. above Belsiamite R. and Pointe. Near these isles is a north-west post that derives its name from them. The northern shore of the St. Lawrence, here and at Belsiamite, is not so high as the southern shore opposite, which may be distinctly seen from the N. shore. The soil of the Saguenay coast, hereabout, is composed of a white and yellow sand and presents to the view, from the river, a pleasing succession of white cliffs intersected with forest trees. *Belsiamite Pointe* is a low sandbank extending far into the St. Lawrence and is overgrown with spruce and sapin: on its S. shore are a few Indian wigwams inhabited by some of the

Montagnais tribe, who traffic in seals and furskins when ships arrive near the coast and the weather allows them to go on board for that purpose.

JERSEY, a projected township in the co. of Beauce, is a triangular tract lying between the rivers Chaudière and Du Loup and is bounded s. by Marlow. A small part in the s. E. angle has been surveyed and granted.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 33,000 acres.

JESUITS, des (F.), *v.* LAUZON, S.

JESUITS' ESTATES.—The Jesuits, in this province, were at first only missionaries; they afterwards obtained a patent which enabled them to purchase lands and hold property as in France. The property they afterwards possessed in this country was very considerable and was acquired by grants from the kings of France, by gifts or donations from individuals and by purchase. On the death of Father Casot, the last of the order, in March, 1800, their property became vested in the English crown.—Their very extensive possessions in this province may be inferred from the following description of part of their property.

Batiscan.—By deed, Mar. 13, 1639, James de la Ferté, abbot of Ste. Mary Madeleine of Chateaudun and canon of the king's chapel in Paris, gave this seigniory irrevocably, and in the strongest terms imaginable, to the Fathers of the Company of Jesus settled in New France, and their successors.—The depth of this seigniory seems to have been omitted in the original deed through error, but it was afterwards ascertained to be 20 leagues.—This seigniory was given to the reverend fathers settled in New France for them and their successors, to be held as an absolute fief with the right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of justice and subject to fealty and homage to the said James de la Ferté and his heirs, according to the usage and customs of fief in the provostship of Paris, subject also to the payment of a silver of the value of sixty sols at the end of every twenty years to the same James de la Ferté and his heirs, from such time as these lands should be cultivated, to be possessed by the fathers Jesuits, or applied and transferred to savages or others becoming christians, and in such manner as the fathers shall think proper, so that these lands shall not be taken out of their hands while they shall think proper to hold and possess them.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniory was given for the love of God.

Belair, or *Bonhommes Mountain.*—By deed of Nov. 24th, 1662, Messrs. Lefevre de la Barre and Demeuilles, governor-general and intendant of New France, granted this seigniory to William Bonhomme, to be held as a fief and seigniory with right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of justice, together with that of hunting and fishing, but subject to fealty and homage.—By deed April 15th, 1684, the above grant was confirmed by the king.—This seigniory was purchased in different parcels by the reverend fathers of the Company of Jesus (with the right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of justice, and that of hunting and fishing within the limits thereof) subject to fealty and homage, from some of the descendants of William Bonhomme, and from other persons who had purchased some parts of his descendants.

Cap de la Madeleine.—By deed March 20th, 1651, James de la Ferté, abbot and canon, gave this seigniory as a gift irrevocable to the reverend fathers, together with the right of seigniory and privileges that he had and might have in and to the lands so conveyed, which were granted to him by the New France Company; with the reservation, that all former grants made and signed by him should from that time forward be dependent of said seigniory, and held under the same reverend fathers, Jesuits of Canada, in the manner they were before held under the same James de la Ferté, which lands appear to be two *arrière* fiefs, Marsolet and Hertel.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniory was given to the reverend fathers in Canada for their colleges and houses, to be by them held in the same manner as they were before that time possessed by the donors, to be enjoyed, done with and disposed of by the fathers, Jesuits, and their successors in New France, as they shall think proper for the benefits of the savages converted to the christian faith, and in order to help towards subsisting the Jesuits in the said county; the whole conformable and according to the customs and constitutions of the Company of Jesus without any civil obligation.

Isle aux Reaux.—By deed Mar. 20, 1638, the New France Company granted these islands to the reverend fathers Jesuits and their suc-

cessors as a seigniory.—*Motives and considerations.*—This island was given to the religious order of Jesuits and their successors for ever for the purpose of feeding cattle for their houses, in consideration of their exposing their persons to the greatest dangers that can be encountered among the savages, in endeavouring to bring them to a knowledge of the true God and to lead a civilized life, and on this sole condition, that the Jesuits should acknowledge to hold the same under the New France Company and report the state of the culture and improvement of this island at the end of every twenty years.

Laprairie de la Madeleine.—By deed April 1st, 1647, Francis de Lauzon, king's councillor in the court of parliament of Bordeaux, gave and granted this seigniory to the religious order of the Company of Jesus.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniory, including the islands of Bouquet and Fouquet and the small islands called Islettes au Jones, was given and granted to the religious order of the Jesuits, on condition that they should send such persons as they might think proper to cultivate the lands, and that the donor should be a partaker of the benefit of their prayers and holy sacrifices, and in consideration of the assistance given by that religious order to the inhabitants of New France, and of the dangers to which they daily exposed themselves in bringing the savages of that country to a knowledge of the true God.

Notre Dame des Anges.—By deed, Mar. 10, 1626, Henry de Levis, duke of Ventadour, viceroy of New France, granted this fief and seigniory to the religious order called Jesuits.

By an edict of the French king for the establishment of the New France Company, all gifts and grants made prior thereunto were revoked.

By deed Jan. 15, 1637, the same lands under the same description given of them in that by the Duke of Ventadour, were given by the said company to the said religious order with this exception, "the river of Notre Dame de Beauport excluded;" but adding such meadows, lakes, rivers, ponds and quarries as may be found within the said lands."

By deed Jan. 17, 1652, John de Lauzon, governor of New France, granted to the said religious order, the same lands specified in the preceding deeds to be held *en Franc aleu*, with all the seignorial and feudal rights, and with these conditions; "The right of fishing on the rivers opposite to their said grant, to the exclusion of all other persons, and granting also to them the meadows that were covered and uncovered by the tides."—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniory was granted to the fathers of the Company of Jesus and their successors, to be by them enjoyed for ever as their property *en Franc aleu*, with all the seignorial and feudal rights, on condition, that in appeals from the decision of the judges by them to be established in said seigniory, resort shall be had to the grand senechal of New France, or his lieutenant at Quebec, in consideration of the services they rendered as well to the French as to the savage inhabitants of the country.

Isle St. Christopher.—By deed October 20, 1654, John de Lauzon, governor and lieutenant-general of New France, gave this island to the reverend fathers of the Company of Jesus, in Franc Almoin. —*Motives and considerations.*—This island was given to the reverend fathers, by them to be held in *Franc Almoin* for ever as a fief, with power to concede the same or such parts thereof as they may think proper, to tenants subject to *cens et rentes*, but without being themselves subject to any charge or condition whatever, in consideration of the zeal manifested and the care taken by the said reverend fathers, and the benefit that religion receives from them in the conversion and instruction of the savages, which could not be sufficiently acknowledged.

St. Gabriel, or the *Two Lorettes.*—By deed November 2, 1667, Robert Gifford and Mary Renouard, his wife, gave to the reverend fathers Jesuits the seigniory of St. Gabriel, with the benefits and prerogatives thereunto belonging, excepting half a league in front by the whole depth of this seigniory, which they had on the same day given and granted to the hospital of nuns settled in the city of Quebec, and now composes the fief called St. Ignatius.—*Motives and considerations.*—It was given to the reverend fathers, in consideration of the great friendship that subsisted between them and the donors, and in order to reward the said fathers for the many good and agreeable services they had rendered to the donors.

Seigniory of Sillery.—By deed October 23, 1699, Messrs. de Callieres and Bochard, general and intendant, granted this seigniory to the reverend fathers Jesuits.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniory was granted to the reverend fathers Jesuits, by them to be enjoyed for ever as their property, with the same rights and privileges with which the same lands were given to the savages by deed from the New France Company, bearing date 13th March, 1651, viz.: as a freehold (*en franc aleu*) with all the seignorial rights that the said New France Company had, or pretended to have in them; together with that of fishing in the river St. Lawrence along the front of the lands so given to them, to the total exclusion of all other persons without their leave and permission; together with all the meadows, herbage, &c. lying along the said river, and those that are covered and uncovered by the tide. In fine, with all the rights and privileges that a seigneur can enjoy; together with the right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of judicature.—*Motives and considerations.*—In consideration of the great spiritual and temporal assistance given by the said reverend fathers to the savages of this country, and the enormous expense they had been at in supporting the missions to the said savages for whom they had purchased lands in several places at a great expense.

Three Rivers—Fief Pachingny.—By deed Oct. 23, 1699, Hector de Callieres, governor, and John Bochard, intendant of North France, granted this fief to the fathers Jesuits with the rights and privileges annexed to the seigniory of Sillery, both of which are comprehended in the same deed. —This fief consists of four perches of land in front by eight in depth and twenty toises square added thereto, bounded N. E. by St. Louis-street and S. W. by St. Anthony's-street; in front by the street that divides this fief from the inclosure of the town of Three Rivers and in the rear by Notre Dame-street.—*Motives and considerations.*—This fief was granted to the reverend fathers Jesuits, to be enjoyed by them as their property for ever, according to the customs of Paris. It was given to them in consideration of the spiritual and temporal assistance they rendered daily to the savages of this country, and of the great care they took and the enormous expense they had incurred in supporting the missions to the said savages.—By deed of Feb. 15, 1634, the New France Company granted this fief and seigniory to the reverend fathers of the company of Jesus. This deed contains a direction to Mr. de Champlain, then commandant of the New France Company, to put the said fathers into the possession and enjoyment of the 600 arpents of land so granted to them, at or near the place called the Three Rivers, where the New France Company was then forming a settlement; but Mr. de Champlain having died before this mandamus came to hand, the following was obtained.—By deed, Aug. 26, 1637, M. de Montmagny, the king's lieutenant in New France, by order of a mandamus of the 26th Feb., 1637, to him directed by the said New France Company, put the company of Jesus in New France into the real and actual possession of a tract of land, which he then caused to be bounded and limited in the following manner: 1st. By erecting a wall at the N. E. side, near the said brick manufacture, to serve as a boundary mark, under which he caused coals and bricks to be put, which wall and boundary runs from the S. E. to the N. W. back into the country. On the S. W. side he caused another wall to be erected, running also from S. E. to N. W., from the extremities of which he caused a line to be drawn along the road leading along the river St. Lawrence to serve as a boundary line along the front, which measured 190 perches; that is to say, from the wall or boundary at the N. E. and near the brick-kiln to the rivulet called St. Magdalen's, that falls into the river St. Lawrence at the point of the Iroquois, 150 perches; and from that rivulet to the end of the other wall or boundary at the S. W. side 40 perches. N. B. The depth from the front to the rear is not mentioned in this deed, but it is found to be no more than 25 arpents in depth; it was therefore erroneously stated in this deed as containing 500 square arpents, because 19 arpents in breadth by 25 in length make only 475.—By deed, Aug. 15, 1648, the reverend fathers of the company of Jesus gave $1\frac{1}{2}$ arpent in front by 25 in depth to serve as a common for the inhabitants' cattle, reserving to themselves the right of pasture therein for 18 head: and by deed, June 9, 1650, the Jesuits transferred for the same purpose 14 arpents of land in front by 25 in depth, the above arpent and a half included, making 350 square arpents, out of which they reserved 35, the real

amount is therefore 315; 5 arpents in front by 25 in depth, making 125, above and joining the common, 35 square arpents joining the rear of the common, which they reserved. They also made a temporary grant of 16 arpents, which have since been united to the common. They also reserved some land back of the common within the same lines above the hill, which did not belong to this parcel, and does not therefore cause any diminution of the 315 given for the common.—By the same deed Mr. de Montmagny gave to the reverend fathers 14 arpents of land in front, joining to the 5 arpents by 25 that remained to them at the S. W. side of the said 5 arpents in front. By deed Mr. de Mezy, governor, and Francis Delaval, bishop of Quebec, granted to the reverend fathers of the company of Jesus 4 arpents in front by 25 in depth, above the 14 arpents given them in lieu of what they gave to the common and joining to them at one side; the side lines of which also run S. E. and N. W., making 100 square arpents given them as a gratification on account of the lands they gave being of greater value by their contiguousness to the settlement than those they got, which lay at a greater distance. This parcel now consists of 23 arpents in front, running along the river St. Lawrence, by 25 in depth, joining on one side to the common, from which it is divided by a line running S. E. and N. W., and the other side of the second rivulet that runs into the river St. Lawrence in the way to lake St. Peter, making 525; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ arpents in breadth between the rear of the common and the hill, and thence running along the whole back line of said common, making 35 square arpents, out of which they reserved 5 arpents in front by 25 in depth, making 125 above and joining the common, 35 square arpents joining the rear of the common which they reserved. They also reserved, or rather made temporary reservations of 16 arpents, which have since been united to the common within the same lines above the hill, which did not belong to this parcel and does not therefore cause any diminution of the 315 given for the common. By the same deed Mr. de Montmagny gave to the reverend fathers 14 arpents of land in front, joining to the 5 arpents by 25 that remained to them at the S. W. side of the said 5 arpents in front.—By deed, Aug. 8, 1664, Mr. de Mezy, governor, and Francis Delaval, bishop of Quebec, granted to these reverend fathers 4 arpents in front by 25 in depth, above the 14 arpents given them in lieu of what they gave to the common joining to them at one side, the side lines of which run also S. E. and N. W., making 100 square arpents given them as a gratification on account of the lands they gave being of greater value by their contiguousness to the settlement than those they got, which lay at a greater distance. This parcel now consists of 23 arpents in front, running along the river St. Lawrence, by 25 in depth, joining at one side to the common, from which it is divided by a line running S. E. and N. W., and at the other side of the second rivulet that runs into the river St. Lawrence in the way to lake St. Peter, making 525 square arpents.—By deed, Aug. 26, 1637, Mr. de Montmagny put the reverend fathers into possession of 96 arpents of land at a place called *Coteau de la Descente*, lying N. W. behind the fort or habitation which he the same day caused to be laid out by John Bourdon, engineer, &c. This parcel consists of 96 square arpents of land joining on one side to the road that runs along the said *Coteau de la Descente*, bearing E. quarter S, and at another side by a wall then erected, under which he put coal and bricks, running W. a quarter N. W. or thereabouts; at another side by a little hill, which they then named *Coteau de St. Louis*.—By the same deed and on the same day, Mr. de Montmagny put the fathers into possession of 4 arpents and 8 perches, or thereabouts, lying very near the habitation or fort of Three Rivers, on the N. E. side of it, which he then caused to be laid out by the same engineer, by erecting a wall at the part most distant from the fort or habitation, running in a straight line from S. E. to N. W.; and on the opposite side, next the fort or habitation, by erecting another wall running also S. E. and N. W. The distance between the end of these two walls being 11 perches, and the depth of the lot running back from the line of 11 perches, 34 perches from the road that then went along the river St. Lawrence and thence running back into the country. This parcel is erroneously stated in the deed as containing 4 arpents 8 perches, because in describing the boundaries to be a square of 11 perches in front, between two parallel lines running back 34 perches, it will make the real contents only 3 arpents and 74 perches.

Grants made to the Jesuits for religious Purposes.

Names of the principal Grants.	Leagues in length and breadth.	Superficial leagues.	Square arpents.
Batiscan	2 by 20	40	282,240
Bonhomme	1 by 2	2	14,112
Cap de la Madeleine	2 by 20	40	282,240
Isle aux Reaux	. .	.	360
La Prairie de la Madeleine	2 by 4	8	56,448
Notre Dame des Anges	1 by 4	4	28,224
Isle St. Christopher	. .	.	80
St. Gabriel	. .	.	104,850
Pachigny	. .	.	585
La Vacherie (Quebec)	. .	.	73
St. Nicolas in Lauzon	. .	.	1,180
Sillery	. .	.	8,979
Tadoussac	. .	.	6

N. B.—Besides other minor grants, and valuable properties in the cities of Quebec and Montreal and the town of Three Rivers.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, river, in the S. angle of the S. of De Lery, runs into the R. Richelieu.

JOLLIET, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, is in the rear of Lauzon, separated from St. Etienne by the Chaudière, and bounded on its other sides by Frampton, Buckland and the S. of Ste. Marie.—It is of an irregular figure; its greatest length along the rear line of Lauzon is about five leagues, occupying a space of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in width along the Chaudière, and is in depth along the E. line of the S. of Ste. Marie about 3 leagues.—Granted, Apr. 30th, 1697, to Sieur Louis Jolliet, and is now the property of the Hon. Thomas Taschereau, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec.—This seigniory, in soil surface and quality of timber, bears a great affinity to the rear part of the adjoining seigniory of Lauzon, being much diversified by hill and dale and in many parts rocky, especially near the borders of the Chaudière. It is most abundantly watered by numerous rivers and streams which traverse it diagonally, the chief of which is the Etchemin that crosses the S. from rear to front. Along the borders of these rivers are situated flourishing and well cultivated farms with comfortable dwellings. The roads are numerous and have been judiciously laid out at the suggestion of the seignior, who devotes much attention to those and other objects (particularly the bridges erected over the various rivers) tending to the comfort of the inhabitants as well as to the general advancement of his S. and other properties which he holds in its vicinity. The road of communication from Quebec to the United States runs through the western extremity; a road also traverses the centre to the Etchemin, and many other roads communicate with the adjoining seigniories.

Statistics of the Parish of Ste. Claire.

Population 1,600	Saw-mills . . 8	Notaries . .	2
Churches, R. C. 1	Potteries . . 1	Shopkeepers .	4
Curés . . 1	Brick-kilns . 1	Taverns . .	2
Presbyteries . 1	Custom-houses 1	Artisans . .	20
Corn-mills . 1			

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	7,800	Peas	3,801	Maple sugar	312
Oats	5,300	Rye	80	Hay, tons	1,022
Barley	3,900	Indian corn	50		
Potatoes	21,200	Mixed Grain	80		

Live Stock.

Horses	456	Cows	728	Swine	1,150
Oxen	368	Sheep	3,100		

Title.—"Concession du 30me Avril, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis Jollict*, des islets qui sont dans la rivière des *Trechemins*, au dessus du premier sault, contenant trois quarts de lieue ou environ, avec trois lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur à prendre demi lieue au dessous des dits islets en montant la dite rivière, tenant d'un côté à la Seigneurie de *Lauzon*, et de l'autre aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No. 5*, *folio* 15.

JUGLERS, River of, runs into the R. St. Maurice below the R. Pisnay.

JUPITER RIVER, runs into the St. Lawrence and is on the S. side of the Island of Anticosti.

K.

KACOUATIMI, KACUATHIEUE or COMEATHIEU, river, runs into L. St. John. It is the only R. between the grand outlet of that lake and the R. Peribonea. It is of very little consequence and its stream is so much obstructed that its ascent is very difficult if not impracticable.

KACOUNA, *v.* CACONA.

KACUATHIEUE (R.) *v.* KACOUATIMI.

KAMOURASKA, county, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Rimouski; S. W. by the N. E. boundary line of the S. of St. Roch des Aulnets, prolonged to the southern boundary of the province; N. W. by the St. Lawrence, together with the islands in that river nearest to the county and in whole or in part fronting the same; S. E. by the southern boundary of the province. This county comprises the seigniories of Terrebois, Granville and Lachenaye, l'Islet du Portage, Granville, Kamouraska, St. Denis, Rivière Ouelle and its aug. and

Ste. Anne; also the townships of Bungay, Woodbridge and Ixworth. Its extreme length is 168 m. and its breadth 40; it contains 4320 square miles; its centre is in lat. 47° 3′ N. long. 69° 12′ W.: it sends 2 members to the Provincial Parliament and the place of election is at Kamouraska.—The surface of this co. is uneven and mountainous, particularly in the S. E. section. The soil is in many places excellent and such as may be expected in a tract so much diversified with hills and dales. The principal mountains are the Machagos, the Esockominoc, the Bunjauohen, the Ootaquisquegamook, the Machios, the Upquedopscook and the Allagash. This county is exceedingly well watered by rivers and lakes; the chief rivers are the Kamouraska and the St. John, which traverses the centre of the county from S. W. to N. E., presenting excellent lands for new settlements: farther in the interior are the rivers Allagash and Aroostook with their various branches. The most remarkable lakes are the Chipitogmisis, the Pantaguongamis and part of Eagle Lakes.—The front of this co. along the St. Lawrence exhibits handsome and flourishing settlements. The roads in general are very good, and the scenery is highly diversified and interesting.—It contains 5 parishes and 2 extensive and beautiful villages.

Statistics.

Population	13,744	Corn-mills	7	Notaries	3
Churches, R. C.	4	Saw-mills	22	Shopkeepers	11
Curés	4	Carding-mills	2	Taverns	12
Presbyteries	4	Fulling-mills	2	Artisans	95
Convents	1	Tanneries	1	River-craft	14
Colleges	1	Potteries	1	Ship yards	3
Schools	6	Hat-manufac.	1	Tonnage	377
Villages	2	Medical men	3	Keel-boats	21

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	109,191	Peas	22,840	Mixed gr.	12,100
Oats	41,400	Rye	10,275	Maple sugar,	
Barley	32,675	Buck wheat	1,200		cwts. 1211
Potatoes	241,050	Indian corn	5,060	Hay, tons	32,914

Live Stock.

Horses	3,658	Cows	8,955	Swine	4,558
Oxen	2,852	Sheep	26,490		

KAMOURASKA, river, is formed by the junction of two considerable branches called the Grand Bras and the Petit Bras, the latter rising in the S. of Rivière Ouelle and the former in the waste lands in the rear of that seigniory: these arms run N. E. and meet in the 4th concession of Kamouraska. The united streams run through the centre of that S. in a very circuitous course and fall into the St. Lawrence opposite to Kamouraska Islands. The seignorial mill is on this R. nearly 1 mile W. of the church of St. Pascal.

KAMOURASKA, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; N. E. by Granville; S. W. by St. Denis; in the rear by Woodbridge and part of Bungay.—3 leagues in depth by 2 in breadth. Granted, July 15, 1674, to Sieur de la Durantaie; now the property of Pascal Taché, Esq.—This very valuable and productive seigniory is remarkable for its salubrious climate, its population, the fertility of its soil and its delightful scenery. In the vicinity of the river the land is rather low, forming an extensive plain broken here and there by a few singular hillocks or rather rocks, crowned with a few dwarf pines and low underwood: it abounds with rich natural meadows and excellent pasturage that sufficiently account for the quantity and quality of the Kamouraska butter, so much esteemed in the Quebec market. The soil, in the front part generally, is excellent, being either a rich black mould, a yellow loam, or a mixture of clay and sand: towards the rear it gradually becomes less fertile and one-fourth of the S. is occupied by ridges of rocks unfit for cultivation.—Four concessions and part of the 5th are settled, and some of the redundant population occupy a portion of the waste lands towards the rear. The number of farms is 495.—There is not much timber except in the mountainous parts, which produce fine beech, birch, maple, basswood and pine.—This S. is watered by the R. Kamouraska, which runs from the rear through the centre to the St. Lawrence, and also by some small streams.—Several roads lead into the adjoining grants and many others open a communication with the different concessions, on which are numerous farm-houses in the midst of fields of most luxuriant fertility: the road leading from the church in the 3rd concession is particularly fine and beautiful, skirted by houses and agricultural buildings kept in the best order.—About one half of the S. is under cultivation and agriculture has made great progress: wheat and all kinds of grain seldom fail of abundant harvests; but these are not the only dependence of the farmer, for here are some of the best dairies in the province.—19,000 bushels of wheat are sold out of the S. in grain and flour. Poultry is scarce. There is one corn-mill that drives 4 sets of stones; it is built

of stone, 2 stories high, and stands on the R. Kamouraska, in the 3rd range. The rent in ranges 1, 2 and 3 is 1*s.* 8*d.* per front arpent, and 2*s.* 6*d.* in the 4th range.—The *Parish of Kamouraska* includes the whole of this S. and half of the S. of Granville. There is no place in the county where flax is more cultivated than in this and the adjacent parish—so much so that the inhabitants, above 20,000, make sufficient linen cloth for their use. The site for the new church of St. Pascal is 10 arpents in superficial extent, of which 4 were liberally given for the purpose by Mr. Robertaille and 6 were sold by that gentleman for £60, much under the value.—The *Village of Kamouraska* is in a pleasant situation on the main road near the St. Lawrence. It consists of a church, a presbytery and about 60 houses, mostly of wood, but a few are built with stone in a style much superior to the others. Some families of great respectability have fixed their residence here, also some very reputable shopkeepers and artisans; it can likewise boast of one or two inns, where travellers may be well entertained. During the summer this village is enlivened by numerous visitors, who come hither to recruit their health, as it has the reputation of being one of the healthiest spots in the province; it is also the *watering-place*, where many people resort for the benefit of sea-bathing. The manor-house, which is the residence of Mr. Taché, is eligibly situated near the river, at a short distance from the village.—There are only 2 schools at present in this rich and populous S.; one, supported by the Fabrique, is attended by about 30 scholars, including 10 girls; the other, under the auspices of the Royal Institution, has about 40 scholars, including 10 girls: in the latter the English language is taught. A petition for the erection of a college in this parish was recommended to the House of Assembly by one of its committees, but without success. Mr. Taché, with his usual liberality, offered to give a piece of land on which it might have been erected.—This seigniory is not without commercial advantages, besides its productive fisheries; and the Kamouraska schooners are well known at Quebec for the large quantities of provisions they are laden with, such as grain, live stock, poultry, butter, maple sugar, &c., besides considerable freights of deal planks and other timber.—The *Kamouraska Islands*, in front of the seigniory, not only embellish the landscape but are highly useful as the sites of the fisheries, which are here carried on to a considerable extent, particularly the herring fishery: they are appendages to the S. and are almost bare rocks, of great utility as they afford a safe shelter to small vessels, of which great numbers are always passing to and from the numerous coves in the vicinity. The names of these small islands are Isle Brulée, on which stands a telegraph, Grosse Isle, I. au Patin, I. de la Providence, I. la Plaudre, I. aux Corneilles. There are 6 fisheries, viz.

2 at I. aux Corneilles	1 at I. au Patin.
1 at I. aux Harangs	1 at I. Brulée.
1 near Cap au Diable.	

The fish caught are herring, shad, salmon, sardine, flounders and smelts, and the average annual produce, besides what is consumed by the inhabitants, is—

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Herrings, about	370	Sardine, about	300
Shad	150	Salmon	150

The prices at which these fish are generally sold are—

Herrings, at from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* per barrel.		
Shad	20*s.* to 25*s.*	ditto.
Salmon	10 to 12 dollars	ditto, containing from 26 to 30.
Sardine	24*s.*	ditto, containing 8 tinettes.

The fishing-seasons are during the months of May and June, and from the 15th of Aug. to the 15th of Oct.; the best fish are caught in the autumnal season.

Statistics.

Population	5,495	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	6
Churches, R. C.	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	4
Curés	1	Saw-mills	12	Artisans	39
Presbyteries	1	Hat-manufact.	1	River-craft	8
Schools	2	Medical men	1	Tonnage	347
Villages	1	Notaries	1	Keel-boats	10
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	39,000	Potatoes	110,000	Rye	5,600
Oats	18,200	Peas	9,100	Mixed grain	5,000
Barley	15,600				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,650	Cows	2,550	Swine	1,598
Oxen	1,650	Sheep	6,650		

Title.—" Concession du 15me Juillet, 1674, faite par le Comte *de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *de la Durantaie*, qui contient trois lieues de terre de front, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, savoir deux lieues au dessus de la rivière appelée *Kamouraska* et une lieue au dessous, icelle comprise, avec deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres; ensemble les isles étant au devant des dites trois lieues."—*Registre d'Intendance, Let.* B. *folio* 30 *et* 31.

KANASHEGOMICHE, lake, is on the N. E. side of the R. St. Maurice, into which its waters run. It lies at the S. W. end of the Iroquois portage, which leads from it to the upper part of the R. Windigo.

KAOISSA, river, rises in L. Wiscouamatche and runs into L. St. John; it is 1½ chain wide and runs from E. to N.; the stream is very rapid and is bounded on each side by high rocks.

KAWATIKOUCK (R.), *v.* COATICOOK.

KEMPT ROAD, *v.* ROADS.

KENNEBEC ROAD, *v.* ROADS.

KENT and STRATHERN (V.), *v.* TEMISCOUATA PORTAGE.

KENUAGOMI (L.), *v.* KIGUAGOMI.

KENUAGOMISHISH (L.), *v.* KIGUAGOMISHISH.

KENWANGOMI (L.), *v.* KIGUAGOMI.

KENWANGOMISHISH (L.), *v.* KIGUAGOMISHISH.

KESIKAU, river, falls into the St. Maurice above Mont au Chêne, about 300 m. above Three Rivers. The head of this R. is connected by portages and lakes with the R. Assuapmoussoin.

KETTLE LAKE, *v.* CHAUDIERE, L.

KICKANDATCH, river and lake. The R. runs through waste lands from the north into the head of the lake, which is the last of the chain of lakes that supply the first waters of the St. Maurice.

KIGUAGOMI, or LONG LAKE, called also *Kenuagomi, Kenwangomi, Kinogami, Chinouagomi, Tsiamagomi* and *Tshnuagami*. This beautiful lake lies on the left of the Chicoutimi and 7 leagues up that river. Its length is variously represented by travellers as from 5 to 9 leagues long and from half a mile to two miles in width, with an average breadth of nearly a mile. It is navigable for vessels of 60 or 80 tons, and by some accounts for vessels of at least 100 tons. An explorer, who states its length as only 5 or 6 leagues, says that it is so narrow that it resembles a river more than a lake. It is separated from another lake called Kiguagomishish by a species of dividing ridge, about a mile or 1½ mile long and half a mile wide, which separates the waters flowing southward directly into the Saguenay from those which, by pursuing a northernly course, first enter Lake St. John, a topographical feature of rather unusual occurrence; but it is said that this is not, strictly speaking, the case, because a small stream falls from Lake Kiguagomishish into Lake Kiguagomi. Although unusual, this is not a physical impossibility, without, indeed, as has been asserted, the waters of the latter are higher than those of the former.—Surrounded by high rocky hills, some of which have barren cliffs about 200 ft. high. The southern borders rise into hills of about 300 feet high, timbered with spruce, white birch and aspen; the land is so rocky, and the cliffs appear in so many places, that this side of the lake is quite unfit for culture. The northern side, although not so mountainous, frequently rises in perpendicular cliffs of granite, whose base is bathed by the waters of the lake: their summits are clothed with cypress and a stinted description of pine, sometimes called Norway pine. The prevailing timber is white birch and there is neither ash nor elm.—*Pointe au Sable*, or *Sandy Point*, is a low bank of alluvial soil stretching into the lake from the northern shore. It lies at the entrance of a river and would be an excellent situation for a village. Opposite to it on the south side a small stream falls into the lake from between the high mountains which form its bed, and the cascade at its entrance affords a good site for a mill and similar establishments. About 4 miles from Pointe au Sable is a dry green bay, which appears to enter deep into the northern shore and to be free from mountains and rocky precipices for some distance. It is the only place between Portage de l'Enfant, on the R. Chicoutimi, and the portage of Kiguagomi, where land fit for farming might be expected to occur in any considerable extent.—Little can be said of Lake Kiguagomi in an agricultural point of view, but its sublime and beautiful scenery is highly extolled. Its length, its numerous rocky capes and bays, and its precipitous shores, cause it to resemble the Saguenay, but its mountains are neither so high nor so barren.—The *Portage Kiguagomi*, also called Insula Formosa or Belle Isle, is 96 chains in length and lies on the height of land which separates Lake Wiqui from Lake Kiguagomishish.

KIGUAGOMISHISH, or LITTLE LAKE, called also *Kenuagomishish, Kenwangomishish, Kinogamishish, Chinovagomishiche, Tsiamagomishish* and *Tshnuagamitshish*. This lake, though 9 miles long if followed in its windings, is only 3 miles in a straight line, and varies in width from 220 yards to one mile. It is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons. The narrow outlet that connects it with Belle Rivière, by which its waters are conveyed to Lake St. John, winds through alders and is called Rivière des Aulnais. This lake is about half a

league from Lake Kiguagomi, with which it is supposed to be connected by the R. Baddely. Its shores are low, interspersed with elm and ash and fit for cultivation, particularly the northern side. Although the immediate shore on its S. side is low, on retiring back from it the lands become ultimately as elevated as those on the northern shore of Lake Kiguagomi, of which they are probably a continuation.

KILDARE, township, in the co. of Berthier, lies in the rear of the aug. to La Valtrie and is bounded N. E. by D'Aillebout, D'Argenteuil and the aug. to Lanoraye and Dautraye; S. W. by Rawdon and St. Sulpice; in the rear by waste lands.—This tract is less than the half of a full inland township and was divided into 12 ranges, each of which is subdivided into 12½ lots. 11,000 acres were originally granted, under letters patent, to the late Mons. de la Valtrie, and recently a tract of 3,600 acres was granted to the Pastorus' family, leaving consequently, after deducting from the whole extent of the township 2-7ths as the reservations for the crown and the clergy, which are laid out in blocks, but a small quantity of land for the military locations, still reduced by Major Colclough's grant of 1,800 acres, at present under letters patent. This T. is most eligibly situated and contains excellent lands, which are as far as the 9th range generally level; beyond this it assumes an uneven and mountainous appearance. Most of the lands are susceptible of cultivation; there are some rocks, and the soil is a gray earth and clay covered with black mould; some parts are yellow and sandy but fit for agriculture. The portion granted to the late Mr. Vondenvelden has been about 20 years settled. The timber is chiefly hard wood, and the T. is watered by the rivers L'Assomption, Rouge, and Blanche.—The road traversing this T., between the 5th and 6th ranges, is in high order and well settled on both sides by Canadians; it is the leading road into Rawdon. The Canadian settlements in the 4th, 5th and 6th ranges, particularly the 5th and 6th, are in a flourishing condition. The new emigrant settlements, placed under the care of Major Colclough in 1821, have made much progress and contain a neat village built near the N. E. line; it is approached by a fine road that traverses the greater part of the T. between the 7th and 8th ranges, having good bridges and from the village it leads into Berthier. All the Canadian settlements are worthy of particular notice, in consequence of the domestic happiness and rural comforts of the inhabitants and the good state of their roads and bridges.—The lands are conceded on terms similar to those of the seigniories.—In this T. is a great natural curiosity, a cavern discovered by two young Canadian peasants while hunting the wild cat.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 874 acres.

KILKENNY, township, in the co. of Lachenaye, is bounded N. E. by Rawdon; S. W. by Abercromby; in front by the S. of Lachenaye and the aug. to Terrebonne; in the rear by waste lands. Although it has the usual breadth of an inland township, it contains a less than usual superficial extent on account of the obliquity of the rear lines of the seigniories in its front. The general feature of this T. is mountainous and uneven; and in some places it rises in gradual swells, in other parts the surface is broken and rocky. The most mountainous part seems to traverse the 9th and 10th ranges; thence N. the land descends by easy slopes beyond the rear outline and forms a valley through which it is supposed North River flows, fertilizing the lands on each side, which are reputed to be excellent. Notwithstanding the unevenness and irregularity of the surface, the soil generally is by no means unfit for the plough, though inferior to that of Rawdon and Kildare.—This T. is abundantly watered by rivers and numerous lakes. The River Achigan rises here in a great number of small streams issuing, chiefly, from the lakes on and near the rear boundary line; the W. branch of the R. Petit Esprit also rises in the N. E. part of this T. The principal lakes are called Killarney; they lie in the N. W. angle; the largest is studded with islands and extends 6 m. in length and its extreme width is 1½ m.—There are no roads, not even one to the settlement of New Glasgow, lying less than 1½ m. from the S. E. boundary.—The Rev. Mr. Burton, who resides in Rawdon, has the agency of this township, but from its having been only recently surveyed, little or no progress has been made in respect of settlements, except by a few Irish emigrants, who have without any legal authority settled, promiscuously, in various parts of the T.

KINGHAM, river, rises in 2 small lakes in the 6th range of Grenville, and winds to the S. W. to its junction with the Ottawa at the basin, about 8 chains above the W. extremity of the canal. This river is not of great magnitude, but it is extremely rapid down to the 2nd range.

KINGSEY, township, in the co. of Drummond, lies on the E. bank of the R. St. Francis and is bounded N. W. by Simpson; S. E. by Shipton and in the rear by Warwick. A line drawn from W. to E. would nearly separate the two qualities of land that compose this T. The front and the side next to Shipton are of the best quality, and produce beech, birch, maple, butternut, basswood and oak timber. The parts adjoining Warwick and Simpson are low and swampy, covered with cedar, spruce fir and similar woods. —Several branches of the Nicolet water it advantageously enough; on the banks of these streams a few settlers have established themselves, but the greatest appearance of cultivation is in front, on the St. Francis, where some industrious farmers have made great progress; their successful example will be likely to attract other settlers of similar habits, and in a few years, from the natural fertility of the soil, aided by their exertions, this in all probability will become a populous and thriving township. The principal proprietors are the heirs of the late Major Sam. Holland, late surveyor-general, and the heirs of the late Dr. Geo. Longmore: a small proportion is held by the family of Donald Maclean.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 12,100 acres.

Statistics.

Population . 306

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	4,700	Potatoes	6,500	Buck wheat	100
Oats .	3,080	Peas .	670	Indian corn	700
Barley .	850	Rye .	1,000		

Live Stock.

Horses .	183	Cows .	303	Swine .	300
Oxen .	244	Sheep .	610		

KING'S POSTS.—The extensive tract of territory known by the name of the King's Posts commences at the cape and river of Cormoran on the N. E., and extending due N. strikes through the highlands and divides the Hudson's Bay territory from the province of Lower Canada; thence following the course of the highlands it strikes across Lake Mistassini, and thence following the division of the waters of the St. Maurice, Lake St. John and Batiscan to the N. W. angle of the S. of Batiscan; then it runs E. along the rear of the seigniories to the Black River, or eastern limits of Mount Murray, and follows the course of that river to the St. Lawrence, and descending the northern shore of the gulf reaches to Cape Cormoran. The frontage of this immense tract on the St. Lawrence and the gulf is 140 leagues and the SS. of Portneuf and Mille Vaches, which lie in this extent of coast, are excepted.—The country of the King's Posts is leased to Mr. M'Doual for £1200 per ann.—In the posts and fisheries 450 men are employed and 500 in the Indian trade. 300 tierces of salmon are annually sold; and 2 schooners, 80 boats and 15 canoes are engaged in the fisheries. —The animals in the country commonly called the King's Posts are, caribou, beaver, bear, lynx, fox, wolverine, porcupine, otter, hare, ground-hog, polecat, and the elk which has nearly disappeared. —The timber is white, yellow and red pines; white, red and gray spruce; elm, white and black birch, maple, poplar, ash, linden and cedar.— There are 7 trading posts, at each of which about 30 men are employed on an average.—The principal posts of the company are at the following places:

Tadoussac	Necoubau	Muskapis
Chicoutimi	Mistcissinoe	Moise, R.
Lake St. John	Papinachois	Seven Islands.

Lake Chamachouin is the last of the Saguenay Posts, where about 15 families live. It is 50 l. W. of Lake St. John.

The *Post of Assuapmoussoin* is on the R. of that name. The land near the post is low and swampy.

The *Metabetshuan Post* is near the mouth of a R. of that name and situated on an alluvial bank at the most southwardly point of Lake St. John. The establishment consists of a dwelling-house for the resident clerk, a store, a bakehouse and stables or barn, with a spacious garden yielding abundance of vegetables, particularly potatoes. It is situated on the site where the Jesuits, in the 16th century, had an establishment. The furrows made by the plough are still seen in the lands near the garden: these lands, which at that period were entirely cleared, are now overgrown with spruce, aspin, fir, beech and pine; some part of it, however, produces timothy hay. The apple and plum-trees, which existed in the memory of persons now living, have disappeared. At this post the company of the King's Posts carry on the Indian trade. The soil and climate must be good, because not only corn and various vegetables, but cucumbers and melons grow to perfection.

The *Chicoutimi Establishment*, about 58 m. from

Tadoussac and 67 m. 68 chains from L. St. John, is at the E. extremity of the peninsula at the confluence of the Rivers Chicoutimi and Saguenay. It is a factory of the King's Posts' Company and the only trading post on the Saguenay. It consists of a dwelling-house for the clerk or agent, on a rising ground, commanding a view of the Saguenay and the harbour, a store judiciously placed near the landing, a bakehouse, stables and barn: several pieces of tilled ground furnish various vegetables, particularly potatoes, and even some luxuries for the table. The chapel, erected by the jesuit Labrosse in 1727, stands on a rising ground projecting into the basin at the foot of the falls: it is about 25 ft. long and 15 wide: the altar, which is plain, as well as the pictures or engravings, evidently betray the hand of time: the tombstone with a long inscription, recording the death of Father Cocar in the last century, is broken in several places and the Latin inscription can with difficulty be understood. A Catholic missionary visits the post twice a year and teaches the natives the first principles of the Catholic religion, of which the Jesuits framed a catechism in the Cree language and circulated it among them. The house at the post was built in 1794-5. At the distance of 170 ft. from the banks is a rock 11 ft. high and the tide rises 5 ft. above it; to leap upon it was a favourite amusement of the people of the post a few years since; this encroachment of the river has been made within the last 40 years.—Only 10 families live in the neighbourhood of the Chicoutimi post.—The hay consumed at the post is cut from considerable prairies bordering 5 leagues of the R. Saguenay from Rocky Point to Terres Rompues; these prairies or meadows are 9 m. below the post. The tide rises here 16 ft. perpendicular at spring tides.—The climate is favourable to vegetation and it has been found by experiment that grain will ripen much sooner at Chicoutimi than at Quebec. Vegetables of all kinds and cucumbers succeed very well, and strawberries were eaten by Mr. de Sales Laterrière, who visited this part of the country in 1827, on the 17th of June. The frost regularly sets in at the latter end of October and continues till the end of April or beginning of May; it always freezes here 10 or 12 days sooner than at Lake St. John. The views round Chicoutimi are sufficiently pleasing and the land, with the exception of some rocks scattered here and there, is fit for cultivation. Chicoutimi is the only place on the Saguenay where the soil is fertile; it is a blue clay too little mixed with loam or sand and produces an abundance of timber of excellent growth. The greatest impediment to the population of this tract is its distance from an inhabited country, for, as soon as the navigation is closed by the frost, all intercourse with the rest of the world is entirely cut off. The distance to Malbay, in a straight line, is 60 m., and the journey has been accomplished on snow shoes in two days. If the government, or rich proprietors, would be at the expense of forming a military route (in the manner of the Romans,) to Malbay, or Baie St. Paul, it is supposed that a numerous population would settle here in a few years: without this facility it is probable that all the advantages offered by the Saguenay country will remain for a long time unenjoyed.

KINLEPAHIRAN, is part of the Belle Rivière, which runs into Lake St. John.

KOTACHAU, river, falls into the W. angle of L. St. John, near the mouth of the Assuapmoussoin.

KUSHPAHIGAN (R.), *v.* BELLE RIVIERE.

KUSPAHIGANISH or KNOSHPYGISH, river, runs into the S. side of lake St. John. On this small river is a grove of maple, where the sugar used at the Post of Chicoutimi is made. The Deputy Surveyor General ascended this R. about 7 miles, and found its banks composed of an alluvial clayey loam; and where the banks are at all elevated the clay lies beneath a stratum of light loam and the vegetable mould. The land is, in general, excellent, and is timbered with elm, ash, black birch, basswood, maple and fir: on the higher lands the timber is, chiefly, pine, spruce, fir, white birch, cedar and balsam: the white and red pine are of good quality.—The current is rapid, and its ascent obstructed by large trees that fall across the river and prevent the traveller from proceeding more than 7 miles, where the river becomes very narrow and the passage completely impeded by the fallen trees. The numerous tracks of the beaver and otter prove that this river is but little frequented by the Indian hunters.

L.

LABADIE, fief, in the S. of Ste. Marguerite, in the co. of St. Maurice, extends along the St. Lawrence $\frac{1}{4}$ league in front by $\frac{1}{2}$ league in depth, lying between the grant made to Mr. Severin Haineau and Boucherville fief.—Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Labadie.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Labadie*, d'un quart de lieue de front sur une demi lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession de Mr. *Severin Haineau*, tirant vers celle du Sieur *Pierre Boucher*." —*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 27.

Lac des Deux Montagnes (S.), *v.* Lake of Two Mountains.

Lachenaye, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the co. of L'Assomption; S. W. by the co. of Terrebonne; in the rear by the province line; in front by the St. Lawrence. It comprehends the parishes of Lachenaye, St. Henry de Mascouche and St. Roch, and the townships of Kilkenny and Wexford. Its extreme length is 39 miles and its breadth 13, containing 299 square miles; its centre is in lat. 45° 43′ N. long. 73° 30′ W. It sends two members to the Provincial Parliament and the place of election is at St Roch. The principal rivers are the Achigan, Mascouche and St. Esprit, and it contains the Killarney and several minor lakes. The surface, generally, is level, except in the township of Kilkenny, where there are a few rising grounds.

Statistics.

Population	14,875	Corn-mills	6	Just. of Peace	3
Churches, R. C.	4	Saw-mills	9	Medical men	2
Churches, Pro.	1	Carding-mills	3	Notaries	2
Curés	4	Fulling-mills	3	Shopkeepers	14
Presbyteries	4	Potasheries	4	Taverns	18
Schools	5	Pearlasheries	4	Artisans	100
Villages	3				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	48,100	Peas	21,588	Mixed grain	4,900
Oats	43,950	Rye	3,910	Maple sugar,	
Barley	6,130	Buck wheat	700	cwts.	491
Potatoes	201,579	Indian corn	9,000	Hay, tons	33,100

Live Stock.

Horses	4,815	Cows	8,255	Swine	8,550
Oxen	5,580	Sheep	20,500		

Lachenaye, seigniory, in the co. of Lachenaye, is bounded N. E. by L'Assomption; S. W. by Terrebonne, Desplaines and the augmentation to Terrebonne; in the rear by the T. of Kilkenny; in front by the R. St. Jean or Jesus.—The original extent included the fief L'Assomption, and was granted April 16, 1647, to Pierre Legardeur, Sieur de Repentigny, and contained 4 leagues in front by 6 in depth: this tract was afterwards equally divided into the present seigniory and fief, and the former is the property of Peter Pangman, Esq.—The quality of the land is various, but tolerably good: the usual sorts of grain and other produce are cultivated here with much success; and many places are well suited to the growth of flax, which might be raised to a considerable extent. On the borders of the St. Jean, Achigan, Mascouche, Ruisseau des Anges, St. Pierre and other streams, are nine ranges of concessions, containing together 456 lots, nearly equal to one half of the seigniory; of this number rather more than 400 are cleared, well settled, and much improved. The rivers Achigan and Mascouche, with several smaller streams and rivulets branching from them, water the S. very favourably; and, although neither of these rivers is navigable for boats, timber is brought down them to the St. Lawrence: in spring and autumn their waters greatly increase, and in these seasons some rapids in them are very violent; but even in the usual periods of drought there is seldom any want of a sufficient supply to keep the mills at work. On the Achigan is a corn-mill, and on the Mascouche a corn and a saw-mill. Over the different rivers are good bridges, and from Lachenaye church are two ferries, one to the Rivière des Prairies, where 1*s.* 8*d.* is charged for each person, the other to Isle Jesus, where 10*d.* is charged for each passenger. About 1 mile from the R. St. Jean is a fief of 18 acres in front, that runs into the S. of L'Assomption as far as the limits of St. Sulpice, which belongs to Mrs. Deviene.

The *Parish of St. Henry de Mascouche* extends from the church N. E. about 2 leagues; by the Grand Coteau S. one league; W. and N. W. 1½ league; and E. 1½ league, comprehending the Cabanne Ronde. In this P. the lands conceded prior to 1759 are charged at the rate of one pint of wheat and 1 sol for each superficial arpent, and 3 sols, tournois, quit rent, on each concession, with other usual charges and reservations. The present rents are at the rate of 2¼ bushels of wheat and 4 livres 10 sous, for each farm of 3 arpents by 30, except in the Côte de Grasse, where the rent is 4½ bushels of wheat and one pistole. In this parish 6000 arpents fit for cultivation remain unconceded; these lands have no road, and have not been surveyed. There are a sufficient number of persons both willing and able to settle on these non-conceded lands, and the causes that retard their settling are supposed to be the high rates required by the seignior for each concession, and the preference given by him to strangers, particularly the Americans.

In the *Parish of Lachenaye*, which occupies the front of the S., all the lands are conceded and have been surveyed. The rents of the concessions granted before 1759 are the same as those charged at that time for the lands in the parish of St. Henry.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Henry de Mascouche and Lachenaye.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cures.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Shopkepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Henry de Mascouche	2357	1	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	3	2	30
Lachenaye	1249	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	3	2	2	.	.	4	4	20
	3606	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	7	6	50

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.				Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Henry de Mascouche	13100	10400	2600	7800	1530	1950	3000	6000	2500
Lachenaye	7000	3500	250	1588	720	800	1005	3000	1400
	20100	13900	2850	9388	2250	2750	4005	9000	3900

Title.—" Concession en date du 16me Avril, 1647, faite par la Compagnie, à *Pierre Legardeur*, Sieur *de Repentigny*, de quatre lieues de terre à prendre le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, tenant d'une part aux terres cidevant concédées aux Sieurs *Cherrier* et *Leroyer*, en montant le long du dit fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la borne qui sera mise entre les dites terres des Sieurs *Cherrier* et *Leroyer* et celles-ci à présent concédées, jusqu'au dit espace de quatre lieues, auquel endroit sera mise une autre borne; la dite étendue de quatre lieues sur six lieues de profondeur dans les terres."—*Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 414.

La Chevrotiere, river, is formed by the junction of three streams, two of which rise in the S. of Deschambault, and being united receive the third in the S. of La Chevrotière and run into the St. Lawrence.—It is navigable for boats about 5 m. up to the seignorial mill. Near its mouth it turns a mill, below which it is about 10 or 12 ft. deep when the tide flows, where it admits boats and schooners to load and unload, and protects them from the ice during the winter.

La Chevrotiere or Chavigny, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Deschambault; S. W. by La Tesserie; in the rear by waste lands of the crown; in front by the St. Lawrence. —One league in front by 3 in depth: the date of the grant is uncertain, as the original title has never been found among the records of the province, or among the registers of fealty and homage; but, from the tenor of the grants of La Tesserie and Deschambault, it appears to have been conceded some time before the year 1652, to M. Chavigny de la Chevrotiére: it is now possessed by M. de la Chevrotiére, a lineal descendant of the person who first received the grant.—The soil generally possesses considerable fertility, and is well suited to the produce of wheat and other grain, though not more than one third of it is under tillage. The surface is uneven. The banks of the St. Lawrence in this S. are high, the beach rocky and irregular, and the battures or shoals run out to a considerable distance.—Beech, maple, and some excellent pine timber are found close to the river.—The S. is watered by many small streams besides the river Ste. Anne, that crosses it near its rear limit, and the Chevrotiére, that winds along the middle about 6 m.; this little river rolls its slender stream between two banks of considerable elevation, and, after crossing the ridge in front, descends into the St. Lawrence through a valley, in which by the side of the main road are a dwelling-house, a corn and a saw-mill, most delightfully situated. On the west bank of this river the road is rather difficult, from its steepness and circuitous course; but, on the opposite side, the rise is gradual and easy of ascent to the top of the eminence along which it passes onwards to Quebec: besides this main road, there are several others running in different directions. On the summit of the elevation, and on each side of the highway, are many handsome farms, in a good state of improvement.—Many of the inhabitants are either sailors or shipwrights, and 3 or 4 schooners, and sometimes a brig of 200 tons, are built within the year.

Title.—" On n'a pu trouver le titre de cette concession au Bureau du Sécretaire, ni dans le Régistre des Foi et Hommage. Il paroit seulement par les concessions voisines de *Deschambault* et de la *Tesserie*, qu'elle fut faite avant mil six cent cinquante-deux, à un Mr. *Chavigny de la Chevrotière*, qui, ou ses ayant-causes, la céda au proprié-

taire de *Deschambault*, à laquelle elle est restée réunie sous le nom de cette dernière. Suivant les arpentages que nous avons de cette partie, ces deux concessions réunies occupent deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur."

LACHINE CANAL, *v.* CANALS.

LACHINE (V. and P.), *v.* MONTREAL, S.

LAC MITIS (S.), *v.* MITIS.

LA COLLE OR BEAUJEU, seigniory, in the co. of Acadie, is bounded N. by De Léry, S. by the state of Vermont, in the rear by Hemmingford, in front by the R. Richelieu.—2 leagues in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted March 22, 1743, to Sieur de Beaujeu, and is now the property of General Christie Burton.—Towards the front the land is rather low, with some few swampy patches, which excepted, the soil is in general good and very well timbered: in the rear the land is much higher, and, although partially intersected by strata of rocks and veins of stone, lying a little below the surface, the soil is rich and perhaps superior to the lower lands. On these upper grounds there is much beech, maple and elm timber; the wet places afford abundance of cedar, tamarack, spruce fir and hemlock. Although the greatest part of this S. is very eligible for the purposes of cultivation, and would produce all sorts of grain abundantly, besides being peculiarly well suited to the growth of hemp and flax, there is not more than one third settled.—The river La Colle, winding a very sinuous course from west to east, intersects it and falls into the Richelieu.—A number of houses, situated on each side of the road that runs along the ridge from the state of New York, about 2½ miles towards La Colle, have obtained the name of *Odell Town* from Captain Odell, who was one of the first and most active settlers in this part: he is an American by birth, and so are the greatest part of the other inhabitants, but they are now in allegiance to the English government. The effect of the activity and good husbandry, natural to American farmers, is much to be admired in this small but rising settlement: the fields are well tilled and judiciously cropped, the gardens planted with economy and the orchards in full bearing; above all, the good roads in almost every direction, but particularly towards the town of Champlain, attest their industry; and it is likely, from its vicinity to the thickly inhabited townships on the American side of the boundary, the small distance from Champlain, Plattsburgh and Burlington, the easy access to the Richelieu for expeditious water carriage, and especially from the persevering labour of its population, that Odell Town will advance in agricultural improvement and become wealthy and flourishing.—This S. is divided into 9 concessions, which are all settled.—The village of Burtonville is one mile S. W. of the road leading from Montreal to Champlain.—*Lacolle Parish* includes all the seigniory only, and the church is on the Montreal road 2 miles from the province line.—Near the mouth of the river La Colle is Isle aux Tetes, or Ash Island, on which there is a redoubt commanding the whole breadth of the Richelieu. This little spot and the flotilla moored between it and La Colle, in July 1814, formed the advanced naval position towards Lake Champlain, at which period the American flotilla was stationed at Pointe au Fer and Isle à la Motte, about ten miles distant.

Statistics.

Population	1,981	Hat-manufact.	1	Medical men	1
Corn-mills	1	Potteries	1	Notaries	1
Carding-mills	1	Potasheries	3	Shopkeepers	7
Fulling-mills	1	Pearlasheries	2	Taverns	6
Saw-mills	4	Distilleries	1	Artisans	28
Tanneries	1	Just. of Peace	1	Keel-boats	3

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	19,000	Potatoes	29,000	Indian corn	2,300
Oats	16,000	Peas	2,020		
Barley	5,000	Rye	280		

Live Stock.

Horses	990	Cows	1,550	Swine	1,080
Oxen	1,000	Sheep	1,900		

Title.—"Concession du 8me Avril, 1733, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis Denis de la Ronde*, de deux lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, borneé du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie nouvellement concédée au Sieur *Chaussegros de Léry*, et sur la même ligne; et au Sud par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde; sur le devant par la rivière *Chambly*, et sur le derrière à trois lieues joignant aux terres non-concédées, et en outre la petite isle qui est audessus de l'isle aux *Têtes*.—Cette concession est accordée de nouveau au Sieur *Daniel Lienard de Beaujeu*, par titre daté 22me Mars, 1743. Voyez Reg. d'Intend. *No* 9, *folio* 10."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 7, *folio* 16.

LA COLLE, river, in the S. of La Colle, winds a very sinuous course from W. to E. and falls into the R. Richelieu opposite to Ash island. It is not navigable even for canoes. Odell Town is built near its southern source, and La Colle mill is erected about one mile from its mouth. At the numerous rapids on this R. are many excellent situations for mills.

Lac Ouareau, *v.* Ouareau.

Lac Vert, near Lake St. John, is called by the Indians *Kasushikéomi*, the "lake of clear water," a name very well applied, as the waters are so clear, that the bottom of the lake can be discovered at the depth of several fathoms; possessing, at the same time, a green tinge that has given it the French name: the waters of this L. contrast most singularly with those of Lake Tsiamagomishish, which are of a whitish colour, not possessing any degree of transparency. *Lac Vert* is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad, exhibiting on its borders a boldness of scenery peculiarly attractive. A succession of high mountains ranges from the west along the south borders of the lake, leaving but a very narrow strip of culturable ground between it and the foot of the mountains, which are clothed with spruce, fir and pine. On the north side there is but a narrow tongue of land, which divides Lac Vert from L. Tsiamagomishish, on which is some tolerably good red pine, some white pine, spruce and white birch. The west end of the lake is low and level for some considerable distance, the land is of good quality and well timbered with spruce, birch, cedar, fir and some pine. In the channel between the two lakes, during a late survey, a piece of bark folded, and set in a particular direction on a pole, was seen, on which was delineated by some Indian hunters the course that they had taken up some particular river, and which had most probably been left there as an information for some other Indian hunters who were about to join them. This is a mode of rendezvous used by the Abenaquis and Algonquin nations, who very likely had visited this place, and were then returning towards their own grounds, as appeared by the direction of the rivers.

La Durantaie, seigniory, and augmentation, in the co. of Bellechasse, front the St. Lawrence. Bounded S. W. by Beaumont; N. E. by Berthier; in the rear by the T. of Armagh and the S. of St. Gervais.—2 leagues in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur de la Durantaie: the augmentation, of the same dimensions, was granted to Sieur de la Durantaie, May 1st, 1693.—The grant and augmentation are now divided in equal proportions into the two seigniories of St. Michel and St. Vallier, to which the reader is referred.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de la Durantaie* de deux lieues de terre de front sur autant de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, tenant d'un côté à demi arpent au delà du Sault qui est sur la terre du Sieur *Desislets*, et de l'autre le canal *Bellechasse*, icelui non compris, pardevant le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et par derrière les terres non-concédées.—Le canal de *Bellechasse* étoit si peu connu au tems de cette concession, que les parties y intéressées ne pouvant convenir de leurs bornes, des experts nommés par la Cour déterminèrent que la pointe de *Bellechasse* sépareroit les deux Seigneuries de la *Durantaie* et de *Berthier*." —*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 7.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 1er Mai, 1693, faite au Sieur *de la Durantaie*, par *Louis de Buade* et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, de deux lieues de terre de profondeur à prendre au bout et où se termine la profondeur de son fief de *la Durantaie*, sur pareille largeur du dit fief, qui a environ trois lieues de front, borné d'un côté au Sud-ouest aux terres de *Beaumont* et au Nord-est aux celles de *Berthier*.—*La Durantaie* diffère, quant au front de celui de l'augmentation: ce front, est sur le terrein de deux lieues cinquante arpens. Par ordre de la Cour cette Seigneurie avec son augmentation a été divisée en deux parties égales connues aujourd'hui, savoir, celle du Sud-ouest sous le nom de *St. Michel*, et celle du Nord-est sous celui de *St. Valier*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, Let.* D. *folio* 13.

La Fresnay, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, was granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieurs Gamache and Belleavance. $\frac{1}{2}$ league in front by 1 league in depth along the St. Lawrence, between a concession granted to Demoiselle Amiot and that of Sieur Fournier.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, aux Sieurs *Gamache* et *Belleavance*, d'une demi lieue de terre sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession de la Demoiselle *Amiot*, tirant vers celle du Sieur *Fournier*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 26.

Lait, au, a small stream that falls into the S. W. side of the R. St. Maurice, above the N. Bastonais, R.

Lake Temiscouata (S.), *v.* Madawaska.

Lake of Two Mountains, seigniory and augmentation, are bounded W. by Argenteuil and Chatham Gore; E. by Rivière du Chêne; in the rear by aug. to Milles Isles and waste lands; in the front by the lake of Two Mountains.—This S. and its augmentations were granted at three separate periods; the S. was granted Oct. 17, 1717, and contains, as by title, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in front by 3 in depth. The 1st augmentation was granted Sept. 26, 1733, and contains about 2 leagues in front of the lake. The 2nd augmentation was granted Mar. 1, 1735, containing 3 leagues in depth and in the rear of the former grant. The entire property was granted to the ecclesiastics of the seminary at Montreal, from whom it has never been alienated.—The soil is very favourable, in

many parts consisting of a fine strong loam with a mixture of rich black earth. The surface is uneven but never varies into prejudicial extremes; bordering on the lake, in the vicinity of the Indian village, it is of a moderate elevation, thence W. to the *Eboulis* it gradually sinks into a flat, from which it rises again near the boundary of Argenteuil: E. of the village, nearly to the S. of Rivière du Chêne, runs a low heath having a large bay on one side of it. At a short distance from the front are the two conspicuous mountains that give the name to both seigniory and lake; one of them is called Mount Calvaire, on whose summit are the remains of some buildings which have long borne the appellation of the Seven Chapels. Towards the interior the ground declines below the level of the front; further to the rear are some ranges of heights that assume rather a mountainous character, but in the spaces between them are many excellent situations for settlements.—This S. is very well watered by the Grande and Petite Rivière du Chêne, the Rivière du Nord and the Rivière au Prince, which in their course work several corn and saw-mills.—The influence of the reverend proprietors in promoting industry and directing it towards useful labours is strongly exemplified in the flourishing state of their property, as upwards of three-fourths of it is divided into 661 lots or concessions, by much the greater number of them settled upon and well cultivated, producing grain of all sorts, pulse and other crops, with a sufficient quantity of good meadow and pasture land. About 400 farms are unconceded, of which about 150 are on the mountains and are generally considered unfit for cultivation; there are no roads over these lands and they are not yet surveyed. No farms were conceded prior to 1759, the first concession being made in 1783.—The rivers are small and are called La Grande Baie, which never wants water for the mill, Le Ruisseau Glaise and Le Ruisseau des Nigres, all well adapted for mills. The augmentation in the rear is traversed by the Rivière du Nord.—Some oak and pine timber are found in some places, but beech, maple, birch and other inferior kinds are plentiful in the woods.—In this S. are two Indian villages, one inhabited by the Algonquins, the other by the Iroquois. The former contains 76 houses, the latter 56; 3 leagues are reserved for the use of the Indians and the whole is fit for culture, except the summit of the mountains, which is in pinery and contains perhaps half a league square. Besides the grounds where they cut beech hay, the Indians have grazing land, extending ½ a league in front by 15 arpents in depth, from the mission farms.—The Indian population amounts to 887, viz.:—

Missionary establishments	250
Iroquois	282
Algonquins	355
	887
Chiefs of Iroquois	3
Chiefs of Algonquins	4
Women	383
Boys	144
Girls	123

The village of the Algonquins is a little lower down than that of the Iroquois. Of the two tribes the Iroquois are the more agricultural and industrious; but the Algonquins, though more indolent, are more addicted to hunting. They cultivate patches of land in different parts of the S., selecting other places for tillage after cultivating those for a few years. There are 132 constantly resident, each of whom may be said to cultivate 3 acres, which are cropped with Indian corn, peas and potatoes and a few oats. The priests are entitled to tithes of the Indian corn.—This mission was originally placed on the mountains of Montreal, afterwards transferred to Sault les Recollets, and lastly to this place. The mission consists of 3 priests and 2 sisters of the congregation; the latter are occupied in imparting religious instruction to the Indian children: the priests are a superior and 2 missionary priests, one for each tribe. There is one chapel in each village, and 6 houses, including the seminary and nunnery, are built of stone. The Calvaire consists in 7 chapels placed on the summit of the mountains; they are built of stone, about 6 arpents from each other except the last three, which are together: the principal chapel, where the Calvaire is, may be about 25 ft. by 15, the others about 12 ft. by 10. There are 6 mission farms, which are very productive, all at the foot of the Calvaire, or Seven Chapels; some of them are 22 arpents in front by 30 in depth, others 3 arpents in front by 25 in depth. They are all in high cultivation, and ⅔rds of the total are under crops and ⅓rd in good meadows along the moun-

tains. The priests have a corn-mill on the river of the Great Bay, about 2 m. from the village, and 2 farms are attached to it, each 3 arpents in front by 15 in depth.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Benoit and St. Scholastique.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Benoit .	4664	1	1	1	.	1	2	1	8	8	2	2	3	17
St. Scholastique	3042	1	1	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	2	2	2	13
	7706	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	8	8	4	4	5	30

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.						Live Stock				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Benoit .	20800	23400	520	9100	1300	910	1200	1600	1600	4000	1200
St. Scholastique	11700	14300	260	5200	650	650	600	800	800	1200	800
	32500	37700	780	14300	1950	1560	1800	2400	2400	5200	2000

Title.—" Concession du 17me Octobre, 1717, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Michel Bégon*, Intendant, aux Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de *St. Sulpice*, établi à *Montréal*, d'un terrein de trois lieues et demie de front, à commencer au ruisseau qui tombe dans la grande baie du *Lac des Deux Montagnes*, et en remontant le long du dit *Lac des Deux Montagnes* et du fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur trois lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 6, *folio* 9.—*Cahiers d'Intend. Rat. de la Concession.*

" Un brevet de ratification de l'octroi immédiatement suivant, en date du 1er Mars, 1735, accorde une augmentation de trois lieues dans les terres faisant ensemble six lieues de profondeur pour cette Seigneurie."

Autre Augmentation au Lac des Deux Montagnes.—" Concession du 26me Septembre, 1733, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, aux Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de *St. Sulpice*, de *Paris*, d'une étendue de terre non concédée, entre la ligne de la Seigneurie appartenante aux representans les feus Sieurs *de Langloiserie* et *Petit*, et celle de la Seigneurie du *Lac des Deux Montagnes*, appartenant au dit Séminaire sur le front d'environ deux lieues sur le *Lac des Deux Montagnes*, le dit lac aboutissant à un angle formé par les deux lignes ci-dessus, dont les rumbs de vent ont été réglés savoir, celle de la Seigneurie du *Lac des Deux Montagnes*, Sud quart de Sud-ouest et Nord quart de Nord-est par arrêt du Conseil Supérieur du 5me Octobre, 1722; et celle des Sieurs *Langloiserie* et *Petit*, Sud-ouest et Nord-ouest qui est le rumb de vent reglé pour toutes les Seigneuries situées sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, par reglement du dit Conseil du 26me Mai, 1676, Art. 28; avec les isles et islets non concédés et battures adjacentes à la dit étendue de terre."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 7, *folio* 22.

LAKES.—*Those not included in the following alphabetical list are described under their specific names.*—*L. Barnston,* in the T. of Barnston, near the rear line, is the expansion of a considerable stream that runs into Lake Tomefobi.—*L. Benoit* lies on the N. E. side of the R. Saguenay and discharges its waters by a small stream into that R. nearly opposite Ha Ha Bay.—*L. Bewildered,* W. of the R. St. Maurice and on the route towards Great Goldfinch Lake.—*Black Lake,* in the 5th range of the T. of Ireland, a small part of it lying in the waste lands between that T. and Coleraine. Its waters are supplied by many small streams from Thetford and by several lakes in Coleraine and the intermediate waste lands. It gives rise to Black Stream, which runs into Trout Lake.—*L. Bonhomme,* in the S. of Fausembault.—*L. a Capoche,* in the S. of St. Vallier, is one of the sources of a small stream that runs into the N. E. side of the R. du Sud.—*L. of Clear Water* lies near the N. E. end of L. Oskelanaio.—*L. la Culotte,* in shape something like the article of dress from which it appears to be named, is part of the chain of lakes that supply the first waters of the R. aux Lievres.—*L. Cutiatendi, v.* AUX PINS, R.—*L. D'ahaouilo, v.* NOH-OUI-LOO.—*L. Equerre,* in the T. of Buckland, is one of the sources of the Rivière des Abenaquis.—*L. à Gendron,* in the concession Ste. Marguerite, in the S. of St. Vallier; the source of a small stream that runs into the N. E. side of the R. du Sud.——*L. Goldfinch,* the first of the chain of lakes that supply the N. E. branch of the R. aux Lievres.—*Grand Lac, v.* LAC ST. JOACHIM.—*L. of the Graves,* in the waste lands of the co. of Berthier, lies near the district line and S. of Lake Kempt, into which it empties itself.—

L. des Hurons, in the S. of St. Vallier, gives rise to the N. branch of a small stream that falls into the N. E. side of R. du Sud.—*Indian Grave Lake,* in the co. of St. Maurice, near the head waters of the R. Matawin.—*L. Irion,* nearly in the centre of the T. of Clarendon, divides the division line between the 8th and 9th ranges.—*L. John,* near the S. W. angle of the aug. to Monnoir, is the source of South-West River: on the front line of Chatham Gore it discharges its waters into Davis River.—*L. Kajoualwang, v.* NORTH BASTONAIS, R. —*L. Kasushikéomi., v. L. Verte.*—*L. Kawashganish,* near the S. W. bank of the St. Maurice, into which its waters run, a little below Rat River.—*L. Kempt,* a large lake with numerous islands, between the head waters of the R. aux Lievres and Matawin R. and lake.—*L. Kenuagomi, v.* KIGUAGOMI.—*L. Kenuagomishish, v.* KIGUAGOMISHISH.—*Kettle Lake, v.* CHAUDIERE, L.—*L. Kilarney, v.* KILKENNY, T.—*L. of the Lievres,* a chain of lakes running from N. to S., forming the commencement of the N.W. branch of the R. aux Lievres.—*Little Lake,* in the S. of Madawaska, empties itself into Lake Temiscouata by a small stream that crosses the Portage.—*Little* L. *Ste. Marie,* towards the rear of the S. of Malbay; it empties itself by a stream into the R. Malbay.—*L. Lomond,* in the S. W. part of the T. of Inverness, is fed by the waters of several streams and lakes descending from Halifax, and discharges itself into the R. Clyde.—*Long Lake,* S. W. of the S. of Madawaska, is about 16 m. long and its average width about a mile. It is the source of the R. Cabineau. *v.* KIGUAGOMI. *v.* BASTONAIS, R.—*L. Macanamack,* in the T. of Woburn, is of a very irregular shape; it discharges itself into L. Megantic.—*L. Mantalagoose,* near the head waters of Ribbon River: its shape is singularly irregular.—*L. a Maria,* in the S. of St. Vallier, discharges itself into the Rivière Noire.—*L. Matawin,* between lakes Kempt and Shasawataisi, gives rise to a short river of the same name.—*L. a Michel,* in the rear part of the S. of Berthier; one of the sources of the Rivière Noire.—*Middle Lake, v.* NECSIWACKIHA.—*L. Mistake,* an expansion of the R. aux Lièvres just below Long Island.—*L. Morin,* in the concession St. Louis, in the S. of St. Vallier, discharges its waters into the N. E. side of the R. du Sud.—*L. Nairne,* of a circular form, cuts the rear of the S. of Murray Bay: it receives the waters of L. Anthony and empties itself by a stream that runs into the R. Malbay.—*L. Necouta, v.* ASSUAPMOUSSOIN, L.—*L. Necsiwackiha* or *Middle* L., one of the sources of the R. Toledo.—*L. des Néiges,* the source of the R. Montmorenci.—*L. Nekoaba, v.* ASKATICHE, R. —*L. Nemicachinqué,* a long lake extending N. and S. containing several small islets, between lakes Culotte and Goldfinch, forms part of the chain of lakes at the N. E. source of the R. aux Lièvres.—*Nesse Lake,* in Chatham Gore.—*L. Nixon,* 30 chains from the R. Baddely on the same side of L. Kiguagomishish; 36 chains long and 10 wide: its banks do not exceed 25 ft. in height; the land is of a strong and superior quality.—*L. Nohoui-loo, v.* PERIBONEA, R.—*L. O'Cananshing,* in the T. of Caxton; its N. W. end penetrates the county division-line separating Champlain from St. Maurice. It empties itself into the R. Shawenegan.—*L. Ontaritzi* or *St. Joseph,* in the S. of Fausembault, receives the little R. aux Pins and discharges itself into the R. Jacques Cartier. —*L. Orsale Wallagamuch, v.* ABAWSISQUASH.—*L. Oskelanaio,* the source of the R. St. Maurice, is 27 m. long from N. E. to S. E. and 4 m. wide.—*L. Papineau,* is a large lake lying partly in the aug. to Grenville and partly in the S. of La Petite Nation. It gives rise to the main branch of the R. Petite Nation.—*L. Patitaouaganiche, v.* ASKATICHE, R.—*L. Peakquagomi* or *Peakuagami,* the Indian name for Lake St. John.—*L. des Perchaudes* forms the S. W. corner of the T. of Caxton; it is about 1 m. nearly square.—*L. Pitt,* in the T. of Halifax, about 5 m. long and ½ m. wide, extends nearly from the 6th to the 10th range and communicates by a small channel with L. William, whence the waters discharge into the R. Clyde.—*L. Pothier,* one of the lakes that supply the N. E. branch of the R. aux Lièvres.—*L. Prevost* is near the N. E. angle of the S. of Eboulemens; its waters supply a small stream that runs into the Little R. Malbay.—*Pyke's Lake* is a small lake on Pyke's Settlement, in the T. of Frampton.—*L. Quaquagamack* and L. *Quaquagamacksis, v.* OUIATCHOUAN, R.—*Red Pine Lake,* one of the sources of the middle branches of the R. aux Lièvres.—*L. Rocheblanc* lies between lakes Pothier and la Roque, both of which are among the first sources of R. aux Lièvres.—*L. des Roches,* in the S. of Beauport.—*L. la Roque,* the head of one of the smaller branches that supply the first waters of the R. aux Lièvres.—*Round Pond,* near the S.

boundary of Emberton, empties itself into Connecticut L.—*L. des Sables,* an expansion of the R. aux Lièvres; near its lower end the Hudson's Bay Company have a post.—*L. St. Eustache,* in the T. of Blandford, is about 100 acres in superficial extent and discharges itself into the R. aux Originaux.—*L. St. Joachim* or *Grand Lac,* in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, discharges itself into the R. Ste. Anne. *v. Ontaritzi.*—*L. St. Louis,* in the T. of Blandford, about 100 acres in superficial extent, forms one of the sources of the R. Gentilly.—*L. St. Pierre,* a narrow lake about 1½ m. in the S. of Rivière Ouelle.—*L. Scaswaninepus,* in Orford and Hatley, is a large expansion of the R. Magog, about 5 m. long and from ½ m. to a mile broad.—*L. Sebastian,* in the S. of Notre Dame des Anges, is an expansion of a small stream that joins with the R. Jeaune in its way to the R. St. Charles.—*L. Segamite,* in the S. of Notre Dame des Anges, is an expansion of the R. Jeaune, which runs into the R. St. Charles.—*L. des Sept Isles,* in the S. of Fausembault.—*L. Shapaigan,* in the highlands above the source of the St. Maurice.—*L. Shasawataisi,* of a long and very irregular shape, collects the waters of the Matawin and other lakes and discharges them by a connecting stream to the St. Maurice near the mouth of Ribbon River.—*L. Squatteck* or *Last* L., one of the sources of the R. Toledo.—*L. Temiscaming,* the source of the R. Ottawa.—*L. a la Tortue,* in the concession Ste. Catherine in the S. of St. Vallier, discharges itself into the Rivière Noire.—*Trout Lake,* in the 4th range of the T. of Ireland, receives the waters of Black Stream and many other rivulets in that T. Its waters are conducted through Halifax and Inverness by several lakes and connecting channels into the R. Clyde.—*L. Tsiagomi, v.* Kiguagomi.—*L. Tsiagomishish, v.* Kiguagomishish.—*L. Wayagamack, G. and L., v.* Bastonais, R.—*White Fish Lake,* N. W. of the R. aux Lièvres, empties itself into that R. by a small stream falling into it a little below L. des Sables.—*L. William,* in the T. of Halifax, discharges itself through L. Lomond into the R. Clyde. Another in Chatham Gore, discharges itself by a small stream into Lake St. John.—L. Young, in the co. of Saguenay, near the R. Baddeley, is a small lake about 660 yards long and about 220 wide.

Lamartiniere, fief, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded S. W. by Lauzon; N. E. by Montapeine; in the rear by the T. of Buckland; in front by the St. Lawrence.—In breadth only 32 arpents, but 6 leagues in depth. Granted, Aug. 5, 1692, to Sieur de la Martinière and is now the property of —— Reid, Esq. of Montreal.—The soil is nearly similar to that of Lauzon and is in a forward state of cultivation, two-thirds of it being settled upon. It is well watered by the river Boyer and some inferior runs of water. On the Boyer is a corn-mill.

Title.—"Concession du 5me Août, 1692, faite par *Louis de Buade,* Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart,* Intendant, au Sieur *de la Martinière,* de l'espace de terre qui se pourra trouver, si aucun il y a non-concédé, entre la Seigneurie de *Lauzon* et celle de *Mont-a-peine,* ou le fief du Sieur *Vitré,* sur la profondeur semblable a la Seigneurie de *Lauzon,* si personne n'en est propriétaire.—N. B. Ce fief sur les lieux a trente-deux arpens de front."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 7.

Lanaudiere (S.), *v.* Maskinonge.

Lanoraye and Dautre with their augmentation. These two fiefs form only one seigniory, which lies in the co. of Berthier, and is bounded N. E. by the S. of Berthier; S. W. by Lavaltrie; in the rear by D'Aillebout and De Ramzay; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Lanoraye is 2 l. broad and 2 deep and was granted, April 7, 1688, to Sieur de la Noraye. Dautré was granted in two portions; the W. part, ½ league broad by two leagues deep, to Sieur Jean Bourdon, Dec. 1st, 1637; the E. part, of the same size, Apr. 16, 1647, to Sieur Jean Bourdon also. The augmentation, under the title of Derrière Dautré and Lanoraye, being the breadth of the two former (three leagues) and extending to the Rivière L'Assomption, about 4 leagues, was granted, 4th July, 1739, to Sieur Jean Baptiste Neveu. The whole is now the property of the Hon. Ross Cuthbert.—The extensive tract included in these grants contains a vast quantity of excellent arable land, that lies in general pretty level. The soil is various, in the front a light reddish earth with some clay, and towards the rear it grows stronger by the mixture of different loams and becomes a strong, rich, black earth.—The timber embraces almost every variety, with much of a superior quality and some very good oak and pine.—It is conveniently watered on the S. W. side by the rivers St. Joseph, St. John, and the little Lake Cromer; a little westward of the St. John is another small lake connected with that river by a short canal that always ensures to it a permanent stream. The rivers La Chaloupe and Bayonne cross the N. E. side into Berthier, and turn several

good corn and saw mills.—In the rear, towards the R. L'Assomption, is an eminence called Castle Hill, commanding a diversified and beautiful prospect over the surrounding country.—In this S. cultivation is in a very advanced state, about two-thirds being thickly settled, of which the parish of St. Elizabeth in the rear, the banks of the St. Lawrence, the côteau St. Martin and that of Ste. Emily are perhaps the most flourishing. There is no village; but good houses, with substantial and extensive farm-buildings, are dispersed over it in all parts.—Some of the concessions were granted prior to 1759, on the usual seignorial terms.—Some of the unconceded lands are good, but the greater part are of bad quality, and there is no road leading to them.—In this S. are many persons desirous of making new settlements.—In the *Parish of Ste. Elizabeth* the extent of ungranted lands is supposed to be equal to 50 farms, without a road and unsurveyed. The lands granted under French tenure are held at 4 livres per arpent.

Statistics of the parishes of St. Joseph and Ste. Elizabeth.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
											Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	wine.
St. Joseph	1253	1	1	.	1	1	1	3	1	1	10400	15600	1500	22500	3000	200	310	750	100	800	2600	750
St. Elizabeth	4371	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	23900	33000	3001	32000	6005	100	615	1751	520	3200	9600	2400
	5624	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	34300	48600	4501	54500	9005	300	925	2501	620	4000	12200	3150

Titles.—*Partie ouest de Dautré.*—" Concession du 1er Décembre, 1637, faite par la Compagnie, au Sieur *Jean Bourdon*, du fief *Dautré*, contenant une demi lieue de terre; à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur deux lieues de profondeur en avant dans les terres; à prendre en lieu non-concédé."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10 à 17, *folio* 435.

Partie est de Dautré.—" Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, par la Compagnie, au Sieur *Jean Bourdon*, d'une demi lieue de terre, à prendre le long du grand fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, entre le Cap *L'Assomption* et les *Trois Rivières*, à l'endroit où le dit Sieur *Bourdon* habitue, suivant pareille concession à lui ci-devant faite, en 1637, et de proche en proche icelle, sur pareille profondeur, revenant l'une et l'autre à une lieue de front sur deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10 à 17, *folio* 437.

La Noraye.—" Concession du 7me Avril, 1688, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de La Noraye*, de l'étendue de terre de deux lieues de front, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et deux lieues de profondeur; à prendre entre les terres du Sieur *Dautré* et celles du Sieur *de Lavaltrie* tirant vers *Montréal*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 3, *folio* 16.

Derrière Dautré et La Noraye.—" Concession du 4me Juillet, 1739, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Neveu*, d'un terrein non-concédé, à prendre depuis la ligne qui borne la profondeur des fiefs de *La Noraye* et *Dautré*, jusqu'à la rivière de *L'Assomption*, et dans la même étendue en largeur que celle des dits fiefs; c'est-à-dire, bornée du côté du Sud-Ouest par la ligne qui sépare la Seigneurie de *Lavaltrie*, et du côté du Nord-Est par une ligne parallèle, tenant aux prolongations de la Seigneurie d'*Antaya*; lequel terrein ne fera avec chacun des dits fiefs de *La Noraye* et *Dautré* qu'une seule et même Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 29.

LAPRAIRIE, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. W. by the St. Lawrence; S. E. by the township of Sherrington, and part of the barony of Longueuil; N. E. by the co. of Chambly; and S. W. by the S. of Beauharnois; and comprehends the seigniories of Laprairie de la Magdeleine, Sault Saint Louis, La Salle and Chateauguay, and the isles in the St. Lawrence, nearest to the county, and either wholly or in part opposite. Its length is $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles and its breadth $13\frac{1}{2}$, containing 238 sq. miles; its centre is in lat. 45° 19′ 36″ N., long. 73° 36′ 30″ W. This county sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at St. Constant.—The soil is equal, if not superior, to any in the province, as is sufficiently proved by its population and produce. The surface, generally, is low and level, exhibiting a great extent of pasture and meadow land. It is watered by numerous rivers and streams, whose borders present lands calculated to support flourishing settlements; the chief rivers are the Chateauguay, La Tortue, St. Regis, St. Cloud, St. Lambert and part of the Montreal.—It contains 5 parishes and the villages of Coghnawaga, Laprairie, and others of minor extent; all of which add to the beauty and prosperity of the county.—Of the numerous roads which traverse this county the main route or stage road from the v. of Laprairie to St. John's is the most deserving of notice.

Statistics.

Population	16,621	Saw-mills	4	Distilleries	1
Churches, R. C.	5	Carding-mills	3	Just. of Peace	5
Curés	5	Fulling-mills	3	Medical men	2
Presbyteries	5	Tanneries	2	Notaries	3
Convents	2	Potteries	2	Shopkeepers	17
Schools	3	Potasheries	4	Taverns	22
Villages	3	Pearlasheries	3	Artisans	75
Corn-mills	7				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	151,800	Peas	58,260	Mxd grain	4,910
Oats	111,600	Rye	21,900	Maple sug.	
Barley	9,900	Buck wht.	1,000	cwts.	1,051
Potatoes	153,500	Ind. corn	20,910	Hay, tons	54,567

Live Stock.

Horses	5,963	Cows	12,529	Swine	9,639
Oxen	6,902	Sheep	40,369		

Laprairie de la Madeleine, seigniory, in the co. of Laprairie, is bounded N. E. by Longueuil; S. W. by Sault St. Louis; in the rear by the barony of Longueuil; in front by the St. Lawrence —2 leagues in breadth by 4 in depth. Granted, 1st April, 1647, to the order of Jesuits, whose possessions were once so large and valuable in this province. On the demise of the last of the order settled in Canada, it devolved to the crown, to whom it now belongs.—This grant is a fine level of rich soil, with some of the best pasture and meadow lands in the whole district, always yielding most abundant crops of good hay. The arable part is also of a superior class, upon which the harvests, generally speaking, exceed a medium produce. In Côte St. Catherine there is an extensive bed of limestone. The ranges of concessions contain about 300 lots of the usual dimensions, in general settled and in a very favourable state of cultivation, almost entirely cleared of wood, and possessing very little timber of good dimensions. Numerous rivulets cross this S. in every direction, and it is watered by the three rivers La Tortue, St. Lambert and La Rivière du Portage, all of which traverse it diagonally from S. W. to N. E., and have bridges over them; neither of them is navigable for boats to a greater distance than half a league from its mouth, and that only during the spring freshes; they afford, however, always sufficient water to work several corn and saw mills. There is a bridge at Mouille-pied which separates the parishes of Laprairie and Longueuil.

The position of this S. is extremely favourable on account of the numerous roads that pass through it in several directions, and particularly from being the point where an established ferry from Montreal communicates with the main road leading to St. John's, and thence by Lake Champlain into the American States: the general route for travellers between the capital of Lower Canada and the city of New York. In the point of view before alluded to, viz. encouraging the transit of produce from the countries bordering on the frontiers to the ports of the St. Lawrence, the seigniories adjoining this line of communication are most eligibly situated; and if measures having that object in contemplation should be encouraged, they would indubitably attain some eminence in commercial importance. These objects have attracted the attention of the colonial legislature, and during the last year commissioners were appointed to manage and superintend the expenditure of two thousand pounds currency, appropriated by a provincial act of the 10th George IV. to be employed in repairing and improving the road between St. John's and Laprairie; but considering the inadequacy of that sum to repair the road in its whole extent, it ought to be applied in repairing the parts in the worst state and those that are at the charge of the public, called by-roads *(chemins de montée et de descente)*, which are not front roads. The sum so voted is notoriously insufficient to make that road solid, hard and of permanent utility. The length of the road from Laprairie to St. John's is six leagues; and about 180 arpents are by-roads at the charge of inhabitants residing in a distance of one to five leagues; these by-roads are no more than 15 to 25 ft. wide, not being front roads.—There is another part of about 80 arpents, called *Chemin de la Savanne*, which, though a front road, is not more than 18 to 24 ft. in width, and is edged on each side by water-courses of 7 to 8 ft. in width by 4 to 5 ft. in depth, which renders it dangerous to travellers, especially in very dark nights; and it is almost impossible, or at least it would be very expensive, to widen it, on account of those water-courses on each side, unless such ditches were filled up, and new ones opened at a greater distance from the road, for the water-courses undermine the road every year, and make it narrower. The sum of 2000*l.* currency will scarcely suffice to make partial repairs in the parts that are in the worst state, and which repairs cannot be of any durability on account of the remoteness of the residence

of the persons bound to keep them in good order, the great traffic on the road, and the quality of the soil. To render the road of permanent utility and durability, it should be macadamized from end to end, widened at some places and turned in its direction at other places, which would cost at least 15,000*l.*; or it should be converted into a turnpike road, either at the expense of the province, or by granting that privilege to private individuals; otherwise it will ever be bad and dangerous; for there is not in the province a road more frequented by carriages and travellers, and at the same time more necessary. As long as this road is to be kept up by the inhabitants, it will be bad and dangerous.—The N. and E. parts of the *parish of St. Phillip* are in this S., the W. part is in La Salle, the S. part is in the T. of Sherrington. The lands or farms in this parish, conceded prior to 1759, were each 3 arpents in front by 30 in depth, and at first were charged with the payment of two-thirds of a quart of wheat and a sol *tournois* per arpent, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of wheat and 4 livres 10 sols, old currency, for a farm of 90 superficial arpents: afterwards the rates were a quart of wheat and 1 sol *tournois* per arpent, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat and 4 livres 10 sols *tournois* for a farm of 90 arpents. The quit rent was in proportion to the extent of the farms. In Laprairie, 30 sols were exacted for the privilege of turning cattle on the common called the Commune de Laprairie de la Madeleine. There are two roads, St. Phillip and St. Barthélémy, which communicate with the townships. Many persons in this parish are desirous and able to form new settlements, but the parts of the parish that lie in the seigniories are already conceded, and these persons object to settle in the townships. In the *Parish of Laprairie*, or *La Pinière*, all the lands were conceded prior to 1759, with the exception of two concessions, one of which, La Pinière, forms part of the line S. S. W. of the B. of Longueuil, and the other, l'Ange Gardien, belonging to the S. of Laprairie. The usual size of the farms was 3 arpents by 30, with the exception of some continuations whose depths were irregular; the usual rent was a capon, valued at 20 sols, for each front arpent by 30, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of wheat for every 90 square arpents. Many persons in this P. would make new settlements if there were any non-conceded lands very near them, but a few only leave the parish to settle in the townships.—In this parish and in front of the seigniory is the *Village of La Nativité de Notre Dame, or Laprairie*, formerly called Fort de la Prairie, from having once had a rude defence, honoured with that name, thrown up to protect its few inhabitants from the surprises or open attacks of the five native tribes of Iroquois, who possessed the country in its vicinity. Such posts were established at many places in the early periods of the colony, while the Indians remained sufficiently powerful to resist and often repel the encroachments of the settlers, although at present none of them retain a vestige of their ancient form, and very few even the name by which they were originally known. Laprairie is now a flourishing handsome village of 200 well-built houses; some of them are two stories high and built with stone, in a very good style and covered with tin, giving an air of neatness and respectability to the whole. This village has the advantage of any other in the province in trade and population; its streets are more defined and its buildings more contiguous. Tradesmen of every order, mechanics and shopkeepers are to be seen in every direction, and all appear to be thriving. The constant arrival and departure of steam-boats and stages contribute to enliven the place and produce an almost ceaseless bustle and novelty of scene. Here is a catholic church and also a convent of the sisters of Notre Dame, missionaries from the community formerly founded at Montreal by Madame Bourgeois, where all the necessary and some ornamental branches of female education are conducted upon a very good system with a success highly creditable. This village is the principal thoroughfare between Montreal and St. John's and the landing-place for the northern trade of Lake Champlain. Its population is about 1800, including about 30 artisans, 2 notaries, 4 merchants and 4 justices of peace. This V. is distant from

	Leagues.
The churches of Blairfindie and Chambly	5
The presbytery of St. Luc, and the little hill des Hêtres	4
The churches of Longueuil and Sault St. Louis	3
The churches of St. Phillip and St. Constant	2
Montreal	$2\frac{2}{3}$

—Isles Fouquet and Bouquet with Islettes aux Jones, lying in the St. Lawrence opposite, were given to the Jesuits along with this seigniory, April 1, 1647.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mill.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Hat manufact.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Breweries.	Medical men.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Keel boats.
Laprairie .	3068	.	1	1	.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	8	9	35	2
St. Philip	4075	1	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	5	10	.
	7143	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	10	14	45	2

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural produce.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Indian corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Laprairie .	20800	16800	2000	37000	4160	100	2010	1000	700	1665	3996	999
St. Philip	34200	19800	4000	60100	19000	8000	5900	1750	2200	3268	9010	2800
	55000	36600	6000	67100	23160	8100	7910	2750	2900	4933	13006	3799

Title.—"Concession du 1er Avril, 1647, faite par le Sieur *de Lauzon* aux révérends pères Jésuites, de deux lieues de terre le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à commencer depuis l'isle *Ste. Hélène* jusqu'à un quart de lieue au delà d'une prairie dite *de la Madelaine*, vis-à-vis des isles qui sont proches du Sault de l'isle de *Montréal*, espace qui contient environ deux lieues le long de la dite rivière *St. Laurent*, sur quatre lieues de profondeur dans les terres, tirant vers le Sud."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 125.

Large, Isle du (F.), in the St. Lawrence, off the S. of Ste. Anne in the co. of Champlain. These isles lying at the mouth of the R. Ste. Anne were granted, Apr. 6, 1697, to the widow of Sieur de Lanaudière.

Title.—"Concession du 6me Avril, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à la veuve du Sieur *de Lanaudière*. des isles qui se trouvent devant sa terre de *Ste. Anne*, et à l'entrée de la rivière et entr' autres celle où est son moulin, appelée l'*Isle du Large.*"—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 12.

La Salle, seigniory, in the co. of Laprairie, consists of two portions of land adjoining the rear boundaries of Chateauguay and Sault St. Louis, enclosed between the lateral lines of Beauharnois or Villechauve and Laprairie de la Madeleine; both pieces extend 1½ league in depth, bounded in the rear by the T. of Sherrington.—Granted, Apr. 20th, 1750, to Jean Baptiste Le Ber de Senneville, and is now the property of Ambroise Sanguinet, esq.—Very little difference is perceptible between this S. and that of Chateauguay and the lower part of Sault St. Louis, with respect to the quality of the land. The river La Tortue, La Petite Rivière and Ruisseau St. Jacques run through both divisions of the S.—The road called the Black Cattle Road is only a winter road for timber-carriages, and it is impossible for any wheel carriage to pass on it in the spring, not even over that part which lies in this S. If this road was put into proper repair, it would not only materially benefit the adjacent farms, but prove generally useful.—The church of the *Parish of St. Constant* is near the R. La Tortue in the N. E. division of this S. At least one-half of the lands of this parish were conceded before 1759 on the following terms, viz. each farm, measuring 3 arpents by 30 or thereabouts, was rented at 1, 1½ or at most 2 bushels of wheat, with 40, 50, 60, or 80 sols *tournois*, according to the length, breadth or even the situation of the conceded lands. Many inhabitants of the parish are desirous and able to erect new settlements, provided they could obtain lands near their relatives and friends or not far distant from them; the greater part of these young persons, instead of travelling in the spring to other countries, and living during the winter like vagabonds, spending the produce of their travels at public-houses in default of better occupation, would prefer taking farms in the seigniories and would zealously attach themselves to the cultivation of their lands; and there are certainly excellent lands fit for the purpose in the vicinity, for the S. of Beauharnois and the townships of Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke, Hemmingford and Sherrington do not yield in quality of soil to any other places in the district.

More than 100 families belonging to this parish have settled in the T. of Sherrington,

holding lands on conditions similar to seignorial tenure.

Title.—" Concession du 20me Avril, 1750, faite par le Marquis *de la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Le Ber de Senneville*, d'un terrein non concédé, situé au bout des profondeurs des Seigneuries du Sault *St. Louis* et *Chateauguay*, et qui se trouve enclavé entre la Seigneurie de *Villechauve* et celle de la *Prairie de la Madelaine*, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 58.

L'Assomption, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Berthier; S. W. by the co. of Lachenaye; in the rear by the province line; in front by the St. Lawrence. It comprehends the parishes of Saint Sulpice, comprising Isle Bouchard, Repentigny, L'Assomption, and St. Jacques and the townships of Rawdon and Chertsey. Its extreme length is 39 miles and its breadth 11, containing 208 square miles; its centre on the St. Lawrence is in lat. 45° 47′ N. long. 73° 23′ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at St. Pierre de L'Assomption. This county is abundantly watered by the River L'Assomption and its numerous branches. The surface is level except in the township of Rawdon.

Statistics.

Population	10,146	Carding-mills	4	Just. of Peace	2
Churches, R. C.	3	Fulling-mills	2	Medical men	2
Curés	3	Tanneries	1	Notaries	2
Presbyteries	3	Potteries	1	Shopkeepers	13
Schools	7	Potasheries	15	Taverns	21
Villages	2	Pearlasheries	7	Artisans	54
Corn-mills	4	Breweries	1	Keel-boats	3
Saw-mills	5	Distilleries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	56,780	Peas	15,335	Mixed grain	5,200
Oats	39,330	Rye	3,000	Maple sugar,	
Barley	1,117	Buck wheat	500	cwts.	362
Potatoes	161,000	Indian corn	5,600	Hay, tons,	25,900

Live Stock.

Horses	3,643	Cows	7,961	Swine	9,739
Oxen	4,160	Sheep	22,485		

L'Assomption, river, is supposed to rise in a large lake in the unconceded lands far beyond any actual settlement and 200 miles from its mouth; it may be called a large river, and after bounding the augmentation to Lanoraye and intersecting the augmentation to Lavaltrie, where it is broad and shallow, it traverses the parish of St. Pierre in the S. of St. Sulpice in a serpentine direction nearly from N. to S., and after severing an angle of the S. of L'Assomption, discharges itself into the St. Lawrence above the village of Repentigny, and where the united waters of the rivers Jesus and Des Prairies enter the St. Lawrence. The R. L'Assomption runs through much rough and mountainous country, and is navigable for bateaux to a considerable distance, and much timber is sent down it to the Quebec market in the spring. Its breadth at the village of L'Assomption is about 500 ft. and it is so far navigable for crafts at certain periods; but as its current is obstructed by many battures, the navigation is difficult. This R. abounds with fish.

L'Assomption, seigniory, in the co. of Lachenaye, is bounded N. E. by St. Sulpice; S. W. by the S. of Lachenaye; in the rear by Kilkenny and Rawdon; in front by the St. Lawrence. It formerly formed part of the land granted, 16th April, 1647, to Pierre Legardeur (*vide* the Title of Lachenaye); it now belongs to the heirs of the late P. R. de St. Ours, Esq., except a small portion which is the property of General Christie Burton. This fief possesses many local advantages, and a variety of soil favourable to cultivation. In the rear the land is higher than in the front, consisting chiefly of a yellow loam, mixed in some places with sand, which when tilled is very fertile, but still perhaps something inferior to the lower parts, where there are many exceedingly fine tracts. Very few grants exceed this property in the proportion of cultivated land, four-fifths being cleared and well settled; the number of farms conceded is 929, equal to 4173 arpents; 300 lots are in woodland. The most improved settlements are those situated on the banks of the two large rivers. On the uplands, birch, beech and maple are found in great perfection, with some pine of a good growth; but in the valleys the wood is inferior.—The principal rivers by which this S. is abundantly watered are the L'Assomption, the Achigan and the St. Esprit; the upper part is intersected by some smaller streams that contribute greatly to its fertility, and are no less ornamental. The L'Assomption and Achigan may be called large rivers, but neither of them is navigable, although both are made use of to convey the timber felled in the upper parts of the adjacent seigniories and townships. The Achigan turns 2 corn-mills and 1 saw-mill.—The *Parish of St. Esprit* is in the rear of the fief. The first settlement is on the N. branch of the R. St. Esprit

and encroaches on the patented lands in the neighbouring township; it is about one league N. of the church, with which it communicates by an excellent road. The second settlement is on the N. W. branch of the same river and also encroaches upon the T. of Rawdon, particularly on the crown reserve, No. 2 in the 1st range: the settlers are Canadians who have possessed this tract for many years.—The *Parish of St. Roch* occupies the centre of the fief; its handsome church and a few well-built houses round it are seated on a beautiful and well-chosen spot in a bend of the R. Achigan; this small village contains a good public school, for the establishment of which M. Raizenne, the curé, expended 500*l.* in the space of 10 years, endeavouring, not without success, to prove to his parishioners the advantages of education. Nearly half the lands in this P. are of indifferent quality. There is a mineral water, on the farm of Lévy Martel, which has been known for more than half a century as only a saline spring; the salt extracted from it is as pure as that of Liverpool; it is said to be medicinal, and many respectable persons, who pretend to have tasted the waters of Saratoga and who have also drank of this spring, declare that there is no difference in the taste: it still increases in reputation.—The *Parish of Repentigny* or *Notre Dame de l'Assomption* is nearly in the shape of a Presq' Isle in the front of the fief; it extends to the S. W. limit of St. Sulpice, and is otherwise bounded by the rivers L'Assomption and St. Lawrence, including the settlers on the N. bank of the former river and Isle Bourdon at its mouth. All the lands in this P. are conceded; those granted before 1759 are charged with the payment of a pint of wheat and 1 sol *argent tournois* per superficial arpent; the front lands are also charged with the payment of a capon for every 20 arpents.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cures.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potasheries.	Perpotasheries.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Roch .	4036	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	6	25
St. Ours du Grand St. Esprit .	2870	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	3	5	15
Repentigny .	1632	1	1	1	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10
Totals.	8538	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	7	12	50

Parishes.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Roch .	13000	20750	780	5300	1100	1400	2100	5700	2000
St. Ours du Grand St. Esprit .	15000	9300	2500	6900	1795	1430	2150	9040	2650
Repentigny .	8500	4150	307	1905	1876	1500	2300	7000	2050
Totals.	36500	34200	3587	14105	4771	4330	6550	21740	6700

La Tesserie, fief, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded S. W. by Grondines; N. E. by La Chevrotière or Chavigny; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Half a league in breadth by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Démoiselle de la Tesserie.—The land greatly resembles that of Grondines, although, perhaps, a little better in quality. Three concessions are settled and a fourth conceded.—The rear part is traversed by the R. Ste. Anne, and on the R. Chevrotière or Tesserie is a corn-mill, 2 stories high, built of stone, having 3 sets of stones; but one pair only can work when the water is slack: the mill is prettily situated in a picturesque valley formed by the course of the river. Captain Carispi lives on the W. bank below the mill and schooners come up nearly to his door.—This fief is in the parish of Deschambault.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, à Démoiselle *de la Tesserie*, de la quantité de terre qui se trouvera entre la concession faite aux pauvres de l'Hôpital de *Québec*, jusqu'à celle de *Chavigny*, sur pareille profondeur que celle du dit *Chavigny*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 35.—*Régistre Foi et Hommage.*

La Trinite (S.), *v.* Cap St. Michel.

Latuque, a small stream or outlet of a lake a few miles N. E. of the post of La Tuque. It runs into the N. Bastonais R.

La Tuque (Post), *v.* St. Maurice, R.

La Valliere, *v.* Yamaska, S.

Lavaltrie and its augmentation, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, is bounded N. E. by Lanoraye and its augmentation; S. W. by St. Sulpice; in the rear by the T. of Kildare; in front by the St. Lawrence.—The original grant consisted of 1½ league in breadth and depth, and was made, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Lavaltrie: the augmentation, of the same breadth and 2½ leagues in depth, was granted to Sieur Marganne de Lavaltrie, April 21, 1734. Both grants remain in the possession of the heirs of the original grantee. —This is a very valuable property; the land is generally level from the rear to the St. Lawrence, whose banks here are rather low. The quality of the soil varies a little, but the major part is good and productive, and is either a light-grayish earth, a yellowish loam, or clay mixed with sand; nearly the whole is under culture, and yields ample crops under a system of husbandry in several respects creditable to the farmers. Wheat and grain form the chief part of the disposable produce of this tract, and good hay in great abundance is made from some very extensive and excellent ranges of meadow land. The R. L'Assomption winds its broad but shallow stream through the upper part of the seigniory, and the lower portion is watered by the rivulets Point du Jour and St. Antoine and the little river St. John, which turns a corn and saw mill near the St. Lawrence into which it falls.—The original grant forms the parish of St. Antoine de Lavaltrie. The 2nd grant or augmentation forms the parish of St. Paul de Lavaltrie, and the church and the chapel are in the concession S. of the rivulet St. Pierre, over which is a bridge, near the church, communicating with a little village, from which a good road leads to the Village of Industry. This seigniory contains 16 ranges of concessions, divided into 746 lots, and about 32,000 acres are under good cultivation. Houses are spread among the concessions, and thickly placed by the sides of the roads that lead along the St. Lawrence; the presbyterian church, the parsonage, a chapel, the manor-house, with a few others, are situated a little E. of the R. St. John, and at no great distance from the wood of Lavaltrie; which, even in Canada, is worthy of notice for its fine, lofty and well-grown timber-trees of various kinds.—The main road from Quebec to Montreal passes through this wood and along the St. Lawrence, presenting for several miles a succession of beautiful and romantic scenery. Besides the main road, there are several that lead into the populous seigniories on each side, which are intersected by others running at right angles into Kildare, and opening a most convenient and easy intercourse with the neighbouring townships. The rear boundary line of this seigniory had not, until the year 1811, been accurately measured; when it was discovered, that in addition to its proper depth of four leagues, there was still a space of about a mile in breadth between it and Kildare, which had always been supposed to form part of the grant, and many persons had settled thereon with titles from the seignior of Lavaltrie; this extra space is very well cultivated and has a church with a great many houses, which were built under the belief which all the parties entertained that they were within the just limits of the grant: under these circumstances a compromise was made, and an order passed the governor and council, in 1812, to grant the cultivated part to the present proprietors of the seigniory, and to reserve the remainder for the use of the protestant clergy and future disposal of the government.—The *Village of Lavaltrie* is in the P. of St. Antoine, and is seated at the foot of a small declivity on the verge of the bank of the St. Lawrence, which is at that place very low.—From the appearance of the settlements in the vicinity the inhabitants appear to be in easy circumstances.—In *the Parish of St. Paul* all the lands are conceded and surveyed, but none of them were conceded prior to 1759. The roads in this parish are very indifferent.—The *Village of Industry*, about 3 m. from the church and village of St. Paul, is prettily seated on the right bank of the R. L'Assomption and near a waterfall, many feet in height, the noise of which is heard at a considerable distance. Only a few years ago the site of this v., before the mills were built, was

covered with forest: there is now much land in cultivation, and 40 houses have been built, besides two fine mansions inhabited by Messrs. Joliette and Leodle, who are the joint proprietors with their brother-in-law, M. de Lanaudière, the seignior of Lavaltrie. It is to the spirit of enterprise evinced by these gentlemen that all the improvements in this place must be attributed; the most curious and the most worthy of the traveller's attention is the mill, which was begun by the proprietors June 1, 1823: it is solidly built with stone, three stories high, 120 ft. long and 45 ft. wide; it contains 3 sets of stones for grinding wheat, besides others for grinding barley; also conveniences for carding, fulling and sawing, and machinery for raising timber into the mill. The river L'Assomption supplies the mill with water, and, near the mill-head, it is of immense depth; and at the distance of a few feet is a chain of pebbles, scarcely covered with water, forming the fall of the mill, which is thereby most advantageously situated: the mill-dam is remarkable for its size, construction and solidity.—In front of the S. are the two Isles de Lavaltrie, appendages to the grant.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Paul and St. Antoine.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cures.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Paul . .	2563	1	.	.	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	1	2	3	6	70
St. Antoine	1033	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	1	2	1	3	11
	3596	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	9	81

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Ind. Corn.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Paul . .	14292	14012	1780	95	500	5001	20000	1150	180	1380	4600	1380
St. Antoine	15400	10408	4000	100	200	6900	19006	700	775	3750	4200	1050
	29692	24420	5780	195	700	11901	39006	1850	955	5130	8800	2430

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672; faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Lavaltrie* d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur pareille profondeur; à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, bornée d'un côte par les terres appartenantes au Seminaire de *Montréal*, et de l'autre par celles non-concédées; par devant par le dit fleuve et par derrière par les terres non-concédées, avec les deux islets qui sont devant la dite quantité de terre, et la rivière *St. Jean* comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, folio 6.*

Augmentation.—"Concession du 21me Avril, 1734, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Marganne de Lavaltrie*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur deux lieues et demie de profondeur, à prendre le dit front au bout de la profondeur et limite de la lieue et demie de profondeur du fief de *Lavaltrie*; pour être la dite prolongation en profondeur unie et jointe au fief de *Lavaltrie*, et ne faire qu'une même Seigneurie, laquelle, par ce moyen, se trouvera être d'une lieue et demie de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 7, folio 24.*

LAUZON, seigniory, forming the co. of Dorchester, is bounded N. E. by La Martinière; S. W. by Tilly, Gaspé and St. Giles; in the rear by St. Etienne and Jolliet.—6 l. in breadth by 6 in depth. Granted Jan. 15th, 1636, to M. Simon Lemaitre. —The soil throughout this extensive property, which contains the whole co. of Dorchester, is generally of a superior description; it includes almost every variety, but a rich lightish loam predominates, and, in situations lying rather low, a fine dark mould. In the front but little timber remains; in the interior and towards the rear some oak and beech, maple, birch and pine in great plenty; of the inferior sorts, cedar, hemlock and spruce are very abundant.—It is watered by the rivers Chaudière, Beaurivage, Etchemin, Boyer, and by several other inferior rivers and streams. The Chaudière and Etchemin traverse the S. S. E. and the Beaurivage S. W. Neither is navigable for boats or even canoes to any distance, on account of the great number of falls and rapids: their banks, but most particularly those of the Chaudière, are lofty and steep, presenting in many places almost

perpendicular rocky cliffs. The banks of the St. Lawrence are also high and steep, covered with trees of small growth in some places, but cleared and cultivated in others: the beach is sandy, considerably encumbered by rocks, with almost a regular reef stretching along the low water line; from the top of the bank the land rises by ridges and small hillocks (many of which are rocky) gradually to the rear.—There are two extensive domains, several small fiefs, and four churches dedicated to St. Joseph, St. Nicolas, St. Henry and St. Anselme. The cultivated land, which amounts to one third of the whole, is divided into numerous ranges of concessions, besides five ranges of concessions in wood-lands towards the rear. The most thickly settled and best cultivated parts of this valuable property are situated along the front and towards the interior, throughout which may be seen a succession of fine arable land under a very good system of husbandry, rich meadows, good gardens and orchards; but the produce of the latter is not of a very superior kind; the farm and other houses are neat and substantially built. In the other concessions agriculture is not so far advanced; on the Chaudière the best lands lie at some distance from the banks, nearly the same is the case with those on the Etchemin, the margins of both being generally flat rock with only a shallow covering of soil. Almost all the ranges are intersected by roads, and the main roads are very good and kept in excellent repair. Nearly opposite to Quebec, and on a little river which discharges itself into the St. Lawrence, are the extensive and valuable premises called the *Pointe Lévi Mills*, and farther W., at the mouth of the Etchemin, the no less important establishment called the *Etchemin Mills*, from both of which large exportations of flour are annually made. From Pointe des Peres to the R. Chaudière, the beach is almost wholly occupied as timber grounds. From Pointe des Peres and other places, in front of the S., are ferries to Quebec.—This S. is very populous: its quota of militia is large, and well disciplined.

In *the Parish of St. Henry de Lauzon* the lands granted before 1759 were 3 arpents in front, by 30 and some by 40 arpents in depth: 20 sols per arpent were paid, with one sol quit rent, and a reservation of sufficient timber was made for the purposes of building mills, churches and other public edifices.—The unconceded lands in this parish are considerable, and all fit for cultivation; but there is no road across them, and the greater part has been surveyed. Many young parishioners are both willing and able to make new settlements if they could obtain lands near home, or at a little distance, and there are more lands than could be required to satisfy this demand, and those lands are in general of good quality.

The *Parish of St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévi*, by the regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an order in council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues and 4 arpents; viz. 21 arpents in Mont-a-peine, beginning at the house of Joseph Turgeon, fief de Vitré 10 arpents, Martinière 15 arpents, and 3 leagues of Lauzon to the R. Chaudière. At least one half of the lands in this P. were conceded before 1759, each containing from 4 to 12 arpents in front by 30 or 40 in depth. These lands were granted on the conditions of paying to the seignior annually one sol for each superficial arpent, and to give for each land of 3 arpents in front, two days *de corvées* and some capons, with a reserve of oak timber for the building of ships and mills. A considerable number of persons are desirous and able to make new settlements if they could obtain lands in the vicinity of their parish, or at a little distance from their parents or friends; and there are, near the limits of the parish, a certain extent of lands that are considered to be of good quality.—No one goes hence to settle in the townships.—Some of the youths who leave this parish settle in the neighbouring parishes, and others leave their homes to undertake long voyages, from which few return.

The *Town of Aubigny*, near Pointe Lévi, was so called in honour of the late Duke of Richmond, and was laid out by Sir John Caldwell in 1818. It is built opposite the city of Quebec, to which steam and other boats ply almost every minute. It contains from 40 to 50 houses and a Protestant church; some of the houses are built with sufficient taste to entitle them to the appellation of elegant cottages. The streets and building-lots are regularly laid out and of sufficient size; but the place has not increased in buildings and population so much as might have been expected, on account, chiefly, of the high price demanded for building-ground. The site of this little town is very elevated, the bank of the St. Lawrence being there very high. Below the town is a row of handsome cottages with an hotel, carried on by Mr. M'Kenzie in a very elegant and superior

style: here the citizens of Quebec have their country-houses, to which they retire not only for recreation but convenience, as the river is crossed in 15 minutes. In the rear of Aubigny are the heights of *Pointe Lévi*, where batteries were erected by the Americans. A little below Mr. M'Kenzie's hotel and between it and Pointe aux Peres is the place where the Indians chiefly encamp every summer when they repair to Quebec for the purpose of receiving their annual presents, and, the weather being fine, a concourse of visitors from Quebec is attracted to view the Indian camps and to enjoy the country. Aubigny may be considered almost a suburb of Quebec. The episcopal church is remarkable for its commanding position and is a neat edifice of wood. A great number of ferry-boats ply to and from Quebec at a fixed moderate price. The watermen, in all seasons, are ready with their canoes, which are large, very strong and made out of a single trunk of a tree and often out of two trunks strongly united together; they are managed with much dexterity and sometimes carry as many as 8 passengers each, besides 3 or 4 men employed as rowers.

The *Parish of St. Nicolas*, by the regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an order in council of Mar. 3, 1722, extends 3 leagues and 17 arpents in front from the R. Chaudière to fief Baudouin in the S. of Tilly; and by the same order the church, cemetery, presbytery and garden for the curé were directed to be placed, pursuant to the wishes of the inhabitants, on two superficial arpents, given for the purpose by Jacques Beaufort; besides which Sieur Charest voluntarily gave 4 arpents in front by 40 in depth.—In this S. are several fiefs abutting on the St. Lawrence, among which are those called Ursuline, Jesuits, Vilmai and Maranion.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Henry, St. Anselme, St. Joseph and St. Nicolas.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Ship Yards.
St. Henry & St. Anselme	4269	1	1	1	1	1	2	·	·	4	·
St. Joseph	3698	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3
St. Nicolas	2044	1	1	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·
	10011	3	3	2	2	3	5	1	1	7	3

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce.											Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.	Indian corn.	Mixed Grain.	Maple sugar, cwts.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Henry & St. Anselme	13700	11700	2600	33000	3600	·	95	780	200	580	3002	1253	800	2400	8002	3500
St. Joseph	18900	11000	1950	30000	7200	30	·	650	150	535	2520	1260	900	2004	7100	2401
St. Nicolas	15900	14100	900	20100	5000	·	·	400	100	178	1858	816	825	1601	4500	1205
	48500	36800	5450	83100	15800	30	95	1830	450	1293	7180	3329	2525	6005	19602	7106

Title.—"Concession du 15me Janvier, 1636, faite par la Compagnie, à Mr. *Simon Lemaitre*, de la côte de *Lauzon*, contenant l'étendue de terre ainsi qu'il suit savoir; la rivière *Bruyante*, (*Chaudière*) située au pays de la *Nouvelle France*, avec six lieues de profondeur dans les terres et trois lieues à chaque côté de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 2, folio 37.*

LEECH PONDS, *v.* BASTONAIS (R.)

LEECHES POND AND STREAM, in the T. of Hereford. This small stream rises in Walls Pond and is obstructed by falls, making good sites for mills; its only advantage of transport is the running of logs. The pond, in the S. W. angle of the T., adjoins the province line; it is nearly 2 miles long, and above half a mile broad.

LEEDS, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N. E. by St. Giles; S. W. by Ireland; N. W. by Inverness, Nelson, and Ste. Croix; S. E. by Thetford and Broughton.—Except in the N. W. quarter, where the land is poor and very stony,

the soil is generally of excellent quality, fit for the growth of all kinds of grain, flax, hemp, &c.—This T. is well stocked with various timber, as beech, birch, maple, basswood, elm, ash, ironwood, spruce fir and hemlock.—It is very well watered by the Becancour, which divides itself into several branches, and by many small streams.—In the last few years cultivation has made considerable progress, and the settlements have increased, particularly along Craig's Road and in its vicinity. One quarter of the T. was originally granted to Mr. Isaac Todd, but at present that tract belongs to the heirs of Joseph Frobisher, Esq. Several individuals have obtained grants, and George Hamilton, Esq., of Quebec, holds 8000 acres by purchase from government, as lands were sold for the purpose of defraying some of the expenses incurred in constructing Craig's Road.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 5,225 acres.

Statistics.

Population	173	Saw-mills	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,036	Barley	100	Peas	50
Oats	400	Potatoes	5,400	Indian corn	40

Live Stock.

Horses	8	Cows	45	Swine	32
Oxen	30	Sheep	30		

Le Gouffre (S.), *v.* Gouffre.

Lennoxville (V.), *v.* Ascot, T.

Lepage and Tibierge, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Pachot; S. W. by Lessard; in front by the St. Lawrence.—This S. and its augmentation appear to have been granted at two different times, with an interval of a few months only: the S. was granted Nov. 14, 1696, and the augmentation on the 7th of May following. The grantees were the same in both instances, viz. the Sieurs Louis Lepage and Gabriel Tibierge. The title to the first grant represents it to extend from Pachot to Lessard, with a depth of one league; the grant of augmentation was for 2 leagues in depth, adjoining the rear of the first grant and extending, on one side, to the grant of Sieur *Pachot* and on the other to the grant of Sieur *Lessard*, comprising the breadth of both, *with the isles and islets*, in that extent. As there can be no *isles and islets* in the augmentation, probably it was granted in lieu of the original concession, particularly as the dates are so nearly coeval. If this idea be correct, the ambiguity will cease and the depth of the S. be easily proved to be 2 leagues from the St. Lawrence and not from the original grant, and its width, *in front*, from Pachot to Lessard, and in the rear from the N. E. line of the former to the S. W. line of the latter. Thus the rear line will run as far back as the first lake in the R. Mitis.

Title.—" Concession du 14me Novembre, 1696, faite aux Sieurs *Louis Lepage* et *Gabriel Tibierge*, d'un terrein qui se trouve entre la concession du Sieur *Pachot*, et celle du Sieur *Lessard*, située au lieu dit *Rimousky*, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, sur une lieue de profondeur." —*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 3.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 7me Mai, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis Lepage* et *Gabriel Tibierge*, de deux lieues en profondeur, joignant le derrière de la concession à eux déjà accordée, située au lieu dit *Rimousky*, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, tenant d'un côté à la terre du Sieur *Pachot*, et de l'autre à celle du Sieur *Lessard*, sur toute la largeur d'icelle, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite étendue."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 16.

L'Epinay, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, lies in the rear of St. Thomas; 3 leagues in breadth by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in depth on an average. Granted, Apr. 7th, 1701, to Sieur de L'Epinay.—The soil is good, being a yellowish loam, or a good black earth; in front the surface is rather irregular, and towards the rear it becomes mountainous. The part adjoining St. Thomas is thickly settled and there cultivation has made considerable advances; but this portion is small compared to the extent of the S. The timber consists of maple, birch and beech in profusion, with some very good pine, besides a great plenty of inferior sorts.—Watered by a few small streams descending from the mountains and running into the Rivière du Sud.—In the rear of this S. are some fine valleys, particularly at the distance of about 8 leagues.

Title.—" Concession du 7me Avril, 1701, faite par *Hector de Callière*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de l'Epinay*, du peu de terrein qui se trouve entre la Seigneurie de *Jean de Paris* et celle de la rivière du *Sud*, près de *Québec*, lequel terrein se termine en triangle au fleuve *St. Laurent*, et tient d'un bout aux terres non-concédées, et de l'autre par la pointe au dit fleuve; ensemble que le dit terrein sera borné à la hauteur de la concession du dit *Jean de Paris*, par une ligne parallèle qui sera tirée Nord-est et Sud-ouest jusqu'à celle de la petite rivière du Sud."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 32.

L'Epinay or St. Joseph, seigniory, in the co.

of Quebec, joins St. Ignace and is bounded by the R. St. Charles in front and the T. of Stoneham in the rear. Eleven arpents in breadth by four leagues in depth. Granted, on the last day of February, 1626, to Louis Hebert.—The soil is light and sandy, intermixed with clay about the front; proceeding inwards it changes to a black mould and near the mountains is a good yellow loam. Near the river St. Charles are fine meadows and pastures.

Title.—" Concession du dernier jour de Fevrier, 1626, faite par Mr. le *Duc de Vantadour*, à *Louis Hebert*, d'une lieue de terre de front, près de la ville de *Québec*, sur la rivière *St. Charles*; sur quatre lieues de profondeur."—*Papier Terrier, No.* 15, *folio* 75, 3 *Février*, 1781.—" This fief is said to contain but one quarter of a league in front upon four in depth, by a certificate of examination of the title of Concession; as also by mention in the act of donation of this fief in marriage with Demoiselle Chavigny to Sieur de l'Epinay. N. B. This fief, by actual measurement, only eleven arpents in front."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 à 17, *folio* 577.

LESSARD, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by the augmentation to Ashford; S. W. and in the rear by waste lands; in front by the S. of L'Islet.—One league square. Granted, June 30, 1698, to Pierre Lessard, and now belongs to Andrew Stuart, Esq.—This small tract is valuable though uncultivated, and lies on the brow of the ridge of rising grounds extending more or less along the rear of the seigniories fronting the St. Lawrence. Although the surface is broken and uneven, the soil and timber are unexceptionably good; the timber is maple, beech, birch, ash, pine, &c.—It is well watered by a branch of the R. du Sud called Bras St. Nicolas and by minor streams running into it from several small lakes in the S.—Should the road from L'Islet to St. John's be opened it would materially encourage the making of new settlements here and in the adjacent country.

Title.—" Concession du 30me Juin, 1698, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Comte de *Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Pierre Lessard*, d'une lieue de terre de front, sur pareille profondeur, située sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, proche l'Islet *St. Jean*, au derrière de la Seigneurie de Mademoiselle *Dutartre*; tenant d'un côté à la terre du Sieur *de la Chenaie*, et de l'autre à celle de *François Bellanger*; d'un bout à la Seigneurie de dite Demoiselle *Dutartre*, et de l'autre aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 23.

LESSARD, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Lepage; S. W. by St. Barnabé; in front by the St. Lawrence.—1½ league in front by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Mar. 8, 1696, to Pierre Lessard.—At *Father Point*, at the N. W. angle of this S., the St. Lawrence pilots reside, in the enjoyment of a competent degree of ease as a reward for the perils they encounter and the responsibility for which they are held.

Title.—" Concession du 8me Mars, 1696, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Pierre Lessard*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, située au lieu dit le *Bic*, le dit front à prendre depuis la pointe aux *Peres*, appartenant au Sieur *René Lepage*, à cause d'un échange fait avec le Sieur *de la Cardonière*, et continué le dit front au Nord-est en allant le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, tant que la dite lieue et demie pourra s'étendre."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 28.

LEVRARD OR ST. PIERRE LES BECQUETS, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; N. E. by the district line between Quebec and Three Rivers; S. W. by the S. of Gentilly: in the rear by the T. of Blandford.—2 leagues in front by 4 in depth. Granted, together with Isle Madame below the Island of Orleans, Apr. 27, 1683, to Sieur Levrard, and is now the property of A. Lanaudière, Esq. and the Honourable F. Baby.—This seigniory is but very little settled, although the soil is fertile and yields good crops of grain. The soil is generally a fine clay mixed with a rich black mould. This S. is plentifully stocked with timber, some of which is of the best description, but much the greater proportion is cut for firewood, which is sent in large quantities to Quebec. It is watered by part of the Rivière du Chêne and some small streams. In the first and second ranges of concessions are a few farms in a very improved state. The church of St. Pierre, the parsonage and a chapel are situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, along which the main road passes.

Statistics.

Population	1,653	Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1
Churches, R.C.	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	16
Curés	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	8,950	Potatoes	6,000	Rye	100
Oats	4,800	Peas	2,000	Indian corn	15

Live Stock.

Horses	660	Cows	1,320	Swine	650
Oxen	300	Sheep	3,300		

Title.—" Concession du 27me Avril, 1683, faite par les Sieurs *Lefebvre de la Barre*, Gouverneur, et *de Meulles*, Intendant, au Sieur *Levrard*, d'une étendue de terre de

deux lieues ou environ de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, et généralement tout ce qui se rencontre entre la Seigneurie de *Gentilly* et celle de *Deschaillons*, avec les isles et batures qui sont dans le dit fleuve, au-devant du dit espace; aussi l'isle appelée *Madame* située au Sud de l'isle et comté de *St. Laurent*, d'une lieue de tour ou environ."—*Régistre d'Intendance, Let.* B, *folio* 38. —" Acte du premier Avril, 1751, fixe la profondeur de la Seigneurie qui se trouve entre *Gentilly* et *Deschaillons* (*Levrard*) à quatre lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 78.

Lievres, aux, river, rises in numerous lakes lying far in the waste lands in the rear of Buckingham and Portland. It is a large, wild and rapid stream, remarkable for the peculiar singularity of its bends and the varieties of its width. Its source is near that of the Gatineau, with which it runs parallel for a considerable space. It traverses Buckingham in a general course from N. to S., winding variously and forming, at intervals, several bays and spacious basins, until it reaches the middle of the first range, where it divides into two principal channels, that of the S. E. running towards the Ottawa, while the other running S. W. disembogues into an extensive pond lying parallel to the Ottawa and extending from lot No. 15 to 22. This pond communicates with the Ottawa through the entrance of the Lièvres, whose width at its juncture with the former is about 5 chains. About 2 miles up the river, and upon the division line between the 1st and 2nd ranges, is a basin nearly circular perfectly accessible by the steam-boat, which plies between Grenville and Hull: for about 4 m. above the basin the rapids impede all navigation, after which, for 30 m., it is navigable for bateaux and the water is very smooth: about 90 m. up this R. is Lake des Sables, at the head of which this R. is still navigable for a great distance to other lakes. The Indians who trade in the back country ascend this R. in canoes. Along the first thirty miles of the aux Lièvres, as far as the Falls de Montagne, there appear to be considerable tracts fit for settlement, but after ascending the ridge which occasions these falls and following the northern waters of the R. upwards of 150 miles, or perhaps about 80 miles in a direct line, it appears to be almost entirely what is called a good hunting country, which may be interpreted a very bad settling country, being rocky, swampy and hilly, with but little good soil which is confined to the valleys here and there. The hills frequently rise abruptly to a height of 400 or 500 feet above the general level, and there are abundance of small lakes well stocked with the finest trout.—The banks of this R. are elevated and afford many very excellent mill-sites, besides those in the 4th range of Buckingham, where the mills of Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Bigalow are erected.—This R. is well stocked with fish.

Lingwick, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N. E. and in front by the unsurveyed townships of Stratford and Hampden; S. W. and in the rear by Bury and Weedon.—This tract is very similar in quality to the level district of Dudswell: the timber is also of nearly the same description.—Watered by several streams of tolerable size that run into the St. Francis. The W. half has been surveyed and granted to divers individuals.

Linctot (F.), *v.* Dutord, F.

L'Isle, de, river, rises in the T. of Roxborough, in Upper Canada, and, traversing the T. of Kenyon, enters the lower province at the S. W. angle of the T. of Newton, and running for some distance near its S. boundary traverses the location of Lt.-col. de Longueuil; then intersecting the N. angle of New Longueuil it enters the S. of Soulange and falls into the St. Lawrence at Côteau du Lac a little below Lake St. Peter.

L'Isle de la Fourche, *v.* Nicolet, S.

L'Islet, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Kamouraska; S. W. by a line parallel thereto running from the W. angle of the S. of the river du Sud, prolonged to the S. boundary of the province; N. W. by the St. Lawrence, together with all the islands in the St. Lawrence nearest to the county, and in the whole or in part fronting it; and S. E. by the S. boundary of the province.—It comprises the seigniories of St. Roch des Aulnets, Reaume, St. Jean Port Joli, Islet, Lessard, Bonsecours, Vincelot and its aug., Cap St. Ignace, Gagnier, Ste. Claire, Rivière du Sud and Lepinay.—Its extreme length is 82 miles and its breadth 37½, containing 3034 square miles; its centre is in lat. 46° 40′ 30″ N. long. 69° 52′ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at L'Islet.—The surface of this county is uneven and mountainous, being traversed by detached rocky ridges which appear from the St. Lawrence like a continued range of mountains, presenting a background to handsome and flourishing settlements. The scenery in many places is varied and inte-

resting. The county is abundantly watered by rivers and several beautiful lakes; the principal rivers are the Rivière du Sud and its various branches, the Trois Saumons, Port Joli and Rivière Ferré, all of which descend to the St. Lawrence. In the rear it is most beautifully watered by the R. St. John and its large and wide spreading branches: this river runs an average course of about 50 miles from the St. Lawrence in a parallel direction towards the N. E.; the land on its borders and in its vicinity is of good quality and fit for settlement. Although this county appears mountainous it presents many tracts of good arable land. The houses and cultivated farms in the front grants, particularly on the shore of the St. Lawrence, are remarkable for handsome villages and churches, which considerably heighten the beauty of the scenery: the most conspicuous is the village of St. Thomas in the S. of Rivière du Sud, which, from its size, the elegance and magnitude of its conspicuously situated church, its handsome houses and edifices, and the bridges, called the Regent and the Prevost, over the du Sud and the Bras St. Nicolas, deserves the particular admiration of the traveller. The population consists of French Canadians.

Statistics.

Population	12,777	Saw-mills	29	Taverns	25
Churches, R.C.	6	Carding-mills	3	Artisans	107
Curés	5	Fulling-mills	2	Ship yards	2
Presbyteries	6	Tanneries	2	River craft	12
Schools	5	Medical men	4	Tonnage	193
Villages	3	Notaries	11	Keel boats	30
Corn-mills	6	Shopkeepers	37		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	93,806	Indian corn	4,550	Maple sugar	982
Oats	73,500	Mixed grain	6,568	Flax	343
Barley	5,714	Buck wheat	2,100	Butter	3,965
Peas	15,824	Potatoes	247,137	Hay, tons	41,033
Rye	8,669				

Live Stock.

Horses	3,201	Cows	7,855	Swine	9,990
Oxen	2,910	Sheep	30,805		

L'Islet, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded by the St. Lawrence in front; by Lessard in the rear, and lies between Bonsecours and St. Jean Port Joli.—One league in breadth by two in depth; granted May 17th, 1677, to Demoiselle Génevieve Couillard.—The front is low, but receding from the river towards the mountains the land rises gradually; the soil in general is good, producing grain of all kinds; in the rear it is a light-coloured loam that continues up to the high lands. About one-third is under occupation and is tolerably managed and thickly inhabited.—Watered by a continuation of the Bras St. Nicholas and by several small runs of water.—Beech, birch and maple are the prevailing kinds of timber, but there is likewise some pine of very good growth. —The church and parsonage-house are close to the St. Lawrence, near a point of land on which is placed the telegraph station, No 7. At high water this point is completely insulated, from which circumstance it derives its name of Islet de St. Jean.—This S. is divided into 4 ranges of concessions; the 1st and 2nd are settled, and the 3rd and part of the 4th are fit for settlement. Almost all the land in the 3rd and 4th ranges belongs to proprietors of land along the St. Lawrence, who thence derive their fire-wood, which circumstance in some degree prevents the settlement of those ranges. In consequence of there being no other lands to concede, many of the youths desirous of settling quit the seigniory.

Title.—" Concession du 17me Mai, 1677, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Comte de *Frontenac*, Gouverneur, à Demoiselle *Génevieve Couillard*, d'une lieue de terre de front le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à commencer depuis les deux lieues promises à *Noël Langlois*, en remontant le dit fleuve, vers celle qui appartient à la Demoiselle *Amiot*, avec deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble un islet étant dans le fleuve, au devant de la dite lieue de front, contenant quatre à cinq arpens ou environ."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Let.* B. *folio* 39.

L'Islet, Notre Dame de (V.), *v.* Bonsécours, S.

L'Islette, rivulet, runs into the R. Saguenay above Ha Ha bay.

Litchfield is a projected township in the co. of Ottawa; it is a triangular tract bounded W. by the R. Ottawa where it forms the island of Grand Calumet. This T. will become a subject of considerable interest on account of the Falls of the Grand Calumet which are in its front.

Little River, in the co. of Bonaventure, falls into the mouth of the Ristigouche. N. E. of this R. and at the head of Ristigouche bay is an Indian village mission, which has a church and is a small fief.

Little Village, *v.* Notre Dame des Anges, S.

Livaudiere or Deschenaux, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded in front by Vincennes; N. E. by the augmentation to Beaumont; S. W. by Mont-à-Peine; in the rear by St Gervais.—

About ¾ of a league in front by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Sept. 20, 1734, to Sieur Pean de Livaudiére.—Upwards of one-third of this tract is in a very high state of cultivation. The soil, rich and fertile, produces large crops of grain, &c.; the surface is somewhat uneven, but not to such a degree as to cause serious impediments to agriculture, except near the rear boundaries where the elevation is abrupt. There is a great quantity of beech, birch and maple; from the latter, considerable quantities of sugar are made every year.—All the lands are conceded and the farms are 4 arpents in front, but the grantees pay for only 3 because they are not 40 arpents in depth, and the rent is 40 sols per front arpent and 1 sol for quit-rent. This S. is well watered by the river Boyer, each side of which presents some of the best cultivated land in the different concessions: towards Vincennes are also many specimens of very good husbandry. Roads, generally kept in thorough repair, pass through the S. to the main road on the river Etchemin.—*The Parish of St. Charles* is bounded by the 2nd concession of Beaumont; S. E. by an arm of the R. du Sud; N. E. by St. Michel; S. W. by Lauzon. All the lands are under cultivation, and those parts that lie in Beaumont, Livaudiére and Martiniére are supposed to have been conceded, at least the greater part, before 1759. The extent of each farm is 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth, paying 1 sol quit-rent and the annual rent of 2 or 3 livres, *argent tournois,* for each arpent, with an obligation of grinding their corn at the seignorial mill, and a reservation of timber materials for works of public utility, such as churches, presbyteries, and manor-house, also the right of *retraite* and the obligation *de tenir feu et lieu dans l'an et jour;* a breach of covenant occasions the forfeiture of the land. The church and parsonage are on the N. W. bank of the Boyer.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Charles.

Population	2,386	Churches, R. C.	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,400	Potatoes	40,000	Rye	520
Oats	21,600	Peas	2,080	Hay, tons	18,000
Barley	260				

Live Stock.

Horses	800	Cows	1,600	Swine	4,500
Oxen	800	Sheep	4,800		

Title.—"Concession du 20me Septembre, 1734, faite par le Marquis *de Beauharnois,* Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart,* Intendant, au Sieur *Pean de Livaudiére,* de trois quarts de lieue de front ou environ, sur trois lieues de profondeur; bornée par devant au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie de *Vincennes,* d'un côté au Nord-est à la ligne de la Seigneurie de *Beaumont,* d'autre côté au Sud-ouest à la Seigneurie de *Mont-à-peine,* et par derrière aux terres non concédées, pour la présente concession ne faire néanmoins qu'une seule et même seigneurie avec la moitié de celle de la *Durantaie* dont le dit Sieur *Pean* est propriétaire."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 25.

Lochaber and Gore or augmentation, sometimes called Suffolk, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded N. E. by La Petite Nation; S. W. by Buckingham; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the R. Ottawa.—This T. is equal if not superior in fertility of soil to Hull, Templeton, or Buckingham, and is well timbered. 13,261 acres were granted in 1807, to Archibald M'Millan and others, emigrants from Scotland; of this portion very little has been cultivated. Along the front, the river forms several deep bays, in which direction the land is so low that it is frequently overflowed; but if the settlements should become more numerous, embankments might be raised to repress the incursion of the waters; this part would then become good meadow, and, at a short distance towards the interior, much of it would be good arable. Proceeding to the rear, the land is broken and rugged up to the ridge of mountains, beyond which there is no part improvable, at least in their vicinity. Much of the timber, both oak and pine, is fit for naval purposes. Several rivers and streams wind through the township, but neither of them is navigable for boats, though timber may be floated down them to the Ottawa, which here expands greatly in breadth, and has several islands all well covered with wood; the largest is a mile long, and about a quarter of a mile broad. The Blanche, which is the principal river, spreads into 3 branches, rather more than a mile from its junction with the Ottawa into which it falls near the centre of the front of the T.—*Black Bay* which lies in front of Lochaber Gore is about 4½ m. long and its extreme width is 1¼ mile.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* in the T. 17,600, in the Gore 3,388 acres.

Statistics.

Population	148	Potasheries	2	Shopkeepers	1
Saw-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1	Taverns	3

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	496	Potatoes	1,890	Indian corn	930
Oats	300	Rye	250	Hay, tons	125

Live Stock.

Horses	19	Cows	43		
Oxen	37	Swine	79		

Lombrette, river, in Côte de Beaupré, rises in the S. W. extremity of the parish of La Petite Rivière, and traversing the P. of St. Joachim, crosses the road to St. Paul's Bay and joins the R. Ste. Anne.

Longueuil, seigniory and barony, in the co. of Chambly.—*The seigniory* is bounded N. E. by Tremblay and Montarville; S. W. by La Prairie; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by the *barony* and West Chambly.—2 leagues in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted, January 26, 1700, to Sieur Lemoine de Longueuil and is now the property of Madame Grant, baroness of Longueuil.—This tract from front to rear is quite level, the soil generally a fine black mould, very congenial to the growth of grain and most other agricultural produce; towards the middle is a swampy patch, called *La Grande Savanne*, and at a little distance from the front is another, called *La Petite Savanne*; but a good system of drainage has proved so beneficial, that they are both nearly converted into good fertile land. Almost the whole of the S. is conceded, and full two-thirds are in a good state of cultivation; it is more sparingly watered than, perhaps, any other seigniory on the banks of the St. Lawrence, as the little rivulet St. Antoine near its front, and another equally insignificant that crosses the lower corner into the R. Montreal, are the only streams. Many good roads cross it nearly in all directions; but the most public are, one leading from the village of Longueuil to Fort Chambly and Fort St. John's; the middle road of Côte Noir to Longueuil ferry; and the upper road from Laprairie to the same place. One-third of the annual produce, except peas and potatoes, is generally sold. The S. is divided into seven concessions, which are settled as follows:

	Families.
1. Rang du Fleuve	69
2. Coteau Range and Ruisseau St. Charles	24
3. Tremblée and Savanne	38
4. Gentilly	20
5. Grand Ligny, or Côte Noir	61
6. Chemin de Chambly	114
7. Isle Ste. Marguerite	3
	329

The *Village of Longueuil* is on the shore of the St. Lawrence and near the rivulet St. Antoine; it contains 65 houses including a parsonage and 2 schools, at each of which 16 scholars are instructed. Near the village was the ancient fort of Longueuil, one of the many formerly raised as barriers against the Iroquois nation; but its site is now covered by a very handsome well-built church, 130 ft. by 55, which stands on the west side of the road to Chambly. The situation of this little place and its vicinity is so pleasant, that many persons of the first respectability reside hereabout; it was long the favourite retreat of the late catholic bishop of Quebec, M. Deneaux, who when raised to that dignity would not forsake the spot he so much admired. The Isle Ste. Hélène, which belongs to government, lying nearly in front of Montreal, Isle Ronde with several of smaller size, and Isle au Heron, are appendages to this S. St. Hélène, being rather high, commands a view of the city of Quebec in its most favourable point; it is very fertile, exceedingly well cultivated and embellished by some very fine timber. On this island are the extensive mills called Grant's Mills.

The *Barony of Longueuil* is bounded N. E. by Chambly; S. W. by Laprairie and De Léry; in front by the Richelieu; in the rear by the *seigniory*.—3 leagues in front. Granted July 8, 1710, to the Baron de Longueuil and is now the property of Madame Grant, baroness of Longueuil.—This is a very level and exceedingly fertile tract, well settled and cultivated; it is traversed by the great southern road and by several other roads.—The concessions made prior to 1759 were granted on the terms which the grantees now pay, viz., 4 livres 10 sols and $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of wheat for each farm of 3 arpents in front by 30 in depth.—This barony is watered by the Richelieu, and is conveniently situated for water-carriage. It contains the town of Dorchester and Fort St. John. *Dorchester* scarcely merits the name of a town, but will probably in a few years rise to some importance, from being so favourably situated as to become an entrepôt for merchandise in its transit, either by land or water, between this province and America, both in summer and winter: during the latter season a very brisk intercourse takes place by means of sleighs travelling upon the frozen surface of the lakes and rivers. Before the last war the timber trade was carried on here to a great extent. A large proportion of the inhabitants are American emigrants, who have sworn allegiance to the British government; some of them keep the best inns in the place, and are proprietors of the stage coaches that travel regularly

to Laprairie and to the states of Vermont and New York.—*Fort St. John,* on the w. bank of the Richelieu, is of an irregular figure, and is an old frontier post; but little can be said in favour of its construction, or of the defences that surround it, as they are merely field works strengthened by palisades and picketings; within the fort are 20 houses, including public storehouses, magazines, &c. The British naval force employed on Lake Champlain has its principal station and arsenal here, where vessels mounting from 20 to 32 guns have been built.—The seigniory and barony are within the limits of the parishes of St. Antoine, St. Luc and Blairfindie.

Statistics of the Parishes of Blairfindie, St. Antoine and St. Luc.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R. C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
Blairfindie .	5870	1	1	1	.	1	4	1	1	3	1	2	5	10	15
St. Antoine .	3495	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	1	3	19	24
St. Luc .	3464	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	7	5	11
	12829	3	3	3	2	3	7	2	1	3	3	4	15	34	50

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Indiancorn.	Maple sugar, cwts.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Blairfindie .	42000	23000	5000	80000	21780	10000	7500	9	2350	3552	4696	1270	3360
St. Antoine .	39384	19100	2100	3200	9800	180	2300	.	1045	1302	1906	5128	1770
St. Luc .	31200	30500	3910	30500	18500	2000	4050	.	920	1211	1450	5100	1000
	112584	72600	11010	113700	50080	12180	13850	9	6315	6065	8052	11498	6130

Titles to seigniory and barony.—"Lettres du 26me Janvier, 1700, faite par sa Majesté à Mr. *Lemoine de Longueuil*, érigeant en Baronie la Seigneurie de *Longueuil*, située dans le district de *Montréal* contenant deux lieues ou environ de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur trois lieues et demie de profondeur. Autre concession du 8me Juillet, 1710, faite par Mr. *de Vaudreuil*, Gouverneur, et *Raudot*, Intendant, au *Baron de Longueuil*, de trois lieues de front, ayant profondeur jusqu'à la rivière *Chambly*, savoir, la continuation d'une lieue et demie de front au bout de la profondeur de la Baronie de *Longueuil*, devant s'étendre jusqu'à la dite rivière *Chambly* avec une autre lieue et demie de même front au Sud-ouest de la première, s'étendant pareillement jusqu'à la rivière *Chambly*, sur le rumb de vent des autres Seigneuries du pays; étant les dites concessions en augmentation de la *Baronie de Longueuil.*"—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 20, *folio* 99, 6*me Février*, 1781.—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 25. —*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre* B. *folio* 131. —*Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 210.

Longueuil, New, seigniory, in the co. of Vaudreuil, is separated from Upper Canada by the province line which forms its s. w. boundary; extending along the n. shore of Lake St. Francis it is bounded n. e. by Soulange, and is separated on the n. from the t. of Newton by the location of 1000 acres granted to the late Lieut. Col. de Longueuil.—2 leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted to the Chevalier de Longueuil, April 12, 1734, and now belongs to Saveuse de Beaujeu, Esq.—This tract lies rather low; on the n. e. side part of a great swamp spreads over a large space covered with cedar, spruce, fir and hemlock, the usual tenants of such a soil, but which requires only draining to become good and profitable land. To the s. w. the ground rises much above the level of the opposite side, and abounds with many spots suitable to the production of grain, hemp and flax.—The woods afford abundance of fine trees, but beech and maple most predominate.—The rivers Delisle and Baudet, on which are 2 bridges, a corn-mill and two saw-mills, water this S. very conveniently: the first crosses it diagonally from Upper Canada, where it has its source, into the S. of Soulange; and the latter, at the s. w. angle, descends from the upper part of the t. of Lancaster to Pointe au Baudet: neither is navigable, though on the latter, whose banks are much higher and current stronger, large quantities of staves and timber felled in its vicinity are

floated down to the St. Lawrence in the spring, when the stream is swelled by the melted snow and ice; they both turn some good corn and saw-mills.—The front of the seigniory, along the St. Lawrence, between Anse aux Bateaux and Pointe au Baudet, is very low, and overflowed so frequently as to make it impracticable to maintain a proper road; but in winter, the route upon the ice along this part, and on the north side of the lake into Upper Canada is preferred, as being shorter than the road leading by the side of the river Delisle: this road is, however, called the principal one between the two provinces, but it will require much amendment to render it so convenient as it ought to be for the increasing intercourse between these parts.—The greatest part of the concessions are near Anse aux Bateaux and Pointe au Baudet; on each side of the river Delisle; and still farther to the rear in the Côtes St. George and St. André, where a number of Scotch families are settled, whose industry has so far benefited their lands, that they are now among the best parts of the seigniory, although the other conceded lots are in a very fair state of agricultural improvement. The male inhabitants are mostly *voyageurs*, a name given to the persons employed in the N. W. fur trade, whose wandering mode of life, toilsome and laborious in the extreme, has more charms for them than the more regular and profitable pursuits of husbandry.—All this S. is fit for cultivation, and it is supposed there are about 200 farms unconceded which would be soon taken if they were surveyed and the terms not too severe; these non-conceded lands, which for the most part are behind at the ends of the farms of 20 arpents, would be preferred by the inhabitants provided their lands were thereby increased to 40 arpents. There is no road across the non-conceded lands, and all the lands on the Côté north of the R. Delisle have been conceded, which extend only 20 arpents, but at the end of these 20 arpents the lands have neither been conceded nor surveyed; these lands the grantees ardently desire to have in concession, in order to lengthen their farms, although all the wood has been cut down and removed.—No lands were conceded previous to 1759.—The *Parish of St. Polycarp* is co-extensive with the S., and contains a chapel and about 500 families; although there is no village, this P. contains blacksmiths, joiners, carpenters and tanners.—There are 5 small isles in front which are appendages to the S.

Statistics.

Population	2,754	Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	3
Chapels	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	3
Curés	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	2
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	5	Artisans	19

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,900	Barley	950
Oats	11,300	Potatoes	78,600

Live Stock.

Horses	784	Cows	1,176	Swine	1,190
Oxen	790	Sheep	2,001		

Title.—" Concession du 21me Avril, 1734, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à *Joseph Lemoine*, Chevalier de *Longueuil*, de l'étendue de terre qui se trouve sur le bord du fleuve *St. Laurent*, au lieu appelé *les Cascades*, depuis la borne de la Seigneurie de *Soulange* jusqu'à la *Pointe du Baudet* inclusivement; faisant environ deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur; avec les isles, islets et batures y adjacentes."—*Registre d'Intendance, No.* 7, *folio* 24.

Longue Pointe, la (P.), *v.* Montreal, S.

Lorette (V.), *v.* St. Gabriel, S.

Lormiere, river, rises in the rear part of Carufel, and after intersecting the S. W. angle of Maskinongé joins the Ruisseau du Bois Blanc, and their united waters fall into Lake St. Peter a little S. W. of the mouth of the R. Maskinongé.

Lotbiniere, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the S. W. boundary line of the seigniories of Lauzon, St. Etienne, and Ste. Marie, to the south angle of Ste. Marie; S. W. by the south-west boundary of the S. of St. Jean d'Eschaillons and its augmentation; S. E. by the rear lines of the seigniories of St. Giles, Ste. Croix, and the augmentation of the seigniories of Lotbinière and St. Jean d'Eschaillons; S. W. by the St. Lawrence. It comprises the seigniories of Tilly or St. Antoine, Gaspé, St. Giles des Plaines, Bonsecours, Ste. Croix, Lotbiniére and St. Jean d'Eschaillons, and their augmentations.—Its extreme depth is 34 miles, and its breadth 29, containing 735 square miles; its centre is in lat. 46° 28″ N. lon., 71° 37′ 30′ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Ste. Croix.—The surface is generally level, rather low in the centre, and in some parts swampy. The lands near the St. Lawrence are, however, elevated and bold, and towards the S. E. extremity of the co. rise into large swells of hard timbered land. The soil is generally excellent, and fit for the cultivation of

every species of grain. On the elevated grounds the timber is beech, maple, birch, hickory and pine; on the low parts spruce, basswood and fir. This co. is not so abundantly watered as the generality of the counties in the province. The rivers which traverse it are the Grande and Petite Rivière du Chêne, the Beaurivage and Rivière du Moulin. The Grande Rivière du Chêne runs through the western section, and the Beaurivage traverses the S. of St. Giles, and spreads its branches over the rear part of that seigniory.—The chief settlements are along and in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence partly on the Grande Rivière du Chêne, and along the whole extent of the R. Beaurivage, near which passes the main route leading to the southern townships which connects with Craigs Road in Leeds; another road traverses St. Giles, and enters the S. of Ste. Marie; the main road, along the borders of the St. Lawrence, exhibits flourishing and well cultivated farms with substantial and comfortable dwellings; several other roads traverse this co. in various directions. Much of the fire-wood consumed in the city of Quebec is cut in this county, and conveyed away in rafts.

Statistics.

Population	7,712	Corn-mills	6	Shopkeepers	6
Churches, R. C.	5	Saw-mills	12	Taverns	6
Curés	4	Just. of Peace	3	Artisans	86
Presbyteries	4	Medical men	1		
Schools	3	Notaries	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	59,700	Peas	11,000	Mixed grain	4,350
Oats	42,250	Rye	2,490	Maple sugar,	
Barley	1,991	Buck wheat	1,000		cwts. 647
Potatoes	30,440	Indian corn	1,885	Hay, tons,	22,218

Live Stock.

Horses	2,802	Cows	5,684	Swine	6,555
Oxen	1,694	Sheep	17,452		

LOTBINIERE, seigniory, with its augmentation, in the co. of Lotbinière; bounded E. by Ste. Croix; W. by Deschaillons and its augmentation; in the rear by the townships of Somerset and Nelson; in front by the St. Lawrence.—This S. was granted in several parcels, viz.—Nov. 3rd, 1672, half a league in front by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in depth, on the W. side to the Sieur Marsolet. Nov. 3rd, 1672, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in front by 2 in depth, adjoining Ste. Croix, to Sieur de Lotbiniére. April 1st, 1685, half a league in front by 2 leagues in depth to Sieur de Lotbiniére; being the vacant space between the two former grants. The augmentation, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in front by four in depth, 25th Mar. 1693, to Sieur de Lotbiniére. The whole, being $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in front by 6 in depth, is now the property of Gustave Joly, Esq.—The soil in general is excellent and so advantageously varied, that every production of the country may be raised. It is well stocked with fine elm, ash, maple, beech, plane, wild cherry and other timber: the banks of the rivers du Chêne, Huron and Boisclere produce pine of first rate growth. This S. is very well watered by these three rivers: the first is navigable at all times as far as the place called the *portage*, distant about two miles from the St. Lawrence; but the two latter only during the rise of the waters in spring and autumn. Notwithstanding the superior fertility of the soil, about one-sixth part only of the grants are settled. There are seven ranges of concessions parallel to the St. Lawrence, and one perpendicular to it, which contain 580 farms, of 3 acres in front by 30 in depth; of this number, 465, under the management of industrious tenants, who are good cultivators, yield abundant crops of grain, &c. Near the middle of the front stand a handsome stone church and parsonage-house, and near to them a few neat and well-built houses. On the E. side, near the St. Lawrence, is a small domain of only twelve acres, wholly uncultivated, thickly clothed with timber-trees of a superior description, and containing the seignorial mill. On the different streams are six saw-mills, and five manufactories of potash.—All the roads in the S., as well as the main road along the St. Lawrence, are always kept in excellent repair.

Statistics of the Parishes of Lotbiniére and St. Antoine.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Ind. corn.	Live Stock. Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Lotbiniére	2406	1	1	1	1	2	4	.	1	.	19	18600	8900	.	350	2900	1500	60	800	550	1600	5900	1900
St. Antoine	2092	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	2	17	18400	11500	1001	540	2800	10800	100	760	410	1750	4940	1900
	4498	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	3	2	36	37000	20400	1001	890	5700	12100	160	1560	960	3350	10840	3800

Title.—*Premiere Partie.*—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Marsolet* d'une demi lieue de front sur une lieue et demi de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la grande rivière *du Chêne*, jusqu'aux terres non concédées, tirant vers les terres de *St. Croix*."—*Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 492.

Seconde Partie.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Lotbinière*, de l'étendue de terre qui se trouve sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession du Sieur *Marsolet* jusqu'à celle des Religieuses Ursulines (*Ste. Croix*), sur deux lieues de profondeur."—*Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 494.

Troisième Partie.—" Concession du premier Avril, 1685, faite à Mr. *de Lotbiniere* de trois quarts de lieue ou environ de terre non concédée, à prendre d'un bout le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, à la grande rivière *du Chêne*, joignant le commencement de la demi lieue de concession, faite au Sieur *Marsolet*, et de l'autre en remontant vers la petite rivière *du Chêne*, aux terres du Sieur *St. Ours*, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 42, *Page* 183, *le* 23*me Février*, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance*, *No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 502.

Quatrième Partie, ou Augmentation.—" Concession du 25me Mars, 1693, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Lotbiniere*, de trois lieues et demie de front avec quatre lieues et demie de profondeur, à prendre au bout et où se termine la profondeur du fief de *Lotbiniere*, et celui appelé la petite rivière *du Chêne* (les trois concessions précédentes à lui appartenante) ensemble tous les bois, prés, isles, rivières et lacs qui s'y trouvent."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, *No.* 9, 10, *à* 17, *folio* 510.

Loup, du (R.), in the S. of Riv. du Loup, *v.* Du Loup.

Loup, du, (S.), *v.* Riviere du Loup.

Loutres, aux, river, rises in the s. w. part of the fief St Etienne, and traversing the s. of Pointe du Lac runs into the N. side of Lake St. Peter.

Lussaudiere, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded N. E. by Baie St. Antoine; S. W. by St. François; in the rear by Pierreville; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league square. Conceded Oct. 22, 1672, to Sieur de la Lussaudiére, and after it had lapsed to the French crown it was granted, July 26, 1683, to Sieur de Lamotte de Luciére.—The land is generally of a better quality than that in the adjoining seigniory of Yamaska, with less of a sandy description: the front is so low as to be overflowed in the spring by Lake St. Peter, and consists of very fine meadow and good pasturage: towards the rear the ground rises gradually, with some patches of fair arable land. The timber is not of the best kinds, particularly in front. About one-third of the seigniory is cultivated, and the most improved settlements are contiguous to the main road on either side, where some of the lots and farms denote a favourable state of husbandry.

Title.—" Concession du 26me Juillet, 1683, faite par Messrs. *Lefebvre de la Barre*, Gouverneur, et *de Meulles*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Lamotte de Luciére*, de la terre et seigneurie de la *Lussaudiere*, concédée par Mr. *Talon*, Intendant, le 22me Octobre, 1672, au Sieur *de la Lussaudiere*, et réunie au domaine de sa Majesté par l'Ordonnance du 26me Mai, 1683, consistant en une lieue de front sur une de profondeur, à prendre depuis les terres du Sieur *Crevier*, en descendant vers la rivière *Nicolet*, le chenail tardif y compris."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, *No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 305. *Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur*, *lettre* B. *folio* 125. *Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 22.

Lusson, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, lies along the St. Lawrence and extends 1 league in front, and is ½ league s. w. of the little river between Echaffaud au Basque and the R. Saguenay. Granted Nov. 7, 1672, to Sieur de St. Lusson.

Title.—" Concession du 7me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur de *St. Lusson*, d'une lieue de terre de front sur *(en blanc)* de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, savoir, une demie lieue en deça de la petite rivière qui est entre l'*Echaffaud au Basque*, et le *Saguenay*, et une demie lieue au delà; ensemble l'isle nommée l'isle au *Sieur*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 45.

M.

Machiche, rivers, in the co. of St. Maurice. The Grande Rivière Machiche, or Rivière à Marcin, rises in a large lake near the N. W. extremity of the rear boundary line of Caxton, and running S. through that T. traverses the rear part of Gatineau and enters Dumontier; where, meandering on the boundary line of those seigniories, it penetrates the N. E. angle of Grosbois or Machiche, and in that S. taking a sudden turn to the S. W. falls into Lake St. Peter.—The Petite Rivière Machiche rises in several small lakes in the T. of Caxton also, and, running S. through the lands belonging to the Forges of St. Maurice and part of fief St. Etienne, intersects the N. W. angle of Pointe du Lac and traverses the front of Gatineau; it then enters Grosbois and soon after falls into Lake St. Peter one mile S. of the church.—These two small rivers are about 18 m. from the R. St. Maurice and are of sufficient force to drive mills but are not navigable, the Greater Machiche being capable of carrying *bateaux* only as far up as the mill, half a mile from its mouth; down this R. however lumber has been floated.

Machiche (S.), *v.* Grosbois, S.

Madame Drapeau, fief, in the S. of Eboulemens, fronts the St. Lawrence, opposite Isle aux Coudres.

Madame Drapeau, fief, in the Island of Orleans near the S. W. end.

Madame Reid, fief, in the S. of Livaudiére.

Madawaska and Temiscouata, fiefs and settlements, in the co. of Rimouski, extend along Lake Temiscouata and the R. Madawaska, and are likely to become of considerable importance on account of their situation on the only land-route of communication between Quebec and Halifax in Nova Scotia; they must therefore become the medium of intercourse between the sister provinces. The soil of these tracts is considered to be generally good and is timbered chiefly with maple, birch, beech, and the several species of pine, of which the white and yellow predominate. Numerous small rivers present advantageous sites for mills, and both the rivers and lakes are well stocked with superior fish of various kinds. Limestone and iron ore have been found in abundance. The scenery in that part lying near the lake is bold and beautiful; the gentle slope of the land verging to the water's edge, the broad expanding lake bounded on the opposite shore by abrupt cliffs and stupendous hills, at the base of which several streams discharge themselves into the lake, form a *tout ensemble* in the highest degree interesting. This large portion of these extensive settlements has made some progress since Alex. Fraser, Esq., a gentleman of known wealth and the chief proprietor of these fiefs, has established his residence at the village of Kent and Strathern, which is at the S. E. extremity of the portage on the borders of the lake. The inhabitants of this settlement are not numerous, and almost all of French extraction and Catholics. Near the Little Falls of the R. St. John the Madawaska settlement begins and continues, by intervals, on each side of the R. St. John for about 25 miles; it consists of about 200 families of Acadians and Canadians. The cottages are for the most part neatly built, and both fields and gardens well cultivated. On the east side of the R. at the beginning of the settlement are a church and parsonage-house; there are also 2 corn-mills. From the termination of this little colony to the Great Falls of the R. St. John the distance is 15 miles, where there is a military post, or more properly speaking a few old houses occupied by a non-commissioned officer and a few privates, detached by some of the corps serving within the province of New Brunswick. From this post down to Presqu' Isle is 52 miles, where there is a similar establishment.—The present proprietors of these extensive properties are Col. Alex. Fraser, Dan. Sutherland, Esq. and Fr. Languedoc, Esq.

Statistics.

Population	65	Corn-mills	1	Saw-mills	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	400	Barley	25	Peas	100
Oats	200	Potatoes	450	Mixed grain	100

Live Stock.

Horses	5	Cows	15	Swine	45
Oxen	10	Sheep	18		

Title.—" Une autre concession de Mr. Le Febvre, de la Barre et de Meulles, Gouverneur-Général et Intendant, en ce païie, en datte du 25me Nov. 1683, par laquelle sur la representation du Sr. Aubert de la Chesnaye, j'accordent et concedent à Antoine Aubert et Marguerite Angelique de la Chesnaye, ses enfans, une etendue de trois lieues de terre le long de *chacun des deux bord de la rivière nommée Madouiska*, proche la Rivière St. Jean, avec le lac appellé Oumiskousta, et deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres, le tout à titre de fiefs et seigneurie haute, moyenne et basse justice, avec droit de chasse de peche dans l'etendue des dits lieux, pour en jouir eux, leurs hoirs, et ayans cause à la charge de la foy et hommage au rendre au chateau St. Louis de Quebec. Reçu a foy et hommage aux fiefs et seigneuries, Rivière du Loup, Fief Madouiska, circonstances dependances à laquelle nous l'avons reçus, &c."—*Régistre des Foys et Hommages pour les fiefs du Canada, Fev.* 1723.

Madawaska, river, in the rear part of the co. of Rimouski, rises in Lake Temiscouata, and running S. falls into the R. St. John at the head of the Madawaska settlement. The land on both sides of this R., from its source to its confluence with the R. St. John, 10 leagues, is of excellent quality. This R. is navigable for canoes and flat-bottomed boats, excepting where there are falls which occasion portages. Above the Little Falls to Lake Temiscouata the current is gentle and the navigation easy and periodically fit for steamboats. The banks are generally low and the lands fit for settlements; some indeed are now in progress near the Trout and Birch rivers, and the settlers are composed of disbanded veteran soldiers. In this R. the waters rise considerably in spring and autumn, and there are shallow places but no rapids. Its breadth varies from 90 to 150 yards, and in many parts is so very shallow during the summer that it is not navigable for any thing larger than a canoe; it is, however, possible that it might be navigated by very flatly constructed boats even during that season, but the strength of

the current would make it difficult to get them up again; in the spring, it is said, large rafts of timber descend this river. The Little Falls, which are near its junction with the St. John, render a portage from 50 to 100 yards necessary even with a canoe.—There is a great abundance of the usual varieties of fish in this river, as well as in the Bouleau, Perche and Trout rivers, all of which mingle their waters with the Madawaska.—The lands on the banks of this river and its tributary streams are considered to be, in most places, of a superior quality.—A road from Long's, at the end of the portage to Degelé, passing near the edge of the lake, is very much wanted; the distance is about 15 miles: it would connect the portage with a road opened a few years past by the province of New Brunswick, which cost 300*l.* and extends 28 miles and is 12 ft. wide.—Every part of both sides of this R. would be without doubt soon settled if good roads were made.

MADDINGTON, township, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N. E. by Blandford; N. and N. W. by the seigniories of Gentilly, Cournoyer, Dutort and Becancour; it fronts S. and S. W. on the R. Becancour, which separates it from the townships of Bulstrode and Aston.—The land is level in the interior and towards the S., but more elevated towards the W. and S. W. in the direction of the R. Becancour. There are many savannas and the soil in general is tolerably good; in some places of a superior quality, in others rocky and very inferior. Some parts would produce hemp and flax. In the surveyed parts, lying contiguous to the river, the land is of the same nature and quality as that of Aston, and equally capable of being turned to good account in the hands of able farmers. On the higher grounds some excellent timber may be found, but on the lower parts only the indifferent assortment of cedar, hemlock, and similar kinds. This T. is watered by the Gentilly and the Becancour, and the latter, which winds in a circular direction from the S. E. to the N. W. angle, presents several very eligible situations for the erection of mills.—The principal proprietors are Mr. Allsop and the heirs of the Hon. Jenkin Williams.—A winter road traverses this T. and communicates from the village St. Antoine, in Becancour, to the river of that name, about 12 m. in length.—There is only one settlement near the river Becancour, on the side of Blandford, on which are 12 persons.

Statistics.

Population . 20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	30	Potatoes	55	Indian corn	20
Oats	40	Peas	15		

Live Stock.

Horses	2	Cows	4	Swine	5
Oxen	3	Sheep	12		

MADRID (F.), *v.* GRANDPRE.

MAGDELAINE, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, is bounded E. by the S. of Grande Vallée des Monts; W. and S. by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league in breadth by 2 leagues in depth. Granted to Sieur Riverin, March 28, 1689.—This F. is traversed by the R. Magdelaine.

Title.—"Concession du 28me Mars, 1689, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Riverin*, de la rivière *de la Magdelaine*, étant au dessus des monts *Notre Dame*, du côté du Sud, ensemble demi lieue au dessus et demi lieue au dessous de la dite rivière, le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 3, *folio* 26.

MAGDELAINE, river, rises in waste lands in the co. of Gaspé, and traversing the S. of Magdelaine falls into the St. Lawrence.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS are in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the parallels of lat. 47° 30′ and 47° 38′ N. and the degrees of lon. 61° 27′ and 62° W. from the meridian of Greenwich.—These small islands are in a cluster and are 11 in number, and are included in the co. of Gaspé. Five of them are inhabited. They are called

Magdalen Island, Isle Royale, or Coffin's Island	Saunder's Isle
Brion, or Cross Island	Wolfe's Isle
Bird Isles, two	Entry Isle
Shug Isle	Deadman's Isle
	Amherst Isle.

Magdalen Island (N. E. point) is in lat. 47° 37′ 37″ N. and in lon. 61° 26′ 51″ W., the variation of the compass being 22° 25′ W. This island, which is also called Isle Royale and Coffin's Island, is in general barren and mountainous. It contains some settlements and is 17 leagues in length; in some places it is about 1 league wide, while in other places it is only one arpent wide. In the lower parts the land is sandy and soft, comprising a number of quicksands, occasioned by several small channels that originally had a communication with the sea, but which have since been filled up by the violence of the winds. It is uni-

versally declared by the old inhabitants that into the largest lake, which is near the E. point, they have seen ships of 3 masts and tolerable burthen go in and out with safety, though the entrance is at present dry at low water.

Brion Island, containing about 60 or 70 square arpents, bears N. by the compass and is about 10 miles from Magdalen Island. It is nearly surrounded with high capes, and on the N. side is some clear land of tolerably good quality. Its lat. (N. E. point) is 47° 48′ 8″ W.

Bird Islands, northernmost, in lat. 47° 50′ 28″ and in lon. 61° 12′ 53″ W., are two in number and contain about 4 square arpents each and consist of two rocks, elevated above the water upwards of 100 feet; their flattened summits, each not exceeding in circumference 300 paces, exhibit a resplendent whiteness produced by the quantities of ordure with which they are covered from immense flocks of birds, which, in summer, take possession of the apertures in the perpendicular cliffs, where they form their nests and produce their young; when alarmed they hover above the rocks and overshadow their tops by their numbers. The abundance of their eggs affords to the inhabitants of the neighbouring coast a material supply of food.

Entry Isle contains nearly 100 square arpents. —The population of these islands, although it does not exceed 1000, has considerably increased since 1763, when, it is said, there were only 10 families. In 1791 there were 13 heads of families; in 1797 the population amounted to 500; in 1798, when Sir Isaac Coffin took possession of these islands by virtue of a grant from the British crown, there were 100 families, the descendants of Acadians or Canadians; in 1821 the number of families had increased to 133, and now amounts to 153, the present population being about 1000, chiefly French Acadians, among whom there are 5 Irish families and 11 English women. They are all catholics, except 4 or 5 families. The inhabitants, who derive their subsistence chiefly from the fisheries, are in general remarkably hale and healthy, with light complexions and flaxen hair. They are cheerful in character, and the females remarkably modest and ingenuous. The inhabitants suffer great inconvenience from the shipwrecks which frequently happen on these islands, when each family is sometimes obliged to support 3 or 4 persons, who would perish without such succour; this indispensable charity, added to their remoteness from any provision market, frequently creates a scarcity of provisions, more especially as, for 6 or 7 months in the winter, their communication with every other part of the world is cut off. So frequent have shipwrecks been on these islands that Capt. Fougire, for 10 successive years, brought off these islands annually about 200 shipwrecked persons, who, without the charitable assistance of the poor native inhabitants, would have perished.—The houses are built with timber only, and are in size from 26 to 30 ft. by 18 to 20 feet wide; the chimneys are built of clay or earth of a reddish colour.—There are but few roads in these islands, and to pass through the woods on the high capes is very difficult.—The quality of the wood is very inferior and chiefly consists of sapin, red and white epinette, and birch. —There are no minerals of any consequence in these islands, although in some places are found plaster of Paris and ochre of various colours, red, yellow, white and some bordering on sky-blue, and Entry Isle produces fine red.—These islands are totally unfit for the general purposes of agriculture, or, at least, that means of subsistence is wholly neglected, the inhabitants relying entirely on the profits of their fisheries; potatoes, which however generally fail, are the only produce of the soil, with the exception of forage grown on the natural meadows and pastures, with which a tolerable proportion of live stock are sustained. Some fowls are bred but no geese, and bustards are to be met with in spring and autumn. That agriculture ought not to be so entirely neglected may be reasonably inferred from the fact, that every season produces a great quantity of juniper berries, strawberries, raspberries, &c.—No reptiles of any kind are to be found in these islands, and the only wild animals are rabbits and a great number of foxes of a silver- or gray colour.— There are two churches and a presbytery for the resident missionary; one church is 50 ft. by 30, the other 55 ft. by 33; the presbytery, which is built of wood, is 36 feet by 26 and has the convenience of a stable and garden. The tithes payable to the missionary consist in half a quintal of fish from each family, which is generally sold at 10s. per quintal.—The fisheries constitute the only wealth of these islands and the sole means of subsistence for the inhabitants. The fisheries are chiefly for seal, herring and cod; eels are caught

with the harpoon, fine trouts are also harpooned in the rivers at the flambeau; and flattans, a fish measuring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long by 7 or 8 inches, are caught and also macrow lobsters, which are consumed by the inhabitants. Codfish, valued at 14*s.* per quintal, is exchanged for pork valued at 7*l.* per barrel, and when it is sold for cash it brings 10*s.* per quintal. 300 quintals of codfish and 3000 seals are caught annually, and each seal generally produces 7 gallons of oil. Some of the fisheries are conducted on shares, which are divided among 5, 6 or 7 men, who are employed in one vessel; the fish caught are divided among them equally after reserving one share for the owner of the vessel. The fisheries were described, in 1821, to have been reduced to one-third of what they were 15 or 16 years before that period. The inhabitants earn their living chiefly by the cod fishery, and in the spring some of them go in pursuit of seals. Formerly the sea-cow abounded here and a considerable trade was carried on in the sale of that animal; but it is no longer found and the trade has ceased for nearly 40 years. The sea-cow is an unwieldy amphibious animal, resembling in figure and colour the toad, with a head bearing some resemblance to that of the ox. The sea-cow fishery has ceased to be practised in the Magdalen Islands, very probably on account of their being frightened away by unskilful fishermen, the too frequent approach of boats, or an indiscreet use of fire-arms in shooting them in their *echouages* or strands, where they were formerly taken by 300 or 400 together. The sea-cow fishing was an object of considerable interest from its immense produce, and it is much to be lamented that so valuable a branch of the St. Lawrence fisheries should have been thus discontinued. In order to protect the fisheries, French vessels are not permitted to approach these islands nearer than 3 leagues. The Americans, however, fish there and anchor in the harbours, and about 20 vessels come every year and sometimes all of them arrive in the space of 8 days, viz. between the 8th and 16th of May.—There are about four harbours on the Magdalens, viz. that of Jupiter, Amherst, Basque and Haywood. The harbour of Jupiter has most water upon the bar. At Amherst harbour, which is esteemed the second best, the proprietors have their house and carry on the cod fishery; the harbour of Haywood has only 6 feet at low water upon the bar. Three of these are very safe for such vessels as can enter them. Basque harbour was formerly very good, having had three channels into it and a great depth of water; but at present it is so choked up with sand, which the sea has thrown up, that there is not above 3 or 4 feet of water at the entrance, and it is, consequently, impracticable for any thing but shallops or boats.—The Magdalen Islands were granted to Sir Isaac Coffin as a reward for his naval services.—The inhabitants are very dissatisfied and have required by petition the repossession of their fishing-grounds; and say, that, instead of being discouraged by annual rents, they ought rather to receive encouragement to remain, and that stores ought to be established in the islands on account of the shipwrecks which annually occur, these islands producing absolutely nothing.—There are no crown reservations in these islands, although there are clergy reservations.

Statistics.

Population		1000			
Horses	100		Sheep		550
Cows	316		Swine		360
Oxen	140		Some fowls and bustards.		
Home-made cloth		1275 yards.			
Shallops	30 from 25 to 30 tons each.				
Fishing-boats	100.				

Magog, river, in the cos. of Stanstead and Sherbrooke, rises in Lake Memphramagog, from the N. E. extremity of which in the T. of Hatley it issues, and running through Lake Scaswaninepus forms the boundary line between Ascot and Orford, and falls into the R. St. Francis at the village of Sherbrooke, where it constitutes the Forks of Ascot commonly called the Lower Locks.—It runs about 14 miles from the Lake Scaswaninepus.

Maheu, river, rises near the centre of the island of Orleans, and running S. falls into the St. Lawrence. It drives a mill near its mouth.

Mailloux, river, in the S. of Murray Bay, rises in the concession of Lisle, and running S. E. traverses the concession of St. Charles, and falls into the St. Lawrence. It drives a saw and a corn-mill near its mouth.

Malbay, river, rises in the Montagnes des Roches in the co. of Saguenay. It runs S. to the St. Lawrence between the seigniories of Murray Bay and Mount Murray.

Malbay (S.), *v.* Murray Bay.

Mal Bay, in the co. of Gaspé, lies S.W. of Gaspé Bay. It is about 6 miles deep and 6 miles wide at its entrance. Very near its southwardly point is a remarkable rock rising about 200 feet out of the water and of about 1200 feet in length, in which there are three arches completely wrought by nature; the centre one is sufficiently large to admit a boat under sail to pass through it with ease: from this rock, round Malbay to Point Peter, there is an excellent beach for fishing, part of which is named La Belle Anse, or Lobster Beach: close to this place is the house of the late Governor Coxe.—Mal Bay River empties itself at the head of the bay; its estuary, with the exception of the bed of the river, is almost dry at low water and affords a convenient strand for river craft and boats.

Manicouagan or Black River, rises in the territory of Labrador and entering into the N. E. part of the co. of Saguenay falls into the St. Lawrence. It is a considerable stream. The *Manicouagan Shoal* advances from the N. shore of the St. Lawrence upwards of 2 leagues, and derives its name from the river.

Manigousito (R.), *v.* Shawenegan.

Mansfield, a projected township fronting the N. channel of the Ottawa, which divides the T. from the Island of Grand Callumet. Midway of the frontage of this T. are the Little Falls of the Grand Callumet. The N. W. angle is watered by the R. Coulonge.

Marais, des, a small river running into the R. Saguenay.

Maranda, fief, in the co. of Lotbinière, fronts the St. Lawrence for three quarters of a league, lying between the seigniories of Tilly and Bonsecours. It was granted in equal moieties to the Sieurs Duquet, father and son, Nov. 3rd, 1672.—This fief is watered by the R. Vilieu.

Title.—Partie nord-est.—"Concession faite au Sieur *Duquet*, Père, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, de trente arpens de terre de front sur cinquante de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession du Sieur *Duquet* son fils, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 25.

Partie sud-ouest.—"Concession faite au Sieur *Duquet*, fils, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, de trente arpens de terre de front sur cinquante de profondeur, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la rivière *Vilieu* jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 25.

Maranion (F.), *v.* Lauzon.

Mares, des, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, rises in the rear of the concession St. Gabriel which it traverses, and, in the concession of Mare à la Trinité, it runs into the R. du Gouffre. Near its mouth it turns a saw-mill.

Maria, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, fronts the Bay of Chaleurs and is bounded E. by Richmond, W. by Carleton, and in the rear by waste lands. The front of this T. forms the W. side of an open bay called Cascapebiac, where the anchorage, even for vessels of the smallest burden, is a mile from the shore, on account of the shoals at low water. In this T. are lofty mountains.

Statistics.

Population	522	River-craft	3	Keel-boats	18
Shopkeepers	8	Tonnage	225		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,760	Potatoes	15,800
Oats	2,680		

Live Stock.

Horses	70	Cows	181	Swine	272
Oxen	146	Sheep	612		

Marie Anne (F.), *v.* Carufel, S.

Marienequatacook, or "The beautiful land turtle," river, in the co. of Rimouski, rises in two lakes, one N. E. and the other S. of Long Lake, with which they are connected by portages. It runs S. E. into the R. St. John.

Marigean, river, in fief Lepinay in the co. of Quebec.

Marlow, township, in the co. of Beauce, extends N. E. and S. W. from the R. du Loup to the R. Chaudière, and is bounded on the other sides by Jersey and Risborough.

Marsolet, fief, in the S. of Cap de la Madeleine, is half a league in front on the St. Lawrence and 2 leagues in depth.

Marsolette, river, in the P. of St. Joachim in Côte de Beaupré, falls into the St. Lawrence opposite the N. E. point of the Island of Orleans.

Marston, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded S. by Clinton and Chesham, N. by Hampden, and fronts the W. side of Lake Megantic. The whole of this T. has been surveyed, but only one quarter of it granted and no part settled. The land is irregular, hilly and frequently very stony, but mostly of a moderately good soil, and many spots present eligible situations for the culture of hemp and flax. The

timber forms but an indifferent mixture of maple, fir, hemlock, cedar and spruce.—Watered by several streams and small lakes, besides Lake Megantic, near which are some very excellent meadows. The scenery in the vicinity of the lake is beautifully picturesque, as the land rises gradually from its borders clothed with a rich verdure, and embellished by large groups of stately trees ranging above each other until they crest the summit, and exhibit a most enchanting variety of foliage. The waters abound with excellent fish, and the country around this sequestered and romantic spot is the resort of almost every species of game.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 43,996 acres.

MARTEL, fief, is in the S. of L'Assomption; its centre is about 4 m. from the R. L'Assomption. In this small fief rises the Ruisseau de la Cabanne Ronde, which runs into the R. Mascouche.

MARYSTOWN, *v.* Beauharnois, S.

MASCOUCHE (R.), *v.* STE. ANNE, R. in the S. of Lachenaye.

MASCOUIANE LAKE is connected with Lake Wiscouamatche by a short portage. It is 1½ m. wide and about 4 m. long; it is very deep and abounds with excellent fish. There are several islands in this lake on the east side, and on that side the mountains rise to an extraordinary height.

MASKINONGE, river and lake.—The river rises in the lake which lies in the N. angle of the T. of Brandon. It runs through much rough and mountainous country, and 200 miles from its source falls into the St. Lawrence. After leaving the lake, this R. directs its course S. E. and then S. passing through the S. of Lanaudière, then through fief Carufel, and lastly through the S. of Maskinongé, where it falls into the bay of that name and loses its waters in the St. Lawrence. About 8 miles from its mouth it is navigable for boats and canoes as far as the Great Rapids, where there is a great fall of more than 300 ft. The banks of this R. are from 10 to 18 ft. high, and over it a new bridge has been erected near a small village that contains a church, a few taverns and some shopkeepers.—Along this R. are many mill-sites, particularly at its mouth, where there are, for about 12 arpents, cascades and rapids which offer successively the most advantageous situations for the erection of mills. In the vicinity of its fall is a number of iron mines, where forges might be established at little expense.—*Maskinongé Lake* is about 4 miles long, 1½ m. broad and 9 m. in circumference. It is well stocked with various kinds of excellent fish, particularly that called Maskinongé, and around it is a considerable extent of marshy ground producing wild hay. The surrounding scenery possesses many natural beauties of a wild and sublime description, presenting an amphitheatre of rising grounds and lofty hills, backed by the magnificent ridge of mountains running westwardly from Quebec, and many other bold features of a romantic country.

MASKINONGE OR LANAUDIERE, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, lies in the rear of Carufel. It is 2 leagues in front and extends in depth so far as to comprehend Lake Maskinongé. Granted, Mar. 1, 1750, to C. F. T. de Lanaudière, and is now the property of the Hon. T. Pothier.—This seigniory includes Lake Maskinongé, by which it is watered as well as by some small lakes, but principally by the river Maskinongé.—No part of this S., except the fief Marie-Anne, is conceded, and there is no road across the non-conceded lands, which were partly surveyed in 1804. The number of concessions is, therefore, small in proportion to the extent of the S.

Statistics.

Population	199	Saw-mills	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	380	Potatoes	3,900	Indian corn	100
Oats	500	Peas	200		

Live Stock.

Horses	39	Cows	78	Swine	90
Oxen	19	Sheep	50		

Title.—"Concession du premier Mars, 1750, faite par le *Marquis de la Jonquiere*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Charles François Tarieu de Lanaudière*, de deux lieues ou environ de front, à prendre au bout du fief *Carufel*, sur la profondeur qui se trouve jusqu'au lac *Maskinongé*, le dit lac compris dans toute son étendue, avec les isles, islets et batures qui se trouveront en icelui."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 48.

MASKINONGE, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Rivière du Loup; S. W. by Berthier; in the rear by Dusablé and Carufel; in front by Lake St. Peter. It contains two separate grants: that of the N. E. part, 1¼ league in front by the same depth, was made, Nov. 1672, to Peter and John Baptiste Legardeur, Sieurs de St. Michel; and the S. W. part, a league in front by a league in depth, on the same day to Sieur John Baptiste Legardeur. The soil is rich, and in some places would be ex-

cellent for hemp and flax. The land in general is rather flat, and towards the front is so low as to be sometimes overflowed in the spring; but this only serves to enrich the fine meadows and good pasture-grounds that border the river. The timber has been very much thinned. This S. is very well watered by some small streams and the large river Maskinongé, which winds through the centre and is navigable for boats and canoes for several miles up.—About two-thirds are in cultivation. The best settlements are on the borders of Chenail du Nord, on both sides of the road leading to Quebec, and on the east bank of the Maskinongé, over which there is a bridge. There is no village in the seigniory, but it has a church and parsonage-house, one corn-mill and one saw-mill. At the entrance of the Maskinongé there are two or three large islands, forming different channels into it; they are all flat and low, but covered with various sorts of inferior wood. Timber from Carufel, &c. and the townships in the rear, is brought down the Maskinongé into the St. Lawrence.—The fief Petit Bruno lies at the s. w. angle of this S.; it is nearly square, and fronts the North Channel, which separates it from Isle Dupas. —The *Parish of Maskinongé*, by an Order in Council, dated Mar. 3, 1722, extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in front, viz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ league square N. E. and 1 league square S. W., including Carufel. Many farms in this P. near the river Maskinongé were conceded before 1759 and measured 4 arpents by about 90 in breadth, each paying to the seignior an annual rent of one pistole.

Statistics.

Population	3,770	Fulling-mills	1	Notaries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	8	Shopkeepers	6
Curés	1	Tanneries	1	Taverns	6
Presbyteries	1	Potasheries	1	Artisans	18
Schools	1	Pearlasheries	1	River-craft	1
Villages	1	Distilleries	1	Tonnage	25
Corn-mills	3	Just. of peace	1	Keel-boats	1
Carding-mills	1	Medical men	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	20,900	Potatoes	29,200	Rye	200
Oats	27,800	Peas	4,000	Indian corn	75
Barley	3,900				

Live Stock.

Horses	750	Cows	1,890	Swine	1,400
Oxen	805	Sheep	5,000		

Title.—Partie nord-est.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, à *Pierre* et *Jean Baptiste Legardeur*, Sieurs de *St. Michel*, d'une lieue et demi de terre de front sur pareille profondeur; à prendre sur le Chenail du Nord du fleuve *St. Laurent*, savoir: trois quarts de lieue au dessous de la rivière *Maskinongé*, et autant au dessus; la dite rivière comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 24.

Partie sud-ouest.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Legardeur*, d'une lieue de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis les trois quarts de lieues accordés au Sieur *Legardeur* de *St. Michel*, sur trois audessus de la rivière de *Maskinongé*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 34.

Massiwippi, lake, in the co. of Stanstead. Commissioners were appointed in 1829 by the House of Assembly to superintend the making and repairing the road from Lake Massiwippi to Yamaska Mountain in the S. of St. Hyacinthe, and the sum of £1,500 was voted to carry the necessary measures into effect. As this road is the grand thoroughfare to Montreal for the townships of Hatley, Barnston, Stanstead, Ascott, Orford, Eaton, Newport, Compton, Hereford and the country east of Lake Memphramagog, it must be regretted that the sum appropriated is not adequate, according to the report of the commissioners, to meet the expense any farther than Stukeley line, which leaves Shefford and Stukeley without any assistance, a distance of more than 20 miles. The mode in which this sum of £1,500 has been expended is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
On the $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of wilderness from Lake Massiwippi to the outlet of Lake Memphramagog	693	10	0
55 rods W. of Orford Mountain	25	0	0
90 rods round the base of Orford Mountain	187	10	0
600 rods in the T. of Granby	175	0	0
	1,081	0	0
Expended in day labour on the road from the outlet of L. Memphramagog to Stukeley line	419	0	0
	1,500	0	0

The sum already granted appears to be very inadequate to the end proposed, especially as more than usual difficulties occur in Shefford on account of the disproportionate extent of crown and clergy reservations in that township. The commissioners report that an additional sum of at least £2,000 will be required to effect the object in view.

Massiwippi, river, rises in Lake Tomefobi in the T. of Hatley, and after traversing the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges runs through the N. W. angle of Compton to Ascot, where it joins the Coaticook at the S. extremity of the 7th and 8th ranges. The junction of these rivers is remarkable for

having been the site of the first settlements formed by Mr. Hyatt.

MATANE, river, rises in the rear of the Paps of Matane in the T. of St. Dennis, and taking a circuitous course enters the S. of Matane at the S. W. corner, and in the middle of the front of that S. falls into the St. Lawrence.—A sand-bar across the mouth of the river obstructs its navigation at low water, but schooners ascend about 40 or 50 yards up to the manor-house at high tide. Farther up are the rapids, which offer a propitious situation for a mill, and also contribute to the embellishment of the scenery, which is by no means uninteresting. These rapids are stated by Indians to be the only impediment to the navigation of the river, for above them the course of the R. is uninterrupted.

MATANE, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. and in the rear by the T. of St. Dennis; S. W. by the T. of Matane; in front by the St. Lawrence.—This S. with its augmentation is, according to title, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues square; and was originally granted to Sieur Damour, June 26, 1677.—The soil is excellent and consists, generally, of a thin stratum of sand on a rich substratum of marl. The principal settlements occupy both banks of the R. Matane, and extend about a mile above its mouth; they cover a superficial extent not exceeding 600 acres of cultivated land, and their population is about 300. A church built of wood stands a few perches E. of the manor-house, and, at some distance below it, is built the seignorial mill on a little creek too small to work it effectually. These settlements are but partially seen from the St. Lawrence, being inland and, in some degree, concealed by the bluff point or mound, that rises singularly abrupt and isolated W. of the mouth of the R. Matane.—The *Parish of Matane* lies about 30 miles below Mitis. The intermediate distance being a total wilderness, without a road of communication traversing it; the intercourse between these places is kept up by water, and, sometimes, with difficulty, by the beach; which, being a beautiful firm sand, is used as the high way at low water; the accumulation of drifted timber and rubbish above high water mark rendering the communication by land impracticable at any other time.—A few wretched habitations are scattered along the beach to the eastern extremity of the seigniory. The fisheries in this S. and its vicinity are worthy of encouragement, and might produce very considerable advantages to the inhabitants. The cod fishery, which is the principal, may be said to commence at Matane. The seasons vary considerably in their productiveness, and it is not at all times that the fishing boats can be sent out on account of stormy weather, and even in a productive season the result is but casual. The produce of the Matane cod fishery is salted and dried, and disposed of on the spot to the inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes and settlements, and for home consumption. No fish is taken to Quebec, though much might be sent, owing to the want of encouragement in the Quebec markets. From 9*s.* to 10*s.* is the price offered for it there, per cwt., which does not reward the curer for his labour and expense. He would not be satisfied under 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* The fisheries of Cape Chat and Ste Anne, particularly that of Cape Chat, are considerably more productive in cod fish than the Matane fishery.—The produce of those fisheries, like that of Matane, is generally sold in parishes above them, after being bartered for dry goods and liquors. There are salmon fisheries at all these places, which, with encouragement, might be rendered much more productive than they are: only about 6 to 8 tierces are taken to market from Ste. Anne's, and as many from Cape Chat; from Matane about 10 tierces. The average price of salmon per tierce is 4*l.* The river Matane abounds with trout of from 4 to 7 lbs. weight, which is an excellent fish when properly cured, but it is an article not much attended to from the little sale it meets with. With judicious encouragement all these fisheries might be made much more productive, and prove a source of advantage both to the seller and buyer.

Statistics.

Population	245	Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwt.
Wheat	780	Peas	400	Maple sugar	72
Oats	1,010	Rye	50		
Barley	500	Indian corn	60		Tons.
Potatoes	10,000	Mixed grain	50	Hay	118

Live Stock.

Horses	57	Cows	98	Swine	102
Oxen	50	Sheep	320		

Title.—"Concession du 26me Juin, 1677, faite par *Jacques Duchesneau*, Intendant au Sieur *Damour*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front, sur une lieue de profon-

deur, savoir, une demi lieue au deça et une demi lieue au delà de la rivière *Matane*, et par augmentation une autre lieue de terre de front, aussi sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, y joignant, à prendre du côté de la rivière *Mitis*."—*Insinuations du Conseil Superieur, Let. B. folio* 9.

MATANE, township, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Matane; S. W. and in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence. It is about 9 m. in breadth, 11 miles in depth, and is well watered. The principal rivers are the Grande Rivière Blanche and the Matane. At the mouth of the Blanche is an excellent mill site.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 55,556 acres.

MATAPEDIAC LAKE lies in the co. of Rimouski, and in the rear of the crown lands between the T. of Matane and the S. of Mitis. This spacious lake is in the high lands that separate the waters running into the St. Lawrence from those that run to the bay of Chaleurs.—A grant of this lake, and one league of land round it, was made May 26, 1694, to Sieur N J. Damour: it now belongs to —— Grant, Esq. and others.—The lake is from 15 to 16 miles long, and not above one league in its greatest breadth; it is about 21 m. from the St. Lawrence, and lies S. S. E. of the S. of Mitis. The surrounding lands form a valuable tract of country, and would doubtless become by due encouragement to settlers a flourishing part of Canada, as the lake, with other advantages, possesses abundance of salmon, trout and white fish, and is navigable for rafts of all kinds of timber, with which the banks of the noble river Matapediac are in various parts thickly covered. —Lake Matapediac presents a charming combination of scenery; the face of the country is elevated and bold, composed of a succession of hills, rising from the waters and terminating in distant ridges to the northward: the centre of the lake is diversified by a cluster of islands, which, with the extensive surface of water, the projecting points of the lake, and the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, attracts the attention of the traveller. The land on both sides of the lake is covered with pine, birch, beech, maple and a variety of other trees. The western shore appears rather more level as the mountains recede from the lake to the S. W. Besides the cluster of islands, there are 3 or 4 other islands mostly dispersed along the eastern shore; on which side a few small streams, particularly the Wagansis, fall into the lake, and on the other side one or two streams enter it from the interior of the country.—The portage, or Indian path, which communicates from the head of the lake to the St. Lawrence, is traversed by one or two prominent ridges of mountains; the one near to the lake called *Les Montagnes de Notre Dame*, commands a view of the whole country to the southward, which appears to extend tolerably level for many miles. The other is situated about half way across the portage, between the rivers *Tuctigoo* and *Tuctigooshiche*; but the most remarkable highlands are those which bound the St. Lawrence. The land throughout the portage is commonly good for cultivation, with the exception of a few spots of swamp and a few steep mountains, which, however, could be easily obviated by making a circuit of the mountains, or causewaying the swampy portions. The portage is at present merely an irregular Indian path. A road along this tract has for many years been thought an object of the first importance, not only to the improvement of the country, but to the immediate interest of government, as promising great advantages in the safe conveyance of the mails from Quebec to Halifax, and as the means of conveying troops from the R. Ristigouche to the settlement of Rimouski, which would be an eligible route of five or six days' march. A projected road has been traced from Mitis to the lake, at the expense of Mr. M'Niders, the seignior of Mitis; it takes an eastwardly course, winding occasionally, until it reaches the lake.— The land, except immediately passing the highlands, is reported generally level and fit for cultivation, and requiring very few bridges or causeways; the distance is twenty-seven miles from the St. Lawrence to the lake. More than eight townships might be laid out on this communication; at least, the front of townships might be marked in laying out the road. The report of the exploring party, appointed under an act of the provincial legislature, states that it will require the sum of 3260*l.* to form a good road along this portage, and extending to the New Mission Point at Ristigouche, about 18 miles from the head of Chaleur Bay. To this point from the St. Lawrence is about 98 miles.

Title.—"Concession du 26me Mai, 1694, faite par *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Nicholas Joseph Damour*, du lac appelé *Matapediach*, avec une lieue de terre tout autour d'icelui."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 17.

MATAPEDIAC, river, in the cos. of Rimouski and Bonaventure.—The river rises in the lake of

the same name, whence it traverses in a S. S. E. course through a valuable country till it disembogues into the R. Ristigouche, about 3 leagues above the Indian village called New Mission Point. The numerous and extensive tributary streams falling into this R., particularly the *Piscamineau*, the *Cassimaquagan*, the *Casupscull* and the *Humquin* rivers, water and enrich a large tract of excellent country. From the mouth of the Matapediac to a small creek on the east side, the land rises gradually into steep and lofty mountains; about a mile and a half above this creek at a sudden bend the range of hills, which commences at Mr. Adam's and runs thence in a N. E. course, bears a prominent appearance, the principal mountain, called *Pectianook*, rising from the river about 300 feet.—The western shore also bears a bold aspect and gives to the waters an apparent tinge of obscurity.—This mountainous appearance, however, is not so prevalent on the eastern shore, towards the R. *Piscamineau*. From this river on both sides of the Matapediac the land, with little exception, although mountainous, is fit for agriculture to the river *Cassimaquagan*, which is navigable and abounds with valuable pineries; within 4 miles above this river are two handsome and navigable streams, also lined with extensive pineries. The banks of the Matapediac, from the river Cassimaquagan upwards, rise boldly, timbered with maple, birch, and pine; and though the river is frequently interrupted by rapids and strong currents, its navigation is not obstructed. —The islands are numerous, and some of them are of handsome extent. The soil in general, from the quality of the timber, is of a dark yellow loam, sometimes consisting of a subordinate bed or stratum of clay, which seems to predominate only in the valleys and intervals. From the Cassimaquagan to the river Casupscull, the largest river that flows into the Matapediac, the general surface of the land seems to present also excellent spots for cultivation, as the land commonly descends by gradual swells to the banks, which are clothed with almost all the varieties of timber peculiar to the growth of that part of the district of Gaspé. From the Casupscull the land is level, appearing to be in some parts swampy and low, until approaching the lake *Obstchquosquam*, where it rises in gentle slopes to the mountains. The surrounding scenery of this lake is beautiful, and forms a happy relief to the sameness of the river. About one mile higher up is a handsome stream, on the western side, about 20 yards wide, said to be navigable. About half a mile higher the Matapediac is interrupted by a great rapid, called the Casupscull Rapid.—From the *Obstchquosquam* lake to the chain of the *Obswantel* lakes, about 4 miles, the Matapediac is constantly winding in a very irregular manner, and is more frequently impeded by rapids. Leaving these small lakes, the Matapediac is found to issue from a beautiful lake to which it gives name. The rapids in some places of the river, although of magnitude, will cause no injury or impediment to rafts going down to the Ristigouche, while canoes can ply for more than 7 months of the year between the Portage and the Indian Village. The country is in the greatest part wild and barren; the soil and timber are, however, of the best quality. The scenes which present themselves along the shore of the Matapediac are in some places of a romantic description, and in others beautifully picturesque. The river is in many places diversified with numerous islands and handsome windings; sometimes its waters are contracted between stupendous mountains, and at other times expanded to a great extent between a fine open country. This R. in spring and autumn is navigable for small vessels, of 10 to 20 tons, with the greatest safety and facility.

MATAWIN, river, rises in a lake in the co. of St. Maurice, and running S. and then S. E. joins the R. St. Maurice in the S. of Cap de la Madeleine, in the co. of Champlain.

MATTOUIN, river, runs from W. to E. and falls into the W. side of the St. Maurice about 23 leagues above Three Rivers. It is of considerable length and about one quarter of the size of the St. Maurice. It is navigable for canoes.

MECATINA ISLES, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are two small islands lying off the coast of Saguenay.

MEGANTICK, county, in the District of Quebec, is bounded N. W. by the S. E. boundary lines of the augmentation of Lotbinière and part of St. Jean d'Eschaillons to the River Becancour, being the S. E. boundary lines of the co. of Lotbinière; N. E. in part by the west lateral lines and rear lines of the seigniories of Ste. Croix and St. Giles; W. by the east bounds of the township of Stanford,

then easterly along the N. W. bounds of the township of Arthabaska to its intersection with the N. W. outline of the township of Halifax, thence S. W. along the N. W. bounds of Halifax to the N. angle of Chester, thence S. E. along the N. E. bounds of the townships of Chester to the most easterly angle of that township thence N. E. along the N. W. outline of the township of Wolfstown to the most northernly angle of the said township, thence S. E. along the N. E. boundary line of that township to its easternly angle, thence S. E. to the river Chaudière or Lake Megantick. This co. comprehends the townships of Somerset, Nelson, Halifax, Inverness, Ireland, Wolfstown, Leeds, Thetford, Broughton, Coleraine, Tring, Shenley, Oulney, Winslow, Dorset, and Gayhurst. Its extreme length is 65½ miles and its breadth 28, containing 1465 sq. miles. Its centre is in lat. 46° 5′ 30″ north; long. 71° 12′ 5″ west. It sends one member to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Leeds. The surface of this co. is mountainous and broken, presenting, however, large swells of excellent land and meadows, and, notwithstanding the irregularity of its surface, it possesses considerable advantages in its soil and timber. It is most conveniently watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes. The R. Becancour spreads its large and numerous branches over the N. W. section of the county; and the S. E. section is traversed by a number of rivers that wind from the interior in various directions, and fall into the Chaudiere, the chief of which are the Bras Grand Coude, Mactavish, Eugene, &c. There are also many lakes, and those in Thetford, Coleraine and Dorset, are most worthy of notice. Lake Megantick, by part of which this co. is bounded, is remarkable for its size and its beautiful scenery, and for its giving name to the county. It is traversed by Craig's Road, on which, and in its vicinity, are the chief settlements, and which are principally in Leeds, Inverness and Ireland, where the timber is unexceptionable. The township of Broughton, which is well settled, communicates by roads leading to St. Joseph on the Chaudière and to Leeds. There are no seignorial grants in this co., and the population is therefore English, Irish, Scotch and American, without any native Canadians.

Statistics.

Population	626	Shopkeepers	2	River-craft	2
Corn-mills	2	Taverns	1	Tonnage	27
Saw-mills	6	Artisans	3	Keel-boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,965	Peas	240	Mxd grain	1,200
Oats	1,575	Rye	940	Maple sugar, cwts.	175
Barley	595	Buck wheat	518	Hay, tons	270
Potatoes	8,117	Ind. corn	122		

Live Stock.

Horses	51	Cows	185	Swine	266
Oxen	116	Sheep	196		

MEGANTICK LAKE, separates the townships of Woburn and Ditchfield from Marston, in the cos. of Beauce and Sherbrooke. It is 9 miles long and averages 2 miles in breadth and forms several bays in the T. of Marston. Around it, generally, are excellent meadows.—This lake still retains its Indian name.

MELBOURNE, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. E. by the R. St. Francis; N. W. by Durham; S. W. by Ely and part of Brompton; S. by Brompton. This T. is well furnished with good maple, beech, elm, pine and oak timber. Several rivers and streams spread over it in every direction and fall into the St. Francis. Large settlements have been made, and considering them as lands but newly redeemed from a state of nature, great advances in cultivation are perceptible. The soil is so good that it requires but little aid to become uncommonly fertile, and in several parts flax and hemp could be raised in great quantities. Pot and pearl-ash are made here, and with wheat form a principal part of the traffic carried on; there are, however, several saw-mills in almost constant work. A communication by roads in various directions has been opened with the adjacent townships. In the R. St. Francis there are several small islands along the front of this tract, and, although they are rather obstructive to the navigation, their beauty and the picturesque variety, exhibited by the foliage of the different species of trees with which they are covered to the water's edge, almost atone for that inconvenience. A large extent of this valuable land is the property of the Hon. John Caldwell. Considerable progress has been made in forming that part of the Drummondville and Brompton Road which lies in this T. The

entire line, with the exception of one bridge, is now passed with sleighs, although there is but one mile as yet completed of the requisite width. Ditches on both sides of the road have for short distances been made, but generally only on one side. Seven bridges have been erected, two of which are eleven perches each, with about 70 or 80 rods of causeway. The land bordering on the road is favourable for settlement, and, with the exception of four or five lots, is actually settled. Many of the rear lots in the north half of the township are also actually occupied. Nearly all the south half, originally granted to the late Hon. Henry Caldwell, is in a state of wilderness; but, being susceptible of extensive settlements, they would, if this road should be properly finished, be immediately settled. In order to complete the road throughout the entire breadth of this township, 10 miles, and to render it such a road as the eastern townships require along the River St. Francis to William Henry and Three Rivers, a further sum of at least £400 currency will be required to be judiciously expended.

Statistics.

Population . . 526

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	9,600	Potatoes	10,600	Buck wheat	100
Oats .	8,400	Peas .	1,810	Indian corn	2,000
Barley .	390	Rye .	100		

Live Stock.

Horses .	424	Cows .	603	Swine .	512
Oxen .	460	Sheep .	1,011		

MELTALLABETINE, river, near the source of the St. Maurice.

MEMPHRAMAGOG, lake, is in the co. of Stanstead, stretching its southern extremity into the state of Vermont. It separates the townships of Stanstead and Hatley from those of Potton and Bolton. It is of a semicircular shape, 20 miles long and very narrow. It empties itself into the R. St. Francis by means of the R. Magog, which runs through Lake Scaswaninepus.—In this lake are several kinds of fish, particularly salmon-trout.

METABETSHUANE POST, *v.* KING'S POSTS.

METABETCHOUAN or METABITSHUAN, river, enters the S. side of Lake St. John near the King's Post. The Metabetchouan or "The place where the course of the water ends," is in lat. 48° 23′ 12″ and is a fine broad stream, deep at its mouth as far as a large basin, spreading to the foot of the rapids, where the surveyors who explored this part of the Saguenay country landed and ascended the summit of the hills that lie about 3 miles from the post. The land was found to be of a tolerably good quality, being chiefly a red loam mixed with very small gravel, and clay not far from the surface. The prevalent timber is spruce, black and yellow birch, basswood, fir, pine, poplar and some maple. On the bank of this R. at the post are a variety of marine shells and other organic remains, many valuable specimens of which were collected by Mr. Davis and Mr. Baddeley, the companions of the deputy surveyor-general who explored Lake St. John, &c. Mr. Baddeley, an officer of the Royal Engineers, volunteered his services on that occasion in pursuit of his favourite science, geology. —The E. bank, as far as the rapids, forms an alluvial ridge from 50 to 80 ft. high; the W. side of the R. is low.—This R. is navigable for many leagues for *bateaux* and farther up for bark canoes.

METABITSHUAN, *v.* METABETSHOUAN.

METGERMETTE, river, rises in the Metgermette mountains, on the boundary line, in the co. of Beauce: after it receives its N. W. branch it crosses the Kennebec road and joins the R. du Loup, by which its waters are carried to the R. Chaudière.

METINAC, river, runs into the E. bank of the St. Maurice, about 11 miles from the Grand Pilles. It communicates by portages and lakes with the post of La Tuque.

METIS, *v.* MITIS.

MICKINACK, river, falls into the St. Maurice on the east side, about 19 leagues from Three Rivers.—It is navigable for canoes.

MIGEON, river, runs through Quebec suburbs near the T. of Montreal into the St. Lawrence.

MILINCH KILOOK, river, rises in waste lands and runs N. E. into the R. Matapediac above the Falls.

MILL BROOK runs into the S. side of Lake Kiguagomi, nearly opposite Pte. au Sable.

MILLE ISLES and Augmentation, in the co. of Two Mountains and Terrebonne, lie on the N. side of the river St. Jean or Jesus. The original grant was 4½ leagues in front by 3 in depth. Bounded S. W. by the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains; N. E. by Terrebonne and in the rear by the T. of Abercromby: granted, May 5, 1714, to Sieurs Langloiserie and Petit.

The *Augmentation* is bounded in front by the original grant; in the rear by the T. of Abercromby; W. by the augmentation to Lake of Two Mountains; N. E. by Terrebonne. Granted, Jan. 20, 1752, to Eustache Lambert, Sieur Dumont, and is now the property of Eustache Nicolas Lambert Dumont, Esq. and the heirs of Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esq., represented by Eustache Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esq., both of them descendants in a direct line from the grantee.—The title of concession gives the same extent of front to the augmentation as to the original grant, viz. 4½ leagues in front by 3 leagues in depth; but, as the grant of M. M. de St. Sulpice of their augmentation to the Lake of Two Mountains was anterior to this grant, they, in taking their grant, cut through this seigniory diagonally and reduced its front nearly 2 leagues. Messrs. Bellefeuille and Dumont pretend that they ought not to be restricted by the precise words of the title of concession as to the extents of front and depth, but to the superficial extent which the King intended to grant, and this principle has been frequently recognised by the courts of justice in this province; consequently they demand an indemnity in depth for their loss in front. This question is now pending in the superior court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal.—These grants are well watered by an innumerable number of rivulets and springs, and especially by the river Du Nord or Ste. Marie: the rivers Gauthier and Gagnon also contribute to the success of the establishments. The surface in general is much intersected by mountains, hills and ravines; the soil, being always kept in a certain degree of humidity by the numerous springs that descend from the little mountains, is very fertile, and this property cannot fail to become very important. It is covered with every description of wood that grows in the province, especially cedar and pine; it also abounds with natural meadows, first made by the beavers, that have left marks of industry worthy of the imitation of those who settle on uncleared lands. The lakes, particularly those in the rear of the seigniory, contain superb salmon-trouts from 6 to 20 ft. in length, and other kinds of fish; there are also bustards, wild ducks and *huards* in abundance, and the gray eagle inhabits the mountains in the vicinity of the lakes, on whose surface are seen some beautiful swans. These mountains are pregnant with mines and minerals. The proprietors possess, on the river du Nord, an excellent corn-mill with 3 sets of French stones and a good saw-mill. Mr. de Bellefeuille, who has for a great number of years rented the part belonging to Mr. Dumont, has built a carding and fulling-mill and has also established a stocking-manufactory. Besides the very extensive domain belonging to the proprietors, on which a church and a presbytery have been built, Mr. de Bellefeuille possesses, opposite the mills, some valuable lands, on which may be seen beautiful deserts and meadows as well as the best kinds of cattle. The money he has expended on this establishment, which he has had in his possession only a few years, and the roads which he has opened at his own cost, have been very beneficial to the industrious poor and to the neighbouring establishments, while the example which he has given, by following the most approved systems of husbandry, cannot fail to be extensively useful to agriculture, the knowledge of which is so universally useful and necessary. The original grant and augmentation are now divided into 2 distinct seigniories, which lie in the 3 parishes of St. Eustache de la Rivière du Chêne, Ste. Therese de Blainville and Ste. Anne de Mascouche.

Du Chêne, the first division, is in the co. of Two Mountains and belongs to Eustache Nicolas Lambert Dumont, Esq. and to the heirs of the late Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esq. This seigniory joins the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains and is 2½ leagues in front by 3 in depth. The land is good and in general fertile, and the soil being of a various nature is proper for the cultivation of all kinds of grain, flax and hemp, and for artificial meadows. It is extremely well watered by the rivers Du Chêne and Chicot and by an infinity of smaller streams and rivulets that in fertilizing the lands and favouring the farmer, in a thousand ways enrich the proprietors. These rivers and streams turn 6 corn-mills with 11 sets of stones, 5 saw-mills, a carding-mill and a fulling-mill, which belong to the proprietors, who are the lineal descendants of the original grantee, Mr. Petit. This property, all of which is conceded, supplies the inhabitants with beech, spruce, pine, ash, elm, oak, maple and the wild cherry-tree. It is divided into 23 ranges or concessions and contains a population of about 5,000 souls, equivalent to one soul to every 10 arpents. Three-fourths of the proprietors and farmers are in easy

circumstances and pay a considerable amount of tithes to the curé. At the mouth of the river Du Chêne is the village of St. Eustache, one of the handsomest and most populous in the province, as well as one of the most salubrious. It contains a large, handsome church, a spacious presbyterian chapel and about 150 houses, some of which are remarkable for situation, size and elegance. This village, seated on an elevated spot fronting the grand domains of the seigneurs, presents a thousand charming prospects: the fine, well-stocked settlements on Isle Jesus, the superb basin terminated by the rapid *Spénard* at the discharge of the Lake of Two Mountains, the numerous and well-diversified isles with which the river is studded and the magnificent curtain of the distant forests, present altogether one of the happiest specimens of the picturesque. At each extremity of the village is a bridge over the river Du Chêne that does honour to the inhabitants of the parish. The population of the village amounts to about 1,000 souls, among whom are many merchants carrying on a lucrative commerce, a brewery, a potash-work, a pottery, two tanneries, a manufactory for cigars and tobacco in great repute, one for hats and another for chairs, all enjoying considerable reputation. Joiners, turners, blacksmiths and other artisans, amounting in number to 25, enjoy an easy and honest livelihood. Mr. Dumont, having obtained the consent of the Assembly, is now building a superb bridge with 4 arches, 60 ft. each, over the river Jesus in front of the village, to which it will prove an ornament and of great utility to persons travelling to the settlements on the Ottawa and who do not wish to go by water.

Blainville, the 2nd division of Mille Isles, extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in front by 3 in depth and is subdivided into two equal parts, belonging to Donteuil Lacroix, Esq. and to the heirs of the late Hon. William Claus. This seigniory differs much from that of Du Chêne in soil, local varieties and in timber; it contains more hills and less low land than the S. Du Chêne; it is less covered with *bois franc*, but produces a larger quantity of pine and red *epinette*, which are of great utility to the inhabitants for building. Nearly all this seigniory is conceded in lots of the usual extent, 3 arpents by 20 or 30, in 10 ranges or concessions; and all the land is under cultivation, except one-third which is retained in woodland, and which is of too bad a quality for cultivation and is under water nearly all the year. Although in many parts of this S. the land is light and sandy, it can be rendered very fertile by means of the marl which is found in many places. In this S. is *Ste. Therese*, 21 miles from Montreal; it is a considerable village of 90 houses and enjoys an extensive commerce. A whisky distillery, a strong beer brewery on a large scale belonging to James Porteus, Esq., and a little distillery established by Dr. Buchanan, bring hither a great number of farmers from the adjacent seigniories, where they find an excellent market for the sale of their barley and rye, and can purchase various articles necessary for the use of their families. This village also contains 4 stores, an extensive potash work, a pretty church 120 ft. by 48, a handsome presbytery advantageously situated on an eminence, and a large school-house, all built with stone; the resident curé, the Rev. Mr. Ducharure, has in a great degree contributed to the erection of the last two edifices; he supports the school at his own expense, and shows for the advancement of education and the amelioration of the manners of his parishioners a zeal which does him much honour, and which must be productive of the greatest good. Besides the edifices built for the Roman catholic worship there is a pretty chapel for protestants, which is attended by a minister of the Scotch church. The protestants, who are almost all cultivators, cannot but be advantageous to the improvement of agriculture, for the system they practise is so good that their Canadian neighbours cannot long delay to adopt it, at least in part. There are also in this village two potash works, tanneries, and good artisans whose industry is recompensed by an easy and honest subsistence. At some distance from the village and seated on a well-chosen spot is the country-house of Mr. Lacroix, one of the proprietors, who, frequently during the year, resides there with his family. The gardens, the inclosures and the plantations, which surround this pretty residence, are so many specimens of the good taste of the owner, while the money he expends in improvements proves a strong incentive to industry and is of great assistance to the labourers and artisans.—This seigniory is watered by branches of the river Mascouche, the river aux Chiens, and also by the small stream Ste. Marie or R. Cachée, which drive one corn-mill and 6 saw-mills belonging to the proprietors and other individuals.

—This seigniory contains 400 families, amounting to 2800 souls, and two schools under the superintendence of the priest.—Buckwheat is grown and also potatoes in great abundance, and the soil is adapted for flax and hemp.—The cattle, chiefly of the Canadian breed, average 3 horses, 4 oxen, 12 sheep and 3 pigs to each farmer and one person has 100 sheep.—A considerable quantity of cloth, both woollen and linen, is made for market besides what is consumed in the seigniory. —A road leads from Terrebonne to Ste. Therese and thence to the Belle Rivière; and there is a ferry over the River Jesus in front of the seigniory. —Much the largest proportion of Blainville is conceded in lots of the usual extent; the greatest number of these are settled, and appear to be under a very beneficial system of management. On the banks of Rivière St. Jean, from Terrebonne to Du Chêne, the whole of the ground is occupied, besides some large ranges of settlements along the banks of the Mascouche, forming together a valuable and highly improved property.

The *Parish of St. Eustache de la Rivière du Chêne* was erected in 1769 and 1770. All the lands are supposed to be conceded and generally in farms of 3 arpents in extent by 30 in depth, on conditions similar to those in other seigniories. All the young men would be desirous of forming new settlements if there were lands for them; the greater part of them wait for the assistance of their parents, being too poor to acquire property in any other way.—For an account of the *Village of St. Eustache*, *v.* vol. 1, p. 210.

In the *Parish of Ste. Therese de Blainville* about $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues of land are non-conceded and unfit for cultivation, having, for the most part, a substratum of barren sand. They have not, in general, been surveyed, but there is a road across them. Some concessions were granted previously to 1759, measuring 3 arpents by 20, and paying 2 sols each arpent, or 6 francs for every 60 arpents and 5 sols quit rent. It is supposed that if new lands could be obtained on terms similar to those granted in the ancient seigniories, that many of the inhabitants of this parish would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. Although the lands that remain unconceded in this P. are but little fit for cultivation, they would soon be taken (at least those which could be turned to any utility) if the seignior would concede them on the ancient terms; but it is said, that he demands double and more than double the price stated in the ancient contracts of concession.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne Desplaines*, or *Ste. Anne de Mascouche*, covers a part of this S. and fronts the N. side of the R. Mascouche. The curé emphatically says, in his report to the special committee of the House of Assembly—"Four seigniors divide among them my desert." The non-conceded lands, fit for cultivation, are not of a greater extent than is required by the population of the parish; and the parishioners were surprised to see, in 1820, from 60 to 80 Scotch families who came to settle on the unconceded lands of this parish. There is no road across these unconceded lands, and it will be impossible to make one in some places on account of the high mountains; these lands have not been surveyed. No farms were conceded previously to 1759. By far the greater part of the youths in this parish are desirous of making new settlements in the neighbouring seigniories, where there still remain lands to be conceded although most of them are of inferior quality.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cures.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling mills.	Tanneries.	Hat manufact.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Breweries.	Distilleries.	Postmasters.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Eustache de la Rivière du Chêne	5477	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	.	.	1	1	2	10	10	36
Ste. Anne de Masconche .	3600	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
Ste. Therese de Blainville .	3000	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	1	1	.	.	3	3	1	2	.	1	1	7	8	30
	12077	3	3	3	6	2	3	8	2	2	1	1	6	5	1	2	1	2	3	17	18	66

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.									Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Buck wheat.	Ind. corn.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Eustache de la Riviere du Chêne	26000	20800	15600	13000	13000	7800	.	.	.	1595	1610	3001	6800	2308
Ste. Anne de Masconche .	12300	1350	1560	70000	2600	208	.	510	200	1315	1500	2300	7200	2105
Ste. Therese de Blainville .	13000	15600	1300	58000	7800	1300	3900	425	90	1200	1600	1600	4800	1250
	53300	37750	18460	141000	23400	9308	3900	935	290	4110	4710	6901	18800	5663

Title.—"Concession du 5me Mai, 1714, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Michel Bégon*, Intendant, aux Sieurs *de Langloiserie* et *Petit*, des terres qui sont à commencer où finit la Concession du Sieur *Dautier Deslandes*, dans la rivière *Jesus*, jusqu'à trois lieues au dessus, en montant la dite rivière, et trois lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et batures qui se trouveront au devant des dites trois lieues de front; en outre d'une augmentation des terres qui sont depuis la dite concession jusqu'à la *rivière du Chêne*, icelle comprise, qui est environ une lieu et demie de terre de front, sur pareille profondeur de trois lieues, pour être la dite lieue et demie jointe à la dite concession, et les deux n'en faire qu'une; la premiere partie de cette concession faite au feu Sieur *Dugay*, le 24me Septembre, 1683, mais réunie au Domaine du Roi, suivant l'Ordonnance du 1er Mars, 1714."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 6, *folio* 4.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 20me Janvier, 1752, faite par le *Marquis de la Jonquiere*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Dumont*, de quatre lieues et demie de front sur la profondeur de trois lieues, à prendre au bout de la profondeur, et sur le même front de la concession accordée aux Sieurs *de Langloiserie* et *Petit*, située et bornée à commencer où finit la concession du Sieur *Dautier Deslandes*, dans la rivière *Jesus*, jusqu'à la *rivière du Chêne*, icelle comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10, *folio* 1.

Mille Vaches, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, is near the river Portneuf, 10 leagues below the Saguenay; it extends 3 leagues along the St. Lawrence by 4 leagues in depth. Granted Nov. 15th, 1653, to Robert Giffard, Esq.

Statistics.

Population . 80

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 84	Barley	. 300	Peas	. 150
Oats	. 100	Potatoes	. 700	Map. sug.	cwts. 9

Live Stock.

Horses	. 30	Cows	. 51	Swine	. 350
Oxen	. 38	Sheep	. 500		

Title.—"Concession du 15me Novembre, 1653, faite par *Jean de Lauzon*, Gouverneur pour la Compagnie, à *Robert Giffard*, Ecuyer, Seigneur de *Beauport*, de trois lieues de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, audessous de *Tadoussac*, et de grandes et petites *Bergeronnes*, au lieu dit *Mille Vaches*, avec quatre lieues de profondeur, tenant par devant au dit fleuve et des trois autres côtés aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 86, *folio* 31.—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 10 à 17, *folio* 771.

Mill River, runs into the R. Saguenay between Ha Ha Bay and Chicoutimi. It forms a good harbour and the timber on its banks is of various kinds.

Milton, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded N. E. by Roxton; S. W. by St. Hyacinthe; in front by Granby; in the rear by Upton. The soil is not so good as that of Granby, as it

lies lower and in many places runs into swamps, which would require much perseverance in a good system of draining to be rendered of any utility; but while there remain so many thousands of acres to be granted, not needing this operation, it is not probable that it will be undertaken. There is however abundance of very fine grass-land. The timber is a mixture of beech, pine, cedar and tamarack. The parts laid out were granted, in 1785, to officers and privates of the British militia, who served during the blockade of Quebec by the Americans, in 1775—6.

Mingan or Terra Firma de Mingan, seigniory, extends from Cape Cormorant, along the northern shore of the Labrador channel, to the R. Goynish. Granted Feb. 25th, 1661, to Sieur François Bissot. From Cape Cormorant to Anse Sablon is the only part now contained in the province of Lower Canada and is in the co. of Saguenay. The land is very indifferent and wholly uncultivated, indeed unfit for agriculture. The group of islands lying off the shore, called the Mingan Islands, are advantageously situated for carrying on the fisheries and were conceded, Mar. 10, 1677, to Messrs. Lalande, jun. and Louis Jolliet.—This is one of the king's posts, and is let for 500*l.* per annum.

Statistics.

Dwelling-houses	1	Bake-houses	1
Stores, &c.	3	Schooners from 50 to 60 tons.	2
Forges	1		
Cooperages	1	Keel-boats	10

Title.—Terra Firma de Mingan.—"Concession du 25me Février, 1661, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur *François Bissot* de la Rivière de la terre ferme de *Mingan;* à prendre depuis le Cap *des Cormorans* à la côté du Nord, jusqu'à la grande ance vers les Esquimaux, où les Espagnols font ordinairement la pèche, sur deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 78, *folio* 355.

Isles et Islets de Mingan.—"Concédes le 10me Mars, 1677, à Messrs. *de Lalande fils* et *Louis Jolliet.*"—*Régistres des Foi et Hommage, No.* 78, *folio* 365, *le* 28*me Mai*, 1781.

Miskahouska, lake and river, discharge their waters into Lake Assuapmoussoin.

Missiquinipi, Terres Rompues or River of Broken Lands, is in the co. of Saguenay. The lake of that name empties itself by an outlet into the Grande Décharge. The R. rises in a lake in the interior and runs into the Saguenay nearly opposite Chicoutimi and is of inconsiderable extent, being similar to the St. Charles near Quebec.

Missiskoui Bay, between the seigniories of St. Armand and Foucault, is at the extremities of the cos. of Rouville and Missiskoui, on the province line. It is an arm of Lake Champlain and bounds Foucault on the E.; it is 15 miles long and on an average 3 m. broad. It is navigable in every part for vessels that sail the lake, and abounds with fish of delicious flavour, viz. pike, pickerel, Maskinongé, bass, white fish, perch and various kinds of the sucker.—In this bay, or near it, some mineral waters have been discovered, which have been highly extolled.

Missiskoui, Missisquoi or Missisqui, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. and N. E. by the co. of Shefford; S. E. by Stanstead; S. W. by Rouville; S. by the boundary line. It contains the townships of Sutton, the seigniory of Saint Armand, and the townships of Dunham and Stanbridge, together with all the gores and augmentations of those townships.—Its extreme length is 30 miles and its breadth 14½, containing 360 sq. miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 6′ 30″ N., long. 72° 43′ 15″ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are at Dunham and Frelitzburg. The principal rivers are the Pyke and Missisqui. The surface of this county towards the province line is broken and mountainous, and the most conspicuous mountain is the Pinnacle Mountain in the S. of St. Armand: towards the N. W. it becomes more level and the soil is very luxuriant, being generally composed of a rich black mould with here and there a mixture of sand. This county yields all sorts of grain in abundance. The prevailing timber is maple, beech, birch, elm, butternut, iron-wood, white and black ash, also good oak and pine. It contains 7 villages, the chief of which are the villages of Phillipsburg, Dunham and Frelitzburg. It is traversed by many roads presenting numerous and very flourishing settlements.

Statistics.

Population	7,666	Carding-mills	5	Distilleries	3
Churches, Pro.	6	Fulling-mills	5	Just. of peace	3
Curates	3	Tanneries	2	Medical men	2
Presbyteries	6	Hat-manufact.	1	Notaries	2
Schools	7	Potteries	2	Shopkeepers	23
Villages	5	Potasheries	7	Taverns	15
Corn-mills	12	Pearlasheries	7	Artisans	90
Saw-mills	20	Breweries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	86,833	Peas	35,700	Mixed grain	4,000
Oats	93,700	Rye	6,000	Maple sugar, cwts.	581
Barley	12,000	Buck-wt.	20,300		
Potatoes	252,000	Indian corn	36,706	Hay, tons	28,200

Live Stock.

Horses	3,266	Cows	7,140	Swine	4,600
Oxen	5,151	Sheep	21,705		

Missiskoui or Missisqui, river, rises in the T. of Bolton, and traversing through the centre of the T. of Potton receives innumerable small streams; then it enters the T. of Sutton, intersecting its S. E. angle; after which it crosses the boundary line into the United States in a S. W. direction; then turning suddenly it empties itself into Missiskoui Bay.

Missisqui, *v.* Missiskoui.

Missisquoi, *v.* Missiskoui.

Mistassia, river, runs into Lake St. John. It is navigable for large boats for many leagues, and farther on for bark canoes.

Mistassini, Mistissinnys or Mistassin, lake, is on the highlands between Hudson's Bay and Lake St. John. It empties itself into Hudson's Bay by means of the R. Rupert and another outlet. The extent of the lake is but very imperfectly known; the Indians say that it takes three days to cross the narrowest part of it from island to island; between which and the main shore the distance is supposed to be not less than 30 miles, the lake, therefore, would appear to be about 90 miles wide in that place; they also state that it takes the whole of the summer season and part of the spring and fall in voyaging from the mouth to the head of the lake: hence it is supposed that its dimensions are not inferior to Lake Ontario. Pike, white-fish and pickerel of considerable size and excellent quality are taken in this lake, which is very deep; also a kind of trout, called by the Aborigines *mingoache*, which weighs as much as two large salmon. The mode of transport practised by the Hudson's Bay Company, in conveying their goods to Mistassini, is generally in barges conducted by regularly disciplined men, most of whom are half bred: the barges are drawn across the portages on rollers. Cedar-bark canoes are used in ascending small rivers, when in search of the Indians who sell furs, for birch-bark fit for canoes cannot be found in that country.

Mistassini, river, runs into the N. W. side of Lake St. John about 3 miles from the R. Assuapmoussoin. The Mistassini, or "The Large Rock," has also been deservedly called the *Rivière de Sable*, or Sand River, on account of its sandy banks, and the sand-shoals at its mouth which extend considerably into the lake. This river has been explored as far as 10 miles from its mouth, and the same sandy appearance continued on each side, and sand-banks in several places were found to cross its channel. It is about 3 miles wide at its mouth, including a group of islets, between which are a number of channels calculated to mislead the voyager; above and below these little islets the channel leading up the mouth of the R. is not less than 1½ mile in width. The sands which are brought down by the R. into Lake St. John render the lake so shallow that there is scarcely 3 ft. of water for 3 miles from the shore opposite its mouth, which is in lat. 48° 40′.—This R. is extremely shallow, which, with the wretched soil on each side, seems to be in some degree compensated for by the beauty of its width, its islands and its woods, which have induced a traveller to call the Mistassini "a magnificent river." The timber close to its banks consists of spruce, cypress, white birch and a few elms.—From the testimony of Mr. Verrault, it would appear that the tract of land between the course of this R. and that of the Assuapmoussoin is unfit for cultivation; but the deputy surveyor-general of the province has since visited this R., and thinks, from the proximity of those rivers, and from the general aspect of the country, that there is, nevertheless, a considerable proportion of land in that tract susceptible of cultivation.—The Mistassini is formed by the junction of two rivers, the Washieamiscou and the Kakissagan, and receives the Patshikamistick river.

Mitis Lake or Lac Mitis, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, lies near the N. angle of the co. of Bonaventure and is bounded on all sides by waste lands. The lake, which is an expansion of the R. Mitis, 9 leagues from the St. Lawrence, is 5 miles long and nearly 3 miles in its greatest width. The seigniory extends one league round it. This grant was made, Feb. 10, 1693, to Sieur Louis Rouer.

Title.—"Concession du 10me Février, 1693, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis Rouer*, du lac appelé *Mitis*, avec une lieue de profondeur tout autour d'icelui, qui est eloigné environ douze ou quinze lieues du fleuve *St. Laurent*."—*Registre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 9.

Mitis, river.—Two rivers of this name fall into the St. Lawrence in the S. of Mitis.—The greater river, called the *Grande Mitis*, rises near the N. W. angle of the county of Bonaventure, and penetrating the county of Rimouski soon enters Lake Mitis, which is an expansion of the river, and running N. forms another considerable expansion a few miles distant from the former; when continuing its N. direction it passes through

waste lands into the S. E. section of the S. of Lepage, and thence into the S. of Mitis, where it discharges itself into an expansive estuary called Anse aux Snelles, which is very easily forded at low water.—This river is navigable for boats up to the falls, and will admit of timber being floated down from the interior of the country.—Mr. L'Arrivé's dwelling-house and establishment stand at the mouth of the river, across which booms are extended to receive the deals from the saw-mills which are about 2½ miles up the river on a most advantageous site.—The *Little Mitis* river rises in waste lands in the rear of the S. of Mitis, and, after traversing the seigniory to its front, falls into a small bay called Little Mitis Harbour.

Mitis or De Peiras, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. and in the rear by waste lands; S. W. by Pachot; in front by the St. Lawrence: 2 leagues in breadth by 2 in depth: granted, May 6th, 1675, to the Sieur de Peiras. The surface is generally mountainous and broken along the front, affording but little good soil for the purposes of agriculture. In the interior, and by the sides of the rivers, are a few patches of tolerable land with some meadows and pastures. The front is settled, and there are some tolerably good farms. Mr. M'Nider has erected mills and stores, and dwelling-houses intended for the reception of travellers. He has built a schooner to ply to Quebec; and one or two square-rigged vessels have been also built. The chief settlements are at Little Mitis, on a point formed by the St. Lawrence and a deep bay to the S. E., which receives the waters of the R. Little Mitis. —The lands in the vicinity of this bay, although of a rather light soil, are rendered extremely fertile by the genial moisture of the sea air, and the efficacy of the sea weed which abounds on the shores and is used as manure. This S. abounds in timber of good quality.—The road from Quebec to this S. is perfectly practicable all the way for carts and calashes, and settlements have been made throughout. From Grand Mitis to Little Mitis, 5 or 6 miles, the road on the beach is passable; from Little Mitis to Matane the route is very difficult, no road having been traced. The seignorial mills are about 1 mile below Grande Mitis. The corn-mill is of the best description, and in excellent order, but it is little worked as yet, and the saw-mill, which stands near it, has been of late much neglected.—Mr. L'Arrivé's mill lies at the base of a hill of from 80 to 90 ft. elevation, about mid-height of the fall which supplies the mill with water. Below the mill the river forms, at the foot of the falls, an expansive basin, bounded by a perpendicular rock of 150 to 200 feet in height, and high woody ground to the E., the side the mill stands upon. The dams appear to be solidly and judiciously constructed; the deals are thrown into an aqueduct, which conveys them over the point to the gentle current below the rapids, along which they are conveyed to the booms at the mouth of the river, where about 10 or 12 men receive them, saw their ends and pile them up ready for loading. The wages average from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per day, besides board and lodging. —40 families were settled here in 1823, consisting of English, Scotch and Canadians, but principally Scotch; the settlement commenced in 1818. The first settlers were without capital, and were provided with provisions, &c., for the first two years by Mr. M'Nider, the proprietor; after which the produce of the soil fully supported them, and the more industrious produced a surplus for sale; many of these settlers (the most industrious) refused assistance after the first year. The assistance rendered by Mr. M'Nider was as follows:—Each family of five persons had 1½ barrel of pork, 6 quintals of flour, 2 quintals of biscuit, 10 bushels of potatoes, 10 lbs. of butter, 1 lb. of green tea, 6 lbs. of sugar, 1 cwt. of dried cod-fish, and 1 carron stove and pipe; also each man had one axe, one hoe and one spade, and one grindstone was allowed to each four families; also 3 pair of blankets, one counterpane and 2 pair of mocassins to each family: necessary coarse clothing was provided, and paid for in labour. The expenses of each family, including the clothing, were from 15*l.* to 20*l.*; and a number of Canadians were willing, in 1823, to settle in this seigniory, provided the proprietor would advance 10*l.* per annum to each for two years. The first two years the settlers pay no rent, after which a money rent of 12*s.* 6*d.* for each lot of 140 to 200 acres. In 1823 Mr. M'Nider gave the following account of his improvements:—"I held two farms in my own hands, of which I cleared about 70 acres: I built 2 dwelling-houses, 2 barns, 2 stables, a cooperage, a salt-house, a large cooking-house for the fisheries, a corn-mill, and a saw-mill. The labourers employed in these works were paid half in money and half in goods, at the rate of 3*s.* a day. Cutting

and burning cost 3 dollars per acre, and rooting and preparing the land for the plough 12 dollars per acre. The buildings cost about 1200*l.*, at the rate of 300*l.* per annum. The goods were furnished to the settlers at 5 per cent. commission upon selling-prices, provisions at first cost and without commission."—Many of the pilots remain in Mitis Bay to watch the vessels coming up the River St. Lawrence, and it sometimes occurs that tempestuous weather prevents their venturing out to the vessel putting out signals for a pilot, whereas if the vessel were to come in the way the pilots would easily get on board, and many a vessel might thus be saved from shipwreck. The N. easternmost point of the Mitis reef of rocks presents an important and convenient post for a lighthouse; and another beacon being lighted on the Ball, an island so called towards the depth of the bay, the outlines of the harbour would be so distinctly marked out that at all hours vessels might put into it. The anchoring-ground is a mixture of sand and clay, uniformly uninterrupted by rocks. It is the opinion of experienced pilots that any ship may ride with safety in this bay, and they would fearlessly pilot them if authorized by the Trinity House.—At Anse aux Snelles, although much exposed, the anchoring-ground is very good, and vessels may ride there with tolerable safety. From the distance, however, that vessels must lie out from the shore, much inconvenience is suffered in loading, which is effected by means of a flat-bottomed schooner built for that purpose. Anse des Morts is a deep cove about 4 m. in circuit. There is a fishing-ground about a mile from the shore for cod, halibut and ling; and an extensive salmon and herring fishery is set up in the bay, on the S. E. side of the point, which at proper seasons yields abundance of both articles, which are cured, salted or pickled after the Scotch manner, and brought to Quebec, where they are generally preferred as being more saleable in the West India market. It is stated by Mr. Hay, that with a sufficient number of men to cure the herring taken in his fishery, 1500 barrels could be packed in one season; but it frequently occurs that large quantities are damaged and lost on the beach from the inadequacy of the establishment to take advantage of the immense produce of the fishery: halibut and cod-fish are also taken off and in the bay, where seals are to be seen in great quantities at ebb tide, basking on rocks in all directions.

The following statement will show the importance of the fishing-establishment at this place, conducted by Mr. Hay; it was drawn up for the year 1828, and the profit is rather underrated.—

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
Four men from 1st May to 1st December, at 50*s.* per month each	70	0	0
Ditto ditto board for ditto, at 30*s.* per month	42	0	0
Eight men at herring, &c. 4 months, at 50*s.* per month each	80	0	0
Ditto ditto board 4 months, at 20*s.* per month	32	0	0
Extra hands employed, and board	20	0	0
Three coopers for 6 months, at 70*s.* per month each	63	0	0
Six months board, at 20*s.* per month each	18	0	0
1000 bushels salt	50	0	0
1000 barrels, &c.	40	0	0
Extra expenses, &c.	50	0	0
Two boats complete	70	0	0
Mr. Hay's salary	60	0	0
Mrs. Hay's salary	15	0	0
Captain M'Cawan's salary	50	0	0
Archie M'Cawan's salary	30	0	0
Housekeeping	100	0	0
Clerk's wages	30	0	0
	£820	0	0

Cr.

Return of the fishing for 1828, *to be passed to the credit of the Posts when disposed of at Quebec.*

Little and Grand Mitis will make up 1000 barrels of herrings at 15*s.*	750	0	0
Sixteen trips by the boats (two monthly), for six months, at 25*l.*	400	0	0
Kitted salmon	60	0	0
Maple and birch	100	0	0
Fall fishing	100	0	0
Profit and loss on goods sold	100	0	0
	£1510	0	0
Nett profits	£690	0	0

Some interesting information relative to the waste lands in the vicinity of this seigniory has been derived from a surveyor employed to trace a road from it to Lake Matapediac. He traced a road from the bay of Little Mitis on a S. S. E. course to Craig's Mountain 3 miles, and found fine land and timber, and continued on that course 4 miles more through hard wood land, and thence directed his course S. two miles, then S. four miles through fine timber and excellent land; thence S. S. E. two miles to the R. Tartigo; then W. for two miles to a small beaver lake, the apparent source of the Tartigo, at the head of which discharges a little stream; thence S. by E. over a fine country covered with oak timber; thence E. S. E. four

miles near the River Blanche;—here from the top of several mountains a few scattered hills of no material consequence were seen on each side of the River Blanche, and also an abundance of black and yellow birch in the vicinity;—then two miles S. S. E. over the river, where a mountain, called Blue Mountain, is on the right, from which the country appears to be favourable for the opening of a good road, and the lands in every respect fit for settlement. The surveyor then returned to his camp, and afterwards set out on a S. E. course 6 miles, and met with fine land and a level country; thence he continued E. by N. six miles, and came to the borders of Lake Matapediac, at the head of which is a swamp producing cedar of an extraordinary large size; its southern bank presents the finest place for settlement, and on the N. W. are some hills, between which and the R. Blanche are extensive valleys of fine land: he found all the country lying between these mountains and the St. Lawrence in every respect fit for cultivation; and this tract, and even as far as the R. Ristigouche, consists of good and valuable lands, well watered by numerous lakes and rivers, and fit for settlements. The timber is, generally, sapin, cedar, poplar and bastard maple in the front up to the mills; then the timber is found to be elm, ash, maple, black birch, yellow birch, and pine; and this fine hard timbered land is intermixed here and there with small swamps, which are, however, of little consequence: this description of land and timber extends to the Tartigo River, 2 leagues west of River Blanche. The third concession of the S. of Mitis affords, generally, a correct specimen of the land and timber of this tract.—The quality of the land and timber between Mitis and the S. of Matane is generally like that of Mitis, and both, especially in Sandy Bay, may be said to be rather superior, and the whole fit for settlement. From Mitis line, in Sandy Bay, to Tartigo river, 5 leagues, the lands are fit for settlement; farther in the interior the lands are even better, and are all maple land; 3 miles still farther is a ridge of hardwood land, that extends from Grand Mitis all the way down to Tartigo R., and still more in the interior there is supposed to be better land. All the rivers and brooks in this tract afford fish; small trout and considerable quantities of salmon are in the rivers Tartigo and Blanche.

Statistics.

Population	110	Ship-yards	1	River craft	1
Corn-mills	1	Shopkeepers	1	Tonnage	80
Saw-mills	1	Artisans	10	Keel-boats	4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,200	Barley	300	Rye	300
Oats	1,200	Potatoes	4,080		

Live Stock.

Horses	19	Cows	54	Swine	55
Oxen	25	Sheep	97		

Title.—"Concession du 6me Mai, 1675, faite par le Comte *de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *de Peiras*, de deux lieues de front le long du fleuve *St. Laurent* du côté du Sud, à prendre du milieu de la largeur de la rivière appelée *Mitis* et qui s'appellera dorénavant la rivière—— en descendant le dit fleuve, et deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble les trois isles et islets appelées *St. Barnabé*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 2 *à* 9, *folio* 370. *Ins. Con. Sup.* B. *folio* 3.

Moisi or Moose, river, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into the St. Lawrence nearly opposite the Seven Islands.

Monnoir, seigniory, and its augmentation, in the co. of Rouville, are bounded N. E. by Rouville and St. Hyacinthe; S. W. by Bleurie; in the front and rear by East Chambly and the T. of Farnham.—Two leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted, Mar. 25, 1708, to Sieur de Ramzay: the augmentation, equal in extent to the seigniory, was granted, June 12, 1739, to Sieur J. B. N. Roc de Ramzay: the whole is now the property of judge Jean Roche Roland, Esq.—Throughout this tract the land, though various in its nature, is of a moderately good quality, and where it is under management produces very good crops of grain; many parts, not yet broken up, would prove very favourable to the growth of flax: the upper division, adjoining Chambly, is nearly all cultivated, as well as an extensive range on the left bank of the Yamaska and on both sides of a rivulet near the T. of Farnham; towards the W. boundary it is somewhat low and rather inclining to swamp: the land in the interior is generally level and superior to that in the front. The upper part is watered by several streams descending from the interior of the S. to the R. des Hurons. On the uncleared land is a tolerable abundance of wood, mostly of the inferior sorts, with here and there some good timber of large dimensions.

The *Parish of Ste. Marie* is at present the only

one in this S., but it is necessary to divide it into two, and the most proper site for a new church would be the Mountain of Ste. Therese, lately called Mount Johnson, for the accommodation of the southern side of the seigniory, whose inhabitants are too distant from the present church, which is on the rivulet St. Louis, nearly a league from Cordon de Rouville. A new church on the south of the mountain, at the place above described, would be at a similar distance from Cordon de Sabrevois, and that part to the s. w. is already inhabited, with the exception of a small number of lands, which will also, without doubt, be inhabited in a few years. On the Rivière du Sud-Ouest, or South-West River, there is a considerable settlement, consisting, chiefly, of Irish catholics, who could be for many years under the care of the curé of this new parish; and all the southern part of the seigniory, comprising the Rivière du Sud-Ouest, would be at present capable of providing for a curé, whose parish would extend $1\frac{1}{2}$ league along the Cordon du Chambly to the rear of the seigniory. The climate of the southern side of the mountain is delightful, and a village would in a little time be built there, for it is the way by which the inhabitants of the townships pass, and a mill is already erected.

In the first range of concessions, in the western half of the seigniory, are 518 lots conceded, known by as many numbers; the other half of the seigniory comprehends 491 lots, of which two-thirds are inhabited, and the remainder are conceded and the clearing proceeds rapidly. There is a lake called *Lake John*, surrounded by a savanna or low ground, which admitting of an easy drainage has been lately conceded. It is of an oval shape and is supposed to cover at least 800 arpents, being not less than a mile across in its narrowest part. The lake supplies a considerable current of water that forms the Rivière du Sud-Ouest.—The number of farms or inhabited lands may be computed at two-thirds of the whole, that is to say, between 6 and 700. The finest ranges are on the rivulets Ruisseau Barré, Ruisseau St. Louis, la Branche du Pin Rouge, la Branche du Rapide, le Rang double du Grand Bois, without omitting the two sides of the Rivière du Sud-Ouest, which, in the sequel, will be one of the finest places in the country. The lands are fertile and, generally speaking, there is but little sterile land in the whole seigniory. From the Cordon du Chambly to the north of the mountain there is a strip of strong land, about a league broad, extending from east to west across the seigniory, which is not excelled in any part of the province for the growth of corn. Three-eighths of the seigniory are supposed to be under cultivation, and the remainder in wood, which is, in general, pine, spruce, birch, ash and cedar.—The Rivière des Hurons runs across the N. W. part of the seigniory, and in consequence of receiving a great number of runs of water that issue from the Lac de la Montagne de Rouville and from their natural springs, it is well supplied with water, especially in the spring and during rains. On this river is a corn-mill which, if rebuilt, would be highly useful. The R. des Hurons runs at this place, and even to its mouth in the basin of Chambly, over a rocky bed with many falls and a sufficient degree of rapidity; it is never dry, even in the greatest drought, and swells considerably after every fall of rain. On the Rivière du Sud-Ouest, not far from the Cordon de Debartzch, is a fine saw-mill, which, by means of a dam made to keep up the water, is capable of being worked all the year round. A corn-mill might be built here with advantage, especially by conducting, by means of a drain 15 or 20 arpents long, the water of a considerable rivulet known by the name of la Petite Rivière du Sud-Ouest, which runs from the east; the site of this mill being in the midst of roads that traverse it would give rise to an establishment as important as a village, and a spot of land is already reserved for the purpose.—In this seigniory there is only one fief called *fief St. Joseph*, containing 3 concessions, each 3 arpents by 40 and in the possession of farmers.—The number of houses is supposed to be about 1000, including the settlements. At present there are only 3 schools, one of which is a royal foundation, but many others are in contemplation. There is only one village, which is rather considerable; it is near the church and contains only one inn, but five others are scattered about the seigniory. There is only one church, one water corn-mill and one windmill, newly built, for grinding corn. The water-mill is on the Rivière des Hurons. The wind-mill is near Mount Johnson. There are potash works in different parts of the seigniory.—The roads throughout may be said to be in a good state; even those that cross the lands lately cleared are

generally good. The road that extends from the mountain Ste. Therese, in an angular direction, to the line of road that divides the seigniory into two parts and thence for 2 leagues in a straight line to the T. of Farnham, crossing a savanna, is much frequented and promises to be of considerable utility.—The mountain called *Mount Johnson* covers about 500 arpents; it is not much wooded at the summit, which is nearly all rock, but it is surrounded with a wood of lofty forest-trees, and the land in its environs is fertile: it is high enough to be conspicuous for many miles round; it is however not so remarkable as several others of the same isolated nature in some of the adjoining seigniories.—Monnoir contains 84,000 superficial arpents, of which 65,000 are conceded; the remainder, over which there is one road, is fit for cultivation, but not surveyed.—No concessions were granted prior to 1759.—There are persons in this S. willing and able to make new settlements on lands of good quality and susceptible of cultivation.

Statistics.

Population	4,369	Corn-mills	2	Just. of peace	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	Medical men	1
Curés	1	Tanneries	1	Notaries	1
Presbyteries	1	Potteries	1	Shopkeepers	5
Schools	3	Potasheries	2	Taverns	6
Villages	1	Pearlasheries	2	Artisans	50

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	70,000	Oats	25,000	Potatoes	20,000
Peas	15,000	Barley	6,000	Linseed	1,000

Live Stock.

Horses	780	Cows	1,560	Swine	1,050
Oxen	1,005	Sheep	6,000		

Title.—" Concession du 25me Mars, 1708, faite par Messieurs *de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Raudot*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Ramzay*, de deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur de terres non-concédées, le long de la rivière des *Hurons*, joignant d'un côté la Seigneurie de *Chambly*, et de l'autre côté aux terres non-concédées, courant du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, avec les isles et islets qui pourroient se trouver dans la dite rivière, vis-à-vis la dite concession, la dite concession portant le nom de *Monnoir*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 2 à 9, *folio* 355.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 12me Juin, 1739, faite par le Marquis *de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Nicolas Roc de Ramzay*, de deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, au bout de la Seigneurie de *Monnoir*, concédée le 25me Mars, 1708, située près *Chambly* le long de la rivière des *Hurons*, en courant Nord-est et Sud-ouest le long de la continuation de la Seigneurie de *Rouville*, joignant la dite Seigneurie au Nord-est et celle de *Sabrevois* au Sud-ouest."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 8, *folio* 26.

Mont-a-Peine, fief, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. by Vincennes and Livaudière; S. W. by La Martinière; in the rear by Buckland; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Granted in two parts; the first, 10 arpents broad by 40 deep, to Mr. C. Dennis, Sieur de Vitré, on the 24th Sep., 1683; the augmentation, of the same breadth, and completing the depth of the whole to 6 leagues, was granted, June 18th, 1749, to Claude Antoine de Berment, Seigneur de la Martinière; it is now the property of Féréol Roy, Esq. This fief possesses a soil nearly similar to the S. of Lauzon and is in a forward state of cultivation, two-thirds being occupied. The most flourishing settlements are near the St. Lawrence and on each side of the river Boyer. The timber is various, but that of an inferior kind is most prevalent. It is well watered by the Boyer and some inferior runs of water.

Title.—" Concession du 24me Septembre, 1683, faite à Mr. *Charles Denis*, Sieur *de Vitré*, de dix arpens de terre de front, sur quarante de profondeur, pour en jouir, lui ses hoirs et ayans-cause à titre de fief et Seigneurie à toujours. N. B. Cet extrait ne mentionne nullement la situation de ce fief qui n'est connu que par son augmentation et la concession précédente."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 46, *folio* 207, 27*me Février*, 1781.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 18me Juin, 1749, faite par *Roland Michel Barrin*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, à *Claude Antoine de Berment*, Seigneur *de la Martinière*, d'un restant de terre qui se trouve au bout de la profondeur du fief de *Vitré*, et qui est enclavé entre les fiefs de *Vincennes* et *de Livaudière* au Nord-est, et celui du dit *Berment de la Martinière* au Sud-ouest, jusqu'à l'égale profondeur de six lieues que contient le fief du dit Sieur *Berment de la Martinière*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 9, *folio* 41.

Montarville, seigniory, in the co. of Chambly, lies between Boucherville and West Chambly and is bounded N. E. by the augmentation to Belœil and S. W. by Longueuil.—One league and 30 arpents in front by 1½ league in depth. Granted, Oct. 17, 1710, to Sieur Boucher, and is now the property of René Labruere and X. Beaubien, Esqrs. The land is good, producing grain and vegetables of all the sorts common to the country in great abundance; about two-thirds are under a very favourable system of husbandry. The wood that remains is chiefly of the inferior sort used for fuel, with but very little timber. Towards the N. E. angle is the *Boucherville Mountain*, on whose summit are two small lakes, whence descends the only rivulet that waters the S., which, in its course down the declivity, turns two corn-mills; the first is agreeably and singularly enough situated

on the brow of the mountain.—One road leads from the St. Lawrence to the Richelieu and several others in a transverse direction.—A portion of this S. is included in the P. of Boucherville and was partly conceded before 1759; the concessions made since that period are more heavily rented than those of an older date. Part of the conceded lands are capable of affording good settlements, though still covered with standing wood, which the proprietors retain in this state in order to supply themselves with the necessary wood for fuel, enclosing and building; and this appears a wise precaution, because wood in general is daily becoming more scarce in the neighbouring seignories.

Statistics.

Population	308	Carding-mills	1	Saw-mills	1
Corn-mills	2	Fulling-mills	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,500	Oats	10,000

Title.—"Concession du 17me Octobre, 1710, faite par Messrs. *de Vaudreuil*, Gouverneur, et *Raudot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Boucher*, d'une lieue et trente arpens de terre de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, à prendre dans les profondeurs entre les Seigneuries de *Boucherville* et de *Chambly*; joignant au Nord-est la Seigneurie de *Varennes*, et au Sud-ouest la Seigneurie de *Tremblay*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No* 2 à 9, *folio* 169.

Mont Louis, river, in the co. of Gaspé, runs into the St. Lawrence about 8 miles W. of fief Magdeleine.

Montmorenci, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded S. W. by the co. of Quebec; N. E. by a line run from Cap de l'Abatis on the St. Lawrence on a course N. W. parallel to the boundary line of Beauport to the N. boundary of the province; N. W. by the N. boundary of the province; S. E. by the St. Lawrence.—It comprehends the parishes of St. Féréol, St. Joachim, Ste. Anne, Château Richer and l'Ange Gardien.—Its extreme length is 240 miles and its breadth $32\frac{1}{2}$, containing 7,396 square miles. Its centre on the St. Lawrence is in lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 70° 53′ 10″ W. It sends one member to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at Ste. Anne. The principal rivers are the Ste. Anne and Lombrette. The surface of this co. is extremely mountainous and rocky, particularly along the coast of the St. Lawrence. The most settled parts extend from St. Joachim, westward, exhibiting a range of thick and flourishing settlements, and along the banks of the St. Lawrence is a good front road.—For a farther description of this co. *vide* Côte de Beaupré.

Statistics.

Population	3,638	Saw-mills	2	Shopkeepers	4
Corn-mills	1	Carding-mills	1	Artisans	20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	38,448	Peas	2,586	Mixed grain	1,000
Oats	14,982	Rye	1,300	Map. sug. cwts	187
Barley	1,156	Indian corn	5,800	Hay, tons	18,650
Potatoes	21,380				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,232	Cows	4,275	Swine	4,834
Oxen	3,033	Sheep	9,934		

Montmorenci river, in the co. of Montmorenci, rises in *Lac des Neiges* and, traversing the S. W. side of the S. of Côte de Beaupré, enters the S. of Beauport and falls into the St. Lawrence, 8 miles N. E. of the city of Quebec. This river was named after a marechal of that name, who was a viceroy of New France previous to the conquest. Its course from the N. E. is of considerable extent, and the first settlement through which it passes is called *La Motte*, situated on the northern extremity of a sloping ground, which gradually descends from the mountains to the northern shore of the St. Lawrence. This river is said to be a torrent from its source to its mouth, and is ascertained to be so for many miles from the St. Lawrence. In its earlier course through an almost continued forest its stream is of trifling consequence, unless when swelled by melting snow in spring or by autumnal rains; it runs over an irregularly broken rocky bed until it arrives at the celebrated cataract called the *Falls of Montmorenci*, where its breadth is from 16 to 20 yards. A little declination of the bed before it reaches this point gives a great velocity to the stream, which, being impelled over the brink of a perpendicular rock, falls in an extended sheet of water, of a whiteness and fleecy appearance nearly resembling snow, into a chasm among the rocks. An immense spray rises from the bottom in curling volumes, which when the sunshine displays its bright prismatic colours produce an effect inconceivably beautiful. At the bottom of the fall the water is restrained within a basin formed by

the rocks, whence, after its impetuosity is subdued, it flows in a gentle stream into the St. Lawrence, a distance of about 300 yards. These justly celebrated Falls are visited by all travellers, who arrive at Quebec with the means and the leisure to gratify their inclination for the beauties of nature. When the St. Lawrence is at full tide, these Falls constitute the most magnificent object in the province. Close to the falls stands a house which was the residence of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, but now in the possession of J. Patterson, Esq., who is the proprietor of the extensive saw-mills at the foot of the Falls; it was near this place that General Wolfe made his first attempt and was repulsed with the loss of 700 Hessians. From the opposite bank of this gentleman's house is the best view of the Falls, as it embraces the village of Beauport and the City of Quebec. The road to it is over a wooden bridge thrown across the river Montmorenci, which here rushes down with considerable impetuosity; on the opposite side of this bridge, and at the foot of a hill, stands in a romantic situation a house for the reception of travellers. Another good view of the Falls may be taken from the top of the aqueduct. These celebrated Falls are nearly 250 ft. high, being 100 ft. higher than the Falls of Niagara. The next place worthy of attention is the extraordinary appearance of the bed of the R. Montmorenci, which is there formed on a considerable angle of depression, having on either side banks of stratum presenting the form of natural steps and surmounted by woods.

MONTREAL DISTRICT, *v.* DISTRICTS.

MONTREAL, island, seigniory and county.—*For a description of the city, soil, climate, &c. &c., vide Vol. I. p.* 212.—Montreal is the most considerable island in the province, and its superior fertility has acquired for it the distinguished appellation of the Garden of Canada. This island is divided into 9 parishes besides that of the town of Montreal. Its extreme length is 32 miles and its breadth 10½, containing 194 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45 31′ N., long. 73° 40′ W.—The county comprises the whole of the Island of Montreal, together with all the nearest islands which, in the whole or in part, lie in front of it. It is divided into several seigniories which are in the following parishes: Montreal, Ste. Anne, Ste. Génévieve, Pointe Claire, Lachine, Sault des Recollets, St. Laurent, Rivière des Prairies, Pointe au Trembles and Longue Pointe. It sends 6 members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are, at St. Laurent for the county which sends 2 members, and at Montreal which sends 4 members for the city.

The *Parish of the Town of Montreal*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, comprehends the following côtes: de la Visitation, St. Joseph, Notre Dame des Neiges and St. Pierre; also parts of St. Paul and Ste. Catherine, together with Isle St. Paul, at the mouth of the R. St. Pierre, and Isle au Heron lying off Côte des Argoulets.—The road through Côte des Neiges is well settled, and many of the buildings present the appearance of an American village: a chapel is erected N. of the road.

The *Parish of St. Laurent* by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, contains the côtes St. Michel and St. Laurent, with one half of two ranges of Notre Dame des Vertus. At some distance from Côte des Neiges is the pretty village of St. Laurent, containing a neat parish church with two spires, and seated on the east side of the road.

The *Parish of Ste. Geneviève* is situated at the N. W. extremity of the island, opposite to Isle Bizard. All the lands were conceded prior to 1759, and the farms measured 3 arpents by 30 to 40, and pay annually 2½ bushels of wheat and 2 livres 5 sols, ancient currency. No land remains to be conceded unless it be the domain of the seignior of Isle Bizard, which is 60 superficial arpents in extent.

The *Parish of Sault au Recollet* is handsomely situated on the borders of the Rivière des Prairies; it contains a small village, a fine church and presbytery, and valuable corn and saw-mills. In front of the village of Sault au Recollet are several small islands which add to its picturesque scenery. —There are no unconceded lands in this P. and the domain is of very small extent. The greater part of the lands was conceded previously to 1759, and the farms measure 3 arpents in front by 30 or 40 and some 20 in depth, each paying one bushel of wheat and a livre for every 20 arpents: the greatest extent held by any one tenant is 281 arpents.

The *Parish of Pointe Claire*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in

Council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends from Côte de Ste. Anne to Côte St. Remi, and includes the lower part of Isle Perrot. The greatest extent of land possessed by any one person is 328 arpents. All the lands are conceded and on terms similar to those in the P. of Ste. Anne.

The *Parish of Lachine*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, comprises $2\frac{3}{4}$ leagues along the St. Lawrence from Côte des Argoulets to Pointe Claire, part of Côte St. Paul, and half of two ranges in Côte de Notre Dame des Vertus. All the lands are conceded, and some previously to 1759. The rent of each farm is 10*s.* and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 arpents. The greatest extent held by any one tenant is 245 arpents.—The Lachine canal is of vast utility in connecting the navigation above Sault St. Louis with the port of Montreal; it is an ornament to the island and attracts numerous visitors. For an account of it, *vide Canals*.

The *Parish of Pointe aux Trembles*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends along the St. Lawrence, from the upper end of Isle Therese to the boundary of the parish of Longue Point, including the Côte de la Pointe aux Trembles and part of Côte de St. Leonard. Pointe aux Trembles is a small village containing 30 or 40 houses; there are several taverns for the reception of strangers, being on the main route between Montreal and Quebec. This village is also frequented as a place of recreation by the citizens of Montreal.

The *Parish of Longue Pointe*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, includes part of Côte St. Martin N. E., and extends N. to the king's highway which runs through the centre of the island, containing about one league and 17 arpents.

The *Parish of Rivière des Prairies*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, contains only the Côte de St. Joseph, and extends two leagues along the Rivière des Prairies from the lower part of the island. All the lands in this P. were conceded previous to 1759, and consist of 8226 superficial arpents. In 1821 there were 108 houses, of which 92 were inhabited by farmers and 16 by occupiers of small plots of ground, called *emplacemens*. The greatest extent occupied by any one person is 320 superficial arpents.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne*, by a regulation made Feb. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, was erected at the upper end of the island, and contains the extent between the R. de l'Orme N. and the Côte de Pointe Claire S., and also the upper part of Isle Perrot. The greatest extent of land possessed by one person is 360 arpents. All the P. is conceded, and the greater part previous to 1759, and the portion conceded since, in farms of 3 arpents by 30, pay the same rent, viz. one sol per front arpent and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents.

With the exception of the mountain, which rises to the north-west on the skirts of the city, the general surface of the island is level, notwithstanding the existence of gentle ridges called *côteaux* by which the complete uniformity of the level is not unfrequently and agreeably varied. The mountain itself is a very conspicuous object, independently of its altitude above the surrounding country. It consists of two distinct hills, one of which to the eastward is called the greater and the other the lesser mountain, between both of which passes one of the leading avenues into the city, which communicates with roads by which the circuit of either mountain may be made, and this, indeed, from the many charms of its scenery, is a very favourite drive. The slopes of the mountain are wooded nearly from their base to the summit, but towards the base the forest-trees have been succeeded by orchards that produce apples, pears, peaches and plums of the choicest flavour; and it is worthy of remark, that although the fruit of the island is universally excellent, still all parts of it yield to the vicinity of the mountain in the luxuriance of the orchards and the deliciousness of the fruits they produce.

Statistics of the Island and County of Montreal, in 1827.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches, Pro.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Names of the churches.
Montreal town .	23855	2	5	1	1	5	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	3	240	221	1365	Notre Dame.
St. Laurent .	2426	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	St. Laurent.
Ste. Geneviève .	1799	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ste. Geneviève.
Sault au Recollet	1682	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	6	30	De la Visitation.
Pte. Claire .	1543	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	St. Joachim.
Lachine . .	1410	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	Des Saintes.
Point aux Trembles	1071	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	L'Enfant Jesus.
Longue Pointe .	803	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	St. François D'Assize.
Rivière des Prairies	800	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	St. Joseph.
Ste. Anne .	625	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ste. Anne.
Totals.	36014	2	14	9	10	7	3	12	6	5	2	2	1	4	243	233	1395	

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural produce, in bush.					Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Montreal town .	5200	3900	260	100	850	.	.	.	.	.
St. Laurent .	20800	18200	2000	2000	2250	985	990	1480	3888	1550
Ste. Geneviève .	16900	11700	2200	1000	1050	740	720	1290	2600	1250
Sault au Recollet .	11960	8060	1100	4000	1500	720	728	1260	2880	1080
Pte. Claire .	13000	10400	2600	300	1000	536	538	910	2008	790
Lachine .	10400	10400	566	.	800	580	565	890	2000	750
Point aux Trembles	13000	10400	600	3600	2000	428	426	652	1680	610
Longue Pointe .	9100	5200	1560	2000	1600	365	322	535	1300	510
Rivière des Prairies	14560	10400	1300	3000	2000	360	320	520	1280	480
Ste. Anne .	5720	5200	500	500	1000	255	250	390	1014	500
Totals.	120640	93800	13686	16500	14050	4949	4859	7927	19850	7520

Title.—" Lettres patentes, en forme d'Edit, données par sa Majesté très Chretienne, en Juillet, 1714, qui confirment la concession de la Seigneurie de l'isle de *Montreal*, isles *Courcelles* et dépendances, à titres onéreux d'amortissement des dites terres, accordées à Messieurs du Séminaire de *St. Sulpice*, par lettres patentes du mois de Mai, 1677, avec les droits d'échange."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 17, *folio* 81, *le 3me Fevrier*, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intend. No.* 10 à 17, *folio* 535.

MONTREAL, river, rises near the boundary line in the T. of Hemmingford, and striking through the S. angle of Sherrington enters the S. of De Léry which it traverses N. E., and watering the W. angle of the B of Longueuil and the E. angle of Laprairie, runs to West Chambly and falls into the Richelieu a little below Chambly Basin.

MOOSE RIVER, rises in the N. E. section of Barford, and traversing the T. of Compton, joins the R. Coaticook above Pennoyer's mills.

MOULIN, au, river, runs into the R. Saguenay about 2 miles below Chicoutimi Posts.

MOULIN, du, river, a small stream that rises in the rear part of the S. of Matane, and running to the front falls into the St. Lawrence.

MOULIN, du, rivulet, in the S. of Eboulemens, runs through Côte St. Joseph into the St. Lawrence, opposite the N. E. end of Isle aux Coudres. It forms a beautiful cascade near the manor and is seen as the traveller descends towards the St. Lawrence; it falls into a basin extending across the lands and rocks, and is in some places from 4 to 500 ft. deep. It turns a corn-mill and two saw-mills, besides the seignorial or banal mill.

MOULIN BAUDE, in the co. of Saguenay, is a little river at the bottom of a small bay, and enters the St. Lawrence about 4 miles below the post of Tadoussac. This place is remarkable for a quarry of statuary marble of excellent quality and in considerable quantity; it is said not to be inferior to the marble extracted from the mines on the Hudson and Lake Champlain. The marble is in a rent of about six to eight feet in breadth; the rent rises almost vertically to the top of the bank, 150 feet high. The marble is therefore abundant. It is, generally speaking, solid, and masses sufficiently large to form the pillars of a fine public

building might be quarried at a trifling expense. The parts which have not been exposed to the action of the air will probably take a good polish, and as chimney-pieces, tables, &c. would make beautiful ornaments. The rent is washed by the tide, and a vessel of sixty tons might strike it with her keel. The rivulet that runs over the bed of this quarry is sufficiently copious to turn a mill for sawing and cutting the marble in the quarry itself. The marble is of the purest white, and Mr. P. Chasseur has a lamp made of it, which may be seen in his museum at Quebec. The muddy bay, into which this small river runs from the quarry, is dry at low water, and, affording a protected harbour, admits at high water vessels drawing six or eight feet. A vessel of the former draught might indeed touch the bed itself with its keel. The entrance from the St. Lawrence is not difficult; and it is not more than 48 hours' sail from Quebec with a light fair wind.

Moulin, du, river, runs through Côte du Moulin in the S. of Côte de Beaupré into the St. Lawrence, a little above the R. du Gouffre. It turns a corn-mill near its mouth.

Moulin, du, river, in the S. of le Gouffre, runs into the R. du Gouffre and turns a corn-mill near its mouth.

Moulin, du, river, waters the N. E. section of the S. of Lotbiniére and runs into the St. Lawrence.

Mount Johnson, *v.* Monnoir, S.

Mount Murray, is a British grant *en fief et seigneurie*, in the co. of Saguenay; it reaches from the north side of the R. Malbay, along the bank of the St. Lawrence, as far as the River Noire or Black River, and is 3 leagues in depth. Granted Apr. 27th, 1762, to Lieut. Malcolm Fraser, and is now the property of Malcolm Fraser, Esq. This seigniory is separated from Murray Bay by Malbay river, and contains only a very small proportion of cultivated land in comparison to its size. The general surface is mountainous, but in some places the soil is moderately good: timber of all kinds is plentiful and very fine, particularly pine. The lands under the best state of improvement are those along the R. Malbay for about six miles. A tolerably good road passes through these settlements, on which are many farm-houses and neat dwellings. The manor-house, belonging to Colonel Fraser, called Mount Murray, is well situated at the entrance of the bay on the east side, and is surrounded by a large tract of well-cultivated lands. This grant is watered by several streams, whose waters are not more than sufficient to work the mills.—From the River Noire, along the borders of the St. Lawrence, and as far into the interior as the country has been explored, are only mountains of stone almost without the slightest vegetation.—Limestone is abundant in this S. The chief articles of trade are deals, boards, fire-wood and some wheat: the salmon caught between the River Noire and Malbay are sold at Quebec.

Statistics.

Population	1087	Saw-mills	6
Corn-mills	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	8,500	Peas	600	Maple sugar,	
Oats	2,200	Rye	100	cwts.	35
Potatoes	8,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	305	Cows	848	Swine	1,300
Oxen	636	Sheep	2,400		

Title.—"Grant of the 27th of April, 1762, by the Honourable *James Murray*, Esq. Governor of *Quebec*, to Lieutenant *Malcolm Fraser*, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment of Foot, of all that extent of land lying on the North shore of the river *St. Lawrence*, from the North side of the River of *Malbay* to the River *Noire*, and for three leagues back, to be known hereafter, at the special request of the said Lieutenant *Malcolm Fraser*, by the name of *Mount Murray*, together with the woods and rivers or other appurtenances within the said extent, right of fishing or fowling, within the same, included. All kind of traffic with the Indians of the back country hereby specially excepted."—*English Register, Letter E, folio* 709.

Murray Bay or Malbay, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, is one of the three grants *en fief et seigneurie*, which have been made by the British government; it extends from the S. of Eboulemens, along the St. Lawrence, as far as the river Malbay that divides it from Mount Murray.—4 leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted Ap 27th, 1762, to Captain John Nairn, and now belongs to Mrs. Nairn. This seigniory contains but a very small portion of cultivated land in comparison to its size. The best settlements range along Malbay river for about 6 miles. It contains a church, parsonage-house, corn and saw-mills, and a well-built manor-house belonging to the proprietor of the seigniory.—The rivers are only sufficient to work the mills. The principal lakes are called Nairn, Anthony and Ste. Marie,

and are in the rear of the S. Lake Nairn is on the rear boundary line, and Lake Anthony, which is much smaller and discharges itself into it, is near its N. E. side. Little Lake or Lake Ste. Marie is S. E. of the others about 1½ mile.—No lands were conceded previous to 1759, and the non-conceded lands are not surveyed, and have no road through them. 9½ arpents is the largest quantity of land possessed by one individual, and 12 persons hold lands of the seignior of 6 arpents and above: 98 possess lands of less than 3 arpents, an exact classification of which would be very difficult; these lands being very high, are for the most part dry and of middling quality.—The valleys in this S. on account of the north winds that rush down them early in the autumn, are exposed to injurious frosts.—The Bay enters deep into the north shore, and the greater proportion becomes dry at low water. The land which encloses the bay is rather elevated and rocky, but, between it and the high water-mark on the western side, there is a flat or gently undulated alluvial soil, most of which is sandy.—This S. and its neighbourhood have long been remarkable for the frequency of earthquakes. Shocks are most frequent in January and February; their direction appears to be N. W.; the duration of the movement is about one minute, and notice of the coming motion is generally given by a noise like a chimney on fire, sometimes accompanied by two distinct blows. The weather is sometimes sultry, previously at other times cold; in the former case, the weather becomes cold after the shock, and in the latter, mild: in short, a shock is always accompanied by a change of weather. Shocks occur about nine or ten times a year, and are more generally observed in the night than in the day. When they happen in foggy weather it clears up subsequently. About 37 years ago the shocks were much more violent.

Statistics.

Population	1,875	Corn-mills	2	Carding-mills	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	15	Fulling-mills	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	12,188	Potatoes	15,500	Maple sugar, cwts.	44
Oats	3,800	Peas	750		
Barley	500	Rye	200		

Live Stock.

Horses	469	Cows	1,252	Swine	1,585
Oxen	924	Sheep	5,200		

Title.—"Grant of the 27th day of April, 1762, by the Honourable *James Murray*, Esq. Governor of *Quebec*, to *John Nairn*, Captain of his Majesty's 78th Regiment of Foot, of all that extent of land lying on the North shore of the River *St. Lawrence*, from *Goose-Cape*, boundary of the Seigneurie of *Eboulemens*, to the River *Malbay*, and for three leagues back, to be known hereafter, at the special request of the said Captain *John Nairn*, by the name of *Murray Bay*, together with the woods and rivers or other appurtenances within the said extent, right of fishing and fowling on the same therein included. All kinds of traffic with the Indians of the back country are hereby specially excepted."—*English Register, Letter* E, *page* 700.

Musk Rat, river, is a branch of the R. Peribonea which runs into Lake St. John. It derives its name from the number of musk rats with which it abounds. It is said to form a good harbour for small vessels.

N.

Namjamscutcook, or Namgamskutesck, river, in the co. of Rimouski, runs out of Long Lake into L. Temiscouata and is about two chains wide; its current is gentle, and said to be navigable for boats and canoes.—This R. is the same as the *Cabineau*, which *vide*.

Namgamskutesck, *v.* Namjamscutcook.

Nativite de la Ste. Vierge and De St. Pierre (P.), *v.* Becancour, S.

Nekoaba (R.), *v.* Askatiche, L.

Nelson's Bay, in the front of the T. of Grenville. This bay, with the exception of a shoal about 1 mile long and a ¼ mile in average breadth, part of which is dry in summer, offers a safe harbour and good anchorage for the steam-boat or other vessels. These vessels when in the bay are sheltered by the high lands that extend N. and N. W. of the basin and descend almost to the margin of the river Ottawa, except near the river Calumet, where the hills rise from a small but beautiful meadow.

Nelson River, rises in a small lake on the S. W. boundary line of St. Ignace, and, winding in the S. of St. Gabriel in nearly a semi-circular course, joins the R. St. Charles about 1 mile above the V. of Jeune Lorette.

Nelson, township, in the co. of Megantick, is bounded N. E. by Ste. Croix; S. W. by Somerset; in the rear by Inverness and Leeds; in front by the augmentation to Lotbiniére. It was granted in April, 1804, to officers and privates of the Canadian militia.—The land is rather low, but of

tolerably good quality and fit for the production of most kinds of grain. Towards the S. E. end are some rising grounds, much superior to the part which adjoins Lotbiniére. The timber is chiefly beech, maple, birch and pine; on the low and moist ground, basswood, cedar, spruce and hemlock abound.—This T. is well watered by the rivers Becancour and Du Chêne, and by many small streams falling into those rivers.—No part is under cultivation.

NEUVILLE, or POINTE AUX TREMBLES, seigniory, in the co of Portneuf, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; S. W. by Belair and its augmentation; N. E. by Desmaure and Fausembault; in the rear by Bourglouis.—2¾ leagues in front by 4 leagues in depth. Granted Dec. 16, 1653, to Jean Bourdon, and is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Descheneaux, Grand Vicar.—This seigniory is of great value. The lands are all conceded, and many were granted previous to 1759, and those granted since are held on the same terms. Above two-thirds of the S. are under cultivation and very productive. The surface, as is the case almost invariably within several leagues of Quebec, is very uneven, rising from the St. Lawrence in a series of irregular ridges to the elevated banks of the Jacques Cartier: beyond which it is mountainous and abrupt. The soil in front is a lightish mixture of sand and black friable earth, but towards the N. W. it becomes much stronger, and soon changes to a fine loam, in some places rather thickly strewed with stones: large masses of granite lie about in different directions as if rolled down from the heights, although there is scarcely any trace of rock south of the R. Jacques Cartier. The timber is, generally, very good; but between the rivers Jacques Cartier and Aux Pommes not in great plenty, as the whole of that space is laid out in fruitful settlements; farther back, beech, maple, pine, ash and birch are found in abundance.—This S. is watered by several branches of the R. Portneuf, by the Rivière aux Pommes in a beautiful, meandering course, and by the impetuous Jacques Cartier, besides many rivulets descending from the sides of the different ridges, the whole amply providing for the irrigation, particularly of the settled parts. —Of the many roads that intersect the S., the one in front of the St. Lawrence, one in the direct line from Quebec by the village of Capça to Jacques Cartier bridge, and another striking from the St. Lawrence, about midway between the village of Pointe aux Trembles and Belair, to the same place, are the principal; the others open a convenient communication between the different concessions.—The commissioners, acting under the authority of the provincial parliament, during last year (1830) made two roads from this S. to Bourg Louis. One commences at the free bridge over the R. Jacques Cartier, (commonly called Graves' Bridge), and ending at the commencement of the seigniory of Bourg Louis, of which about 50 acres are finished. This part of the road passes through the Grand Brulé, and finishes as the law directs. The remaining part of this road, being about 116 acres, has been rendered passable for loaded carts. The latter part of this road is only half the breadth required by law, and is only drained by ditches where it was found absolutely necessary, and where they could not be dispensed with. About 18 acres of the road nearest to Bourg Louis remains unfinished, the wood only being cleared on the line of the road. In the line of this road a long bridge, 70 ft. in length by 20 ft. wide, has been thrown over an arm of the R. Portneuf; it is covered with 3 inch plank, and has a strong hand rail on each side substantially drawn together with ties. The other road commences at Route des Commissaires, leading to the concession St. Jacques to the River Portneuf, about 70 acres of which is completed according to law, having in this distance six bridges placed over ditches for draining the road. At this point of the road is a very steep hill of about three acres long, at the bottom of which is the River Portneuf, over which is erected a bridge 60 feet long, built with cedar and covered with three inch plank, having a strong hand-rail on either side, the whole very substantially built, and drawn together with sufficient ties. After passing this bridge the road ascends by a hill two acres long, and is only half made for about 55 acres, with ditches whenever they were positively required; but the whole of this distance is passable for loaded carts, leaving a space of about 38 acres to be made nearest to and adjoining Bourg Louis, which could not be performed for the want of means. Near the R. Jacques Cartier is a deep ravine about 14 feet wide, over which a bridge is constructed. The distance between the rivers Portneuf and the Jacques Cartier is about 32 acres; the latter

is approached by a hill about three acres long; the breadth of the river is about 10 feet, over which is constructed a bridge. The road then ascends a hill of about 2 acres, and from the river Portneuf to the end of the road, which is about half finished, 9 small bridges have been constructed over rivers and brooks. The land on this road is generally good; the latter part of it which remains to be commenced, will be more expensive and more difficult to finish than the part that has already been done, in consequence of there being several hills to pass, and a small river which meanders through the intended line of the road 3 or 4 times, over which bridges must be thrown, and to finish this road properly from the river Portneuf to Bourg Louis will require at least 150*l.* On the line of these two roads partial settlements were formerly made; but now the lots are nearly all taken up since the roads have been made, and several of the settlers are now getting materials and building houses, now that the means of communication are afforded; building materials are very easy to be obtained, there being good building stone in the vicinity, also a corn and saw-mill about 3 miles from the concessions St. Jean and Ste. Marie, and about 4 miles from that of St. Charles. These two roads form the communication to the church, mills and town, for the few settlers now in Bourg Louis. By the accounts rendered to the inspector-general of public accounts, the sum voted for the service was 200*l.*, out of which no balance remains. With this sum the commissioners have made 9 miles and 4 acres of new road through a new country, bridges, &c., and paid 25*l.* to the grand voyer, and ten pounds for the commissioners' fees. On the east side of the concession St. Charles, separated by the River Portneuf, there is a fine tract of land, commonly called Ste. Madaleine, which is of the best quality; timbered with every description of wood, with fine sugaries: a road to it is highly recommended by the commissioners; it would cost about 100*l.*—The distance from the end of the two above-mentioned roads to waste lands of the crown is exactly nine miles, through a very good country for settling. The lands on the boundaries of the river Ste. Ann are also good. The north branch of the river Ste. Ann descends from the crown lands into the main river at the point where the two roads would reach that river. If the road from the free bridge should be continued to the river Ste. Ann, for the purpose of reaching the waste lands of the crown, it would be of great utility to new settlements; this road would cost 350*l.*, and it would be a great encouragement to the settling of the waste lands of the crown. —The *Village of Pointe aux Trembles* is exceedingly well seated on a projecting point of the same name, rising but a few yards above the level of the St. Lawrence; it is backed by an amphitheatre of gently rising hills, cultivated to their very summits and embellished with farm-houses, mostly built with stone, which are surrounded by gardens and extensive orchards, affording in every direction, but from the St. Lawrence particularly, a rich, variegated and pleasing *coup d'œil.* This village contains thirty-seven houses, a neat church, 100 ft. by 50, a chapel, a parsonage house, and what is called a convent, where from 40 to 50 scholars are instructed; also a French school, supported by the inhabitants. Many of the houses are of stone, and their inhabitants are industrious and wealthy, which is also the case with most of the *habitans* of this seigniory. The convent is an establishment for female education, conducted by two sisters of the congregation of Quebec, who reside in it as missionaries for disseminating religious and useful knowledge.—Oxen are generally used in agricultural labour, and English carts by many. The inhabitants are clothed in stuffs of home manufacture.—From the point, reaching nearly down to the S. of Desmaure, runs a shoal, called La Batture de la Pointe aux Trembles, thickly beset with rocks, that are uncovered at low water.

Statistics.

Population	1,521	Schools	1	Notaries	3
Churches, R.C.	1	Villages	1	Shopkeepers	3
Curés	1	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	7
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1	Artisans	22
Convents	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,910	Barley	75	Peas	2,600
Oats	10,400				

Live Stock.

Horses	602	Cows	1,415	Swine	905
Oxen	850	Sheep	3,500		

Title.—"Concession du 16me Décembre, 1653, faite par la Compagnie, à *Jean Bourdon,* contenant deux lieues trois quarts ou environ de front, sur quatre lieues de profondeur, tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de *Desmure* et du côté du Sud-Ouest au fief de *Bélaire;* par devant le fleuve *St. Laurent,* et par derrière les terres non-concédées." —*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 660.

NEW BRISTOL RIVER rises in the T. of St.

Dennis, and, traversing through the centre of the S. of Matane, runs into the St. Lawrence.

NEW GLASGOW, about 1 mile from the S. W. corner of the T. of Kilkenny. This settlement was established in 1820; and, considering the numerous impediments, deficiency of mills, want of practicable roads, &c., much progress has been made by the industry and perseverance of this little colony.

NEWPORT, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is between Eaton and Ditton, and is bounded in the rear by Auckland, in front by Bury. Although the land in many parts is uneven, the general tendency of the soil is good, and the swampy land is fit for culture. Beech, maple, birch, spruce, basswood and fir are the prevalent sorts of timber. The North River runs nearly through the middle of the T., and the land rises gradually from it in a series of gentle swells to the N. and S. Numerous small streams, after traversing this T., find their way to the North River and Newport River in the S. W. corner. The extreme parts of the S. W. and S. E. corners are more hilly, particularly in the S. E., where the hills attain a considerable altitude. None of the rivers are navigable. Several roads, generally in a bad state, passing to the adjacent settlements intersect it, as does the intended new one from Craig's road.—From 900 to 1000 acres cleared, and this T. resembles Eaton in its agricultural produce, the state of the mechanics, price of labour and description of cattle.—Good flax is produced for domestic use, but as yet no hemp.—Black lead ore has been found in this T., and slate for roofing is produced in abundance.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 15,000 acres.

Statistics.

Population	94	Saw-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	1	Artisans	11

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,018	Potatoes	1,330	Indian corn	410
Oats	1,140	Peas	290		
Barley	105	Rye	1,100		

Live Stock.

Horses	54	Cows	95	Swine	93
Oxen	57	Sheep	192		

NEWTON, township, in the co. of Vaudreuil, and its augmentation, between the seigniories of Rigaud, Soulange, and New Longueuil, is of an irregular figure and very advantageously situated, contiguous to the settlements in the Upper Province. On the W. side the land is of a very superior quality, and will produce all sorts of grain; many parts also might be employed to great advantage in growing hemp and flax. The E. side is much lower, inclining here and there, for short distances, to be marshy: there is, however, no actual swamp; and if the low grounds, that are rather wet, were carefully ditched and drained, they would prove most excellent land, and furnish luxuriant meadow and pasture as well as good arable land. On the most elevated parts, the principal timber is maple, beech and birch; on other parts, cedar, red spruce, alder, and hemlock. As the grants are all recent, only a few of the lots are yet cultivated, but the goodness of the situation and other local advantages are likely soon to induce settlers in much greater numbers. In that part which is in the P. of St. Polycarpe are 48 souls. The greatest landholders are the heirs of the late Hon. A. C. de Lotbiniére, Saveuse de Beaujeu, Esq., Mr. John M'Nider, and others.

NIXON LAKE, in the peninsula near Lake St. John, is a small lake N. of L. Kiguagomishish, with which it is connected by a small channel of about three chains in length, and about one chain in width. There is deep black land covered with alder all around this lake, and upon the banks, about 25 ft. above the water, to the distance of at least a mile, the land is unbroken and level, and the soil an excellent loam; the timber is sapin, black birch, spruce and some white birch. The lake is 36 chains long, lying S. W. and N. E., and about ten chains wide.—Named after Mr. Nixon, a late explorer of Lake St. John.

NICOLET, county, in the district of Three Rivers, is bounded E. by the co. of Lotbinière; W. by the seignorial line between the seigniory of Nicolet and the seigniories La Baie du Febvre and Courval; towards the N. by the River St. Lawrence; S. by the River Becancour, being the boundary of the S. of Blandford and Maddington, by the rear line of the seigniory of Becancour; W. of that river by the division lines between the township of Aston and its augmentation, and the seigniory of Godefroy, Roquetaillade and the augmentation of Nicolet; and lastly by the rear line of the augmentation of Nicolet. It comprehends the seigniories of Nicolet and its augmentation, Roquetaillade, Godefroy, Becancour, Cour-

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New Bristol River rises in the T. of St.

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New Glasgow, about 1 mile from the S.W. corner of the T. of Kilkenny. This settlement was established in 1820; and, considering the numerous impediments, deficiency of mills, want of practicable roads, &c., much progress has been made by the industry and perseverance of this little colony.

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Barley	105	Rye	1,100		

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Oxen	57	Sheep	192		

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noyer, Gentilly, Livrard, Fief Dutard, and the townships of Maddington and Blandford. It contains five parishes, viz.—Nicolet, St. Gregoire, Becancour, Gentilly and St. Pierre; and also the villages of Nicolet and St. Gregoire.—Its breadth, or front, on the St. Lawrence is 32½ miles, and its depth 20, containing 475 square miles; its centre is in lat. 46° 20′ N., long. 72° 17 30″ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are Gentilly and St. Gregoire. —The surface of this co. is level and composed of light soil, sandy in many places, especially along the banks of the rivers, but in the interior the soil is stronger and more productive. It is tolerably well watered by rivers and streams, and by Lake St. Paul. The chief rivers are the Nicolet, Becancour and Gentilly, with their branches. The flourishing state of the settlements is evinced by its population and produce: the chief settlements are to be seen along the rivers St. Lawrence, Nicolet, Becancour and Gentilly.—It is traversed by a number of concession roads, besides those along the borders of the chief rivers. Two roads pass through this co., leading from the ferry opposite to Three Rivers to the southern townships, the Aston road, and that through Nicolet to Baie St. Antoine: new roads are also opened leading from Gentilly and St. Pierre to Blandford, and up to the new settlements on the Becancour.—In many parts there are highly cultivated farms and good dwelling-houses.

Statistics.

Population	12,593	Corn-mills	6	Medical men	2
Churches, R. C.	5	Saw-mills	5	Notaries	3
Churches, Pro.	1	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	8
Curés	5	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	6
Presbyteries	5	Tanneries	1	Artisans	90
Colleges	1	Potteries	1		
Villages	2	Just. of peace	4		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	76,350	Peas	17,620	Maple sugar, cwts.	936
Oats	47,109	Rye	4,283		
Barley	3,200	Indian corn	310	Hay, tons	38,100
Potatoes	66,620	Mixed grain	3,500		

Live Stock.

Horses	5,250	Cows	7,490	Swine	7,155
Oxen	2,628	Sheep	25,500		

NICOLET, lake and river, in the cos. of Drummond and Nicolet. The *Lake* is in the S. E. corner of the T. of Ham and gives rise to the river. This beautiful sheet of water, about 2½ m. long and one broad, contains several small islands, which are the resort of vast numbers of wild-fowl. The surrounding country possesses every trait of wild romantic beauty. The lake is environed by rising grounds clothed with trees, in some places thickly clustered together, and in others irregularly dispersed over the acclivities; beyond the first heights are seen in the distance the softened and fantastic forms of a much more elevated chain.—The *River*, which rises in the lake, consists of two principal branches, distinguished by the names of eastern and western. The distance in a straight line, from the source to the mouth, seems to be about 60 miles; and the breadth of the space which it waters about 12. It collects therefore the waters of about 720 square miles. It traverses the townships of Ham, Chester, Arthabaska, Warwick and Horton, where it meets its eastern branch that rises in Wolfstown and descends through parts of Chester, Halifax, Stansfold and Bulstrode; their united waters divide Wendover from Aston, and traversing the aug. to Nicolet enters that seigniory, and a little above the village receives the waters of the western branch which rises in Weedon; this branch, traversing through the centre of Wotton, partially waters Tingwick and Shipton, then running through Kingsey, Simpson and Wendover, it enters the S. of Courval, whence it hastens through the S. W. section of the S. of Nicolet and joins the main branch at what is called the second forks. The Nicolet having thus received its accumulated waters runs near the S. W. side of the village and soon after empties itself into Lake St. Peter, where, at its mouth, it divides into two streams and forms Isle Moran. The banks, in the interior townships, are high and generally covered with woods down to the water; but in the lower part of its course the banks diminish very much and are less woody: from the village downward are several small islands covered with trees that form very pleasing groups. In the upper part of the river there are rapids with frequent intervals of gentle current; these rapids the Indians frequently ascend and descend in canoes. In the spring, when the stream is increased by the freshes, small decked vessels can sometimes get up from the St. Lawrence as high as the village; but this cannot be depended upon, as the entrance is obstructed by a sand-bar, upon which craft drawing 2 ft. water frequently strike in the summer or dry season: this bar is called the Batture aux Sables. The scenery on both

banks of the main river is varied and beautiful in many places, but on the N. E. side it is particularly interesting. In the S. of Nicolet this river adds considerably to the beauty of the scenery and the fertility of the lands. The banks of the main branch are cut by frequent ravines of considerable size. Both sides of this river for about 4 leagues from its mouth are embellished by settlements.

NICOLET, seigniory and augmentation, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N. E. by Roquetaillade; S. W. by Baie St. Antoine; in the rear by the T. of Wendover; in front by Lake St. Peter.—The original grant is 2 leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur de Laubia: the augmentation, 2 leagues in breadth by 3 in depth, with Isle de la Fourche, was granted Nov. 4th, 1680, to Sieur de Cressé. Both are now the property of Kenelm Connor Chandler, Esq.—The soil is not remarkably good, but industry has in some degree counteracted its natural defects. Towards the lake the land is poor, of a light sandy nature, but more in the interior it is stronger and better; it lies rather low and in general level; near the village the soil, though not of the best description, is calculated to repay its industrious occupants; more towards the rear it improves greatly and in some places, particularly on the banks of the rivers, it is equal in fertility to any in the province. Three-fifths of the S. are under cultivation and the remainder in woodland and unconceded, of which not more than 300 farms could be formed on account of the large circuits made by the R. Nicolet and its S. W. branch, the main river traversing the entire seigniory lengthwise; these circuits form excavations and enormous ravines, which deprive the farmer of much land. There are 11 ranges of concessions containing 850 farms, 400 of which are well peopled. Some of the concessions were granted as far back as 1716, and were in the front range; each farm measuring 12 to 15 arpents by 30 in depth, was conceded at a moderate rent. The subsequent concessions, prior to 1759, were rented, for 3 arpents in front by 25, 30 or 40 in depth, at 1 or 2 sols *tournois* per arpent and 1 or 2 capons for each farm. The concessions opened during the 30 years previous to 1821, were rented at a quart of wheat and 2 sols per arpent.—It appears that the want of roads, the augmentation of rents, and the expenses of drainage necessary to make the non-conceded lands convertible, have been the principal obstacles to the establishment of new settlements; and in this S. the settlements were retarded, previous to 1821, by unfortunate speculations in wood, which were disastrous to many of the inhabitants by draining them of their ready money, and to others they proved utter ruin.—The timber is not remarkable for superior quality or growth; on the borders of the lake it is generally *bois franc* and on the banks of the S. W. branch of the R. Nicolet it is spruce and sapin with many considerable pineries.—The roads are very good, with the exception of that which runs along the main branch of the river into the interior; the main road to William Henry passes through the village and crosses the river at a ferry where the toll is 3*d.* for each person, 9*d.* for a horse, and 1*s.* 3*d.* for a horse and carriage; several other roads intersect the S. in different directions. There is no road over the unconceded lands although they have been surveyed.—This S. is well watered by the R. Nicolet and its S. W. branch; on both are built corn and saw-mills. The corn-mills have three sets of stones each, abundantly supplied with water all the year round, and are of great advantage, not only to the inhabitants of this S. but to those of the neighbouring parishes. A carding-mill is attached to the corn-mill on the N. E. or main branch of the river, and also another to the corn-mill on the S. W. branch. Salmon abounds in the river and large quantities of fish in the lake.—One-third of the grain produced is generally sold, and the wheat is of such excellent quality that it is generally sold for seed to other parishes. The time of sowing is later than at Montreal, but rather sooner than at Quebec. An abundance of hay is grown on the borders of the lake and the St. Lawrence. The breed of horses is Canadian, and though small they are good.—The inhabitants are chiefly catholics, for out of a population of 4000 only 500 are protestants.—The *Village of Nicolet* is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river, about a mile from its mouth; its appearance, whether approached by the river or by either of the roads, is calculated to attract the notice of a traveller, and offers inducements for visiting it sufficient to repay an ordinary journey to the admirers of nature's favoured spots.—This village, containing about 90 houses with a church in the centre, is remarkable for its beautiful situation on the side of a gentle acclivity, covered

with some majestic oaks (the best timber in the seigniory) and crested with a tuft of lofty pines. Besides the Roman catholic church, 140 ft. by 50 ft., decorated with some valuable paintings, there is a neat well-built protestant episcopal chapel, 50 ft. by 25 to 30 ft. In this village, about the beginning of the present century, a college for the education of youth was founded under the auspices of the then catholic bishop of Quebec. It stands on a spot well calculated by the natural beauties of its situation to assist the views of so excellent an establishment. The building is on a simple, unostentatious, but convenient plan, possessing all requisite accommodation for the director, masters, and seventy pensioners. The success and reputation of this institution obtained for it a royal charter in the reign of George the Third. The original building having been found inadequate to the accommodation of the increased number of students, a new edifice of considerably enlarged dimensions was commenced in 1827 and is now far advanced towards completion. It is calculated to accommodate 200 students. In the beauty and salubrity of its situation the College of Nicolet cannot be surpassed and is perhaps altogether unequalled. The establishment is endowed with lands and is managed by a body corporate. The scholars wear an appropriate dress and the terms are made suitable to its general utility, being about 20*l.* per annum for board and instruction in the usual branches of education. This village has also the advantage of a market twice a week.—Mr. Chandler the seignior has made valuable improvements in this seigniory, particularly in mills, in opening new roads, in the importation of improved breeds of animals and in the introduction of agricultural implements.—There is perhaps no place where an English emigrant of moderate capital or income might fix his residence with more advantage and comfort than in the S. of Nicolet, for many of the old settlers will sell their farms on moderate terms in order to make new clearances, which they of course can do with less difficulty and expense than a foreigner. Thus would the emigrant avoid the real difficulties of forming a settlement in distant uncleared woodland and be surrounded by at least a portion of his countrymen and accommodated with house and outbuildings suited to the climate.—From Lake St. Peter and its entrance into the St. Lawrence the front of the seigniory presents a prospect peculiarly pleasing, for bordering on that river the wood is tolerably thick, with several clear intervals through which the settlements and the village are seen in different points of view to the greatest advantage. The views in the S. are in general truly pleasing and beautiful and impressively convey a sense of the peace and happiness of an industrious rural life.—*Isle à la Fourche* forms a part of this S.

Statistics.

Population	4,000	Corn-mills	2	Medical men	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	3
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	5	Taverns	3
Colleges	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	27
Villages	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	20,100	Potatoes	23,120	Rye	550
Oats	14,900	Peas	3,120	Indian corn	25
Barley	1,600				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,100	Cows	2,000	Swine	1,200
Oxen	1,600	Sheep	8,000		

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Laubia*, de deux lieues de front sur autant de profondeur, à prendre sur le lac *St. Pierre*, savoir; une lieue au dessus et une lieue au dessous de la rivière *Nicolet*, icelle comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 15.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 4me Novembre, 1680, par le Comte de *Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Duchesneau*, Intendant, au Sieur *Cressé*, de l'isle de la *Fourche*, étant dans la rivière *Cressé*, ensemble les isles et islets qui sont dans la dite rivière, jusqu'au bout de la dite isle; avec trois lieues d'augmentation dans la profondeur des terres qui sont au bout de toute la largeur de sa Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 2, *folio* 21.

Noh-oui-loo, Na-d'haoui-lo or D'ahaouilo, lake, forms part of the R. Peribonea which runs into Lake St. John. It is about 4 miles long and 1 wide. There are many islands at its entrance and beautiful points of flat land on the S. E. side. It is about 19 miles from the mouth of the river.

Noire, two rivers in the co. of L'Islet. The *Grande Rivière Noire* is commonly called *Lake Ktacasy River* or outlet. It is about 25 yards wide and about 18 inches deep. It runs rather rapidly over a fine smooth bed of black stones. The banks are level and unbroken and the river contains several small islands. It runs near five small mountains called the Sugar Loaves.—The *Petite Rivière Noire*. Mr. Gamache, who in 1829 surveyed part of the waste lands in the rear of the S. of L'Islet, towards the R. St. John, struck

upon this river and found its north bank to be about 20 ft. perpendicular and formed of sandy earth and level on its south side: the bed of the R. is strewed with black stones. Ascending a tree on the N. bank, he discovered nothing but a flat country covered with mixed timber.

NOIRE, river, in the co. of Saguenay, is the boundary line between the S. of Mount Murray and the King's Posts. It is supposed that on the bank of this R., lying within the King's Posts domains, there is a very considerable extent of good land, and that a tract equally good extends across the country to Chicoutimi, a distance of two days' journey, or 40 to 50 miles. The timber on this R. is very well adapted for sawing into deals, and a powerful saw-mill has lately been erected near the outlet of the river at Port au Persil by Messieurs M'Leod and Duberges. There is a footpath from Malbay across the country, but it would be difficult to make a road for carriages.

NOIRE, la Rivière, rises in the rear part of the S. of Gaspé, in the co. of Lotbinière, and passing through the S. W. boundary line of the S. of Lauzon it is joined by the Ruisseau Gosselin and soon after falls into the S. W. branch of the R. Chaudière.

NOIRE, LA RIVIERE, *v.* PREVOST, R.

NORD-OUEST, bras du, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré. This stream is thus named because it is the N. W. branch of the R. du Gouffre. It rises in a small lake in the P. of La Petite Rivière and taking a N. E. course enters the P. of Baie de St. Paul, where it joins the R. du Gouffre about one mile from its mouth.

NORTH CHANNEL, one of the connecting branches of the St. Lawrence that conducts its waters into Lake St. Peter. It extends from Isle au Foin, opposite Fief Dorvillier to Isle a l'Aigle, near Maskinongé Bay.

NORTH RIVER, in the co. of Sherbrooke, rises in various springs in the townships of Ditton and Emberton and traversing Newport it enters Eaton where it joins Eaton River.

NORTH RIVER or RIVIERE DU NORD, in the cos. of Terrebonne and Two Mountains, rises in waste lands N. W. of Abercromby, and entering that T. at lot 6 in the 11th range, traverses it and enters the aug. to Mille Isles, where turning to the S. W. it crosses the aug. of Lac des Deux Montagnes and Argenteuil to the forks at Chute Mills, where it receives the West River, and after watering the lower part of the N. E. section of Chatham it winds over the S. W. angle of Argenteuil, where it turns a paper-mill near the village and soon after falls into the Ottawa at the head of the Lake of Two Mountains. Its mouth is divided by an islet into two channels and the width of the river up to the bridge at the village of St. Andrews may be from 6 to 8 chains. Boats and river craft ascend to the village notwithstanding the rapids and rocks that impede its navigation, which might be improved so as to admit of the ascent of steam-boats calculated to draw but little water. Above the bridge there is a rapid near which stands the old mill: thence to the chute (or falls) the river averages from 5 to 6 chains wide and is in that interval obstructed by 6 or 7 rapids, including the waterfall of La Chûte, where Major Johnson's seignorial corn and saw-mills are situated. From this place this beautiful river is navigable for boats and craft almost to Abercromby, a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, and may be found to admit of being navigated much farther, thereby presenting as it were a second navigable front, offering important facilities to the internal settlements of that section of the country. Ascending this river and viewing on either side the neat habitations of the farmer, his extensive improvements and well cultivated fields, a stranger might easily fancy himself travelling in the old settled parts of the province.—The farms and estates entitled to particular notice are those of Captain Barron, J. M. Perkins, Esq., Mr. Gatton and Mr. Hutchinson, who have considerably forwarded these settlements.—The course of this R. is about 100 miles over an unequal bed, making many beautiful falls. It is well stocked with fish and the water is of a very yellow colour, indicative of the soil through which it runs.

NOTRE DAME (R.), *v.* CAP ST. MICHEL, S.

NOTRE DAME DE LIESSE (P.), *v.* RIVIERE OUELLE, S.

NOTRE DAME DE MISERICORDE (P.), *v.* BEAUPORT, S.

NOTRE DAME DES ANGES, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, is between D'Orsanville and Beauport, bounded in front by the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence and in the rear by the T. of Stoneham.—One league broad and four deep. Granted, 10th Mar., 1626, to the Order of Jesuits, and, like their other properties, now reverted to

the crown.—The land is generally extremely fertile and in the front is a good rich earth mixed with clay or sand; more in the interior a fine black mould, much drier and more friable than the former; in the rear a good loam prevails. The surface is uneven, and, from a fine flat near the river, rises into ridges by easy gradations to the rear boundary, and there becomes broken, rough, and mountainous. About two-thirds of the whole are in the best state of cultivation and exceedingly well inhabited. The flat space near the St. Lawrence is called *la Canardière*, and is wholly in meadow and pasture and produces abundant crops of hay of superior quality. The arable lands are very fruitful in grain of all kinds and a considerable extent is in garden ground, where vegetables of every description and of great excellence are raised for the supply of the capital. The most cultivated parts are sparingly timbered, presenting only occasionally reserves of wood, where the trees are of inferior dimension and of little value, but they embellish the country agreeably enough; in the rear wood is abundant and the land is conceded to the inhabitants in small portions for the purposes of fuel and other domestic uses, of which, exclusive of their own consumption, they continually supply large quantities for the use of Quebec. The beach of the St. Lawrence in front of the seigniory is occupied as timber-ground and furnished with extensive booms and every necessary means of securing the timber. The *Village of Charlesbourg* is pleasantly and conspicuously situated on a rising ground of considerable eminence about 4 miles N. of Quebec, and consists of about 70 houses, well built and mostly of a respectable appearance, to each of which a good garden and small orchard are attached. This village is one of the oldest and most interesting settlements in Canada. It has two churches, one lately built, the other, though smaller and less commodious, is far more interesting, having become the centre of the surrounding farms, whence they all radiate.—The reason of this singular character in the surrounding allotments arose from the absolute necessity to create a neighbourhood, for which purpose each farm was permitted to occupy only a space of three acres in front by thirty in depth. This contiguous and continuous neighbourhood had its peculiar advantages. Population was scanty and labour difficult to be procured; by this arrangement the facility to keep up a road in front of each farm (which it was the duty of every proprietor to preserve) was rendered more easy.—The other advantage and not the least which this singular position afforded, was the proximity to the church, which became the signal of alarm whenever hostile attempts were made by the Indians, and was the centre of defence around which the inhabitants all rallied whenever the bell sounded the alarm to defend their possessions. Here the elections of the members of parliament for the county are always held. —A little below the village of Charlesbourg, on the skirts of a small rising ground on the north side of a concession or cross-road, stands a small group of handsome houses, usually called the *Little Village*, which does not yield in beauty of situation to Charlesbourg.—Of two roads leading from Dorchester-bridge, one on the left is called Le Chemin de Charlesbourg and the other La Canardière or Le Chemin de Beauport; on the latter is a succession of good houses, excellent gardens and farms in a high state of cultivation. Two houses of superior elegance, one belonging to the heirs of the late Doctor Stewart and the other to the heirs of the late John Jones, Esq., usually attract notice for their good style of architecture, excellence of situation, beautiful gardens, and surrounding shrubberies and plantations. There is also a very spacious house belonging to the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, generally distinguished by the appellation of La Maison des Prêtres; it is retained in their own hands as a farm and also serves as a place of recreation for all the members of the establishment once a week. —Part of this seigniory is in the parish of Notre Dame des Anges and part in that of Charlesbourg. The *Parish of Notre Dame des Anges* is very small and contains from 50 to 55 houses and an hospital with very few inhabitants, who are all artisans or labourers.—The *Parish of Charlesbourg* or *St. Charles Boromée*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree, Mar. 3, 1722, extends 3 leagues and 18 arpents in front and comprises the Little Village, the Gros Pin, St. Jerome called Lavergne, Bourg Royal, Bourg la Reine, Charlesbourg, St. Claude, St. Pierre, St. Joseph, St. Bonaventure, St. Bernard, St. Romain, St. Gabriel, St. Jacques, Pincourt, le Petit St. Antoine, and le Grand St. Antoine. In this parish are the highlands called the *Charlesbourg Mountains*, situated in the rear of the villages of Charlesbourg and Bourg Royal.

Statistics.

Population	1,508	Schools . .	1	Saw-mills . .	3
Churches R. C.	1	Villages . .	1	Shopkeepers	1
Curés . .	1	Houses in do.	50	Artisans . .	10
Presbyteries .		Corn-mills .	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	18,200	Potatoes	60,200	Rye . .	201
Oats .	30,060	Peas .	4,500	Indian corn	456
Barley .	2,000				

Live Stock.

Horses .	602	Cows .	1,202	Swine .	903
Oxen .	610	Sheep .	3,612		

Title.—"Concession du 10me Mars, 1626, faite par la Compagnie aux révérends peres Jésuites; de la Seigneurie de *Notre Dame des Anges*, contenant une lieue de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, joignant du côté du Nord-est la Seigneurie de *Beauport*, et au Sud-ouest le Comté *d'Orsainville;* par devant le fleuve *St. Laurent* et la petite rivière *St. Charles;* et par derrière au bout de la dite concession les terres non-concédées."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 85.

NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, river, in the Island of Montreal, rises near the centre of the island and passing near the church of St. Laurent in a N. course falls into the R. des Prairies about one mile S. W. of the church of Sault au Recollet.

NOUVELLE, east, river, rises in the T. of Maria and running S. W. over the S. E. angle of Carleton falls into the upper part of Chaleurs Bay.

NOUVELLE, west, river, rises in waste lands S. W. of Carleton and running S. E. into that T. falls into Chaleurs Bay about 3 miles from the R. Little Nouvelle.

NOUVELLE YORK, *v.* DUSABLE, S.

NOVER, river, in Laprairie, S.

NOYAN, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. by Sabrevois; E. by Stanbridge; S. by Foucault; W. by the R. Richelieu or Chambly.—2 leagues in front on the river, and 3 leagues in depth. Granted July 8, 1743, to Sieur Chavoye de Noyan, and is now the property of Gen. C. Burton, in honour of whom it is sometimes called Christie Manor.—*Isle aux Tetes,* or *Ash Island,* in the Richelieu, near the confluence of the R. La Colle, is included in the grant.—The face of this seigniory, the quality of its soil, the varieties of timber, the price of wages, and the kinds of grain, cattle and sheep, are similar to those of Foucault, to which seigniory the reader is referred for those particulars. The soil is low and swampy, but the parts that are cultivated, or susceptible of cultivation, are of a rich and fertile quality, abounding with fine timber of various kinds, particularly pine. Near the S. W. corner of the seigniory, and from Georgeville to Henryville, and on the Montreal road, are the best settlements, though most of the lands are conceded, which will soon give nearly an equal settlement over the whole.—There are no large landowners, as the land is held by Gen. Christie Burton in seignorial tenure. Population about 1800.—The principal stream is the Petite Rivière du Sud, or Little South River, which falls into the Richelieu a little below Isle aux Noix; it waters the S. very conveniently, and is navigable for boats and canoes for about 6 miles; it here divides into two branches, one of which is called Wolf Creek, and each turns a saw-mill. Were a canal to be cut to connect Missiskoui Bay and the R. du Sud (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles), it would be most eminently serviceable, not only to the settlers of the neighbourhood, but to the new townships on the Canadian frontier. The principal bridges are three; one over South River on the road from Georgeville to Henryville, and one over each branch of South River on either side of Henryville on the Montreal road; another is to be immediately built over South River on the road from Georgeville to Jones' Tavern. There is a ferry across the Richelieu to the Isle aux Noix, where the charge for a foot passenger is 3*d.*, and another at Capt. Vaughan's, three miles above, across the same stream to La Colle, where a waggon with one horse is charged 1*s.* 8*d.* The principal highways leading through this seigniory are two; the first, leading from Missiskoui Bay to St. John's, in a N. W. course, is a grand thoroughfare from the eastern townships bordering on the province line, and from the N. part of Vermont to Montreal; and the second, leading from Georgeville directly north, intersecting the former at Jones' Tavern, Sabrevois, receives the principal travel from Noyan, Foucault, and Grand Isle County in Vermont. The Montreal road is also intersected near Henryville by one from Pike River lower falls, one from Georgeville, and one from the mouth of South River: there are also three roads which lead to the Isle aux Noix, and one along the western shore of Missiskoui Bay. By the road from Missiskoui Bay to R. du Sud, produce, after being brought from Phillipsburg by the ferry, is conveyed in waggons to be embarked and sent down the Richelieu to St. John's and other places.—The

annual consumption of grain is:—wheat, 6800 bushels; Indian corn, 3400 bushels; rye and buckwheat, 3400 bushels;—for feeding neat cattle, hogs and horses, 10,000 bushels of Indian corn, peas and oats.—The average produce per acre is the same as that of Foucault.—The *Village of Georgeville* is W. of Wolf's Creek, and about a mile from Taylor's mill, erected on that stream; it contains a church, a school-house, 2 small stores, a tavern, 20 dwelling-houses and 160 souls.—The principal articles of traffic are potashes, and the various kinds of agricultural produce.—*Henryville*, at the N. part of the seigniory, contains 2 stores, 3 taverns, 1 school-house, 2 saw-mills, 30 dwelling-houses and 240 souls.—Articles of traffic are the same as at Georgeville, with the addition of lumber. A part of this seigniory, and a part of Foucault, constitute the parish of St. George. At Georgeville, near the south line of this seigniory, and at an equal distance from Missiskoui Bay on the E. and the Richelieu on the W., there is a neat and commodious protestant episcopal church, 40 by 50 ft., with a steeple and good bell. There is no parsonage house.—The two parishes, St. George and St. Thomas, are at present united in one cure.—There are no *public* schools in the S., but there are nine *private* ones, and the average number of scholars to each may be twenty-five.

Statistics of the Parish of St. George.

Population	2,044	Saw-mills	2	Pearlasheries	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Tanneries	2	Shopkeepers	2
Schools	1	Hat-manufact.	1	Taverns	1
Villages	2	Potteries	1	Artisans	15
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	14,140	Peas	3,500	Indian corn	7,500
Oats	15,800	Rye	1,801	Maple sugar,	
Potatoes	36,000	Buck-wheat	1,620	cwts.	31

Live Stock.

Horses	790	Cows	1,350	Swine	1,250
Oxen	800	Sheep	3,900		

Title.—"Concession du 8me Juillet, 1743, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Chavois de Noyan*, de deux lieues de front le long de la rivière *Chambly*, sur trois lieues de profondeur, laquelle sera bornée du côté du Nord à un quart de lieue au Nord de la petite rivière du Sud, par une ligne courant Est et Ouest, du côté du Sud en remontant le lac *Champlain*, à une lieue trois quarts de la dite rivière, joignant par une ligne parallèle à celle ci-dessus au terrein concédé au Sieur *Foucault*, le premier Mai dernier, avec l'Isle aux *Têtes*, étant dans la dite rivière *Chambly*, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront vis-à-vis le front, de la dite concession."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 9, *folio* 19.

O.

Obstchquosquam Lake, near the R. Matapediac. The surrounding scenery is delightful and symmetrical, and the land has every appearance of being fit for cultivation. This lake contains salmon, trout, pike, eels and white fish of a large description. It is about 3 miles in length, nearly one mile in breadth, and very deep.

Obswantel Lakes, in the district of Gaspé. This chain of small lakes, some of which are one mile long and ½ mile broad, affords many delightful seats for cultivation, and besides excellent soil and timber possesses peculiar advantages.

Odell Town, *v.* La Colle, S.

Old Pierrish, river, rises in waste lands and runs S. W. into the R. St. Maurice below the R. Windigo.

Oliveira, lake, in the eighth range of the T. of Dorset, is environed with beautiful and picturesque scenery; its surrounding lands are rich, and when cultivated prove generous; its waters clear, pure and salubrious, abound with fish of various kinds.

Onslow, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Eardley; W. by Bristol; in the rear by waste lands; in front by Lake Chaudiére, an expansion of the Ottawa. The whole has been surveyed, and, in 1802 and 1803, the first five ranges were subdivided, and granted to Boswell Minor and his associates, with the exception of 1200 acres, embracing the Hudson's Bay trading post at Point Mondion, on lot No. 7 in the 2nd range, which were patented to the Hon. John Richardson and John Forsyth, Esq., jointly. From lot No. 9, in the 1st range, the shore of the lake runs nearly due north to the 4th range, which it bounds in front. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd ranges, are traversed by ridges of massive rock, amidst which are several small lakes, one of which is distinguished by the appellation of Long Lake, and is used as a reservoir for timber, through which, also, boats and canoes pass, and are carried over from its western extremity into Lac des Chats. This T. is traversed by many streams, and well watered by small lakes; but the generality of the lands are not, as far as the surveys have extended, esteemed of a quality likely to induce emigration in that quarter. This T. has no regular

roads, and is but thinly settled in front. There was only one settler in 1820.—At the w. end or corner is Black Bay, and also one of the many rapids of the Ottawa, called Rapide des Chats.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 31,400 acres.

Statistics.

Population	31	Saw-mills	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	40	Potatoes	430	Indian corn	280

Live Stock.

Horses	2	Cows	6
Oxen	2	Swine	1

ONTARIETSI LAKE or LAC ST. JOSEPH, in the S. of Fausembault, is about 5 miles long. It receives the little river Aux Pins, and discharges itself into the R. Jaques Cartier.

ORFORD, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded E. by Ascot and the R. Magog; S. by Hatley; W. by Stukeley; N. by Brompton.—But little can be said of this township, and that little not very favourable. It is mountainous, rough, and almost unfit for tillage, but it contains some good timber and some large lakes, one of which, about 4 miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad, stretches into Brompton. Part of the village of Sherbrooke stands on the 8th lot of the first range of this T.—North of Orford Mountain, where a road is now being made, there is a high chain of mountains, stretching to the N. for ten miles; thence almost to the river St. Francis, it is interspersed with small lakes and swamps and unfit for cultivation: on the S. and S. E. of this chain lie other mountains and the whole body of Lake Memphramagog, which is impassable for two to three weeks every spring and fall. The road, which the commissioners are empowered to make near this mountain, must ever be the grand thoroughfare for the settlements east of Lake Memphramagog.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 29,403 acres.

Statistics.

Population	242

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	800	Potatoes	2,466	Rye	190
Oats	860	Peas	40	Indian corn	400

Live Stock.

Horses	47	Cows	69	Swine	200
Oxen	53	Sheep	25		

ORLEANS ISLAND or ISLE ST. LAURENT, about 4 miles N. E. of Quebec, divides the River St Lawrence into two channels.—19 miles long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 69 sq. miles; its centre is in lat. 46° 56′ N, long. 70° 57′ 30″ W. It sends 2 members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at St. Jean.—Granted as a seigniory 15th Jan., 1636, to the Sieur Castellon.—It is at present divided into three distinct properties, belonging to Madame Drapeau, Monrs. Poulain, and Monsr. Le Comte Dupré. It is also a county of itself, and lies in the district of Quebec, and comprehends all the islands nearest to it, and which in whole or in part front it. It contains the parishes of Saint Pierre, Saint Jean, Sainte Famille, Saint Laurent, and Saint François, and the Islands of Madame and Reaux.—This island is next in size to that of Montreal, and approaches it in fertility and richness of soil more nearly than any other part of the district of Quebec: its western extremity is only 4 miles from Cape Diamond. The shores incline gradually to the beach, and in some places are a few rocky cliffs, but not of great extent or elevation: from the foot of the slopes are large spaces of low meadow, sometimes intersected by patches of excellent arable land. Bordering the North Channel the beach is flat and muddy, with reefs of rocks running along it; but on the southern side it is a fine sand, with only a few pointed rocks sticking up here and there. The highest part of the island is by the church of St. Pierre, about four miles from the western extremity, and almost fronting the falls of Montmorenci; and also just above Patrick's Hole, nearly abreast of St. Pierre, on the south side, on which is placed the second telegraph of the chain from Quebec to Green Island. The centre part is thickly wooded, but without producing any timber of superior growth. The soil is highly fertile in almost every part; on the high lands it is generally a light good earth, either mixed with sand, or sand and clay; in less elevated situations there is a fine black mould, which, as it nears the shores, is likewise blended with sand. This delightful spot is but scantily watered by the little river Dauphin, the rivulet Maheu, and a few other trifling streams, all of which in summer-time fail of a sufficient supply to work the only two mills that are built upon them. The parishes of St. Pierre and Ste. Famille on the north, St. Laurent, St. Jean, and St. François on the south, each of

which has its church and parsonage-house, embrace the whole circuit of the island: St. Jean and Ste. Famille are more populous than the others, and their inhabitants are wealthy and substantial farmers. Four curates perform the clerical duties of the five parishes, the incumbent of Ste. Famille serving St. François. A good road encompasses the whole island, and several others cross it. The churches of St. Laurent and St. Jean are situated close upon the southern shore: the distance between them is six miles over excellent and well cultivated lands, richly diversified with orchards and gardens; the ground rising with an easy slope from the road displays the industry of the farmers to very great advantage. Along the road side are houses at short intervals from each other throughout the whole distance. *Patrick's Hole*, a little westward of St. Laurent, is a safe and well-sheltered cove, where vessels outward-bound usually anchor, and wait their final instructions for sailing. At Anse au Marand was launched the immense ship called the Columbus of 3700 tons register admeasurement, 301½ ft. in length, 50 ft. 7 in breadth, and 29 ft. 4 in. in depth; she was built at the expense of a Scotch company by a Mr. Wood from Glasgow, and carried four masts. On the western point is a group of very neat houses; at several of which the inhabitants furnish accommodations to the numerous persons who visit the island for amusement or curiosity, both in summer and winter. The fertility of this spot is so great, and the *habitans* such good cultivators, that large quantities of grain, and most sorts of provisions, are continually furnished for the consumption of Quebec; among the fruits, apples and plums attain a much greater degree of perfection than in any other place in the lower district; but they do not equal the productions of Montreal. In Ste. Famille there is a large stone building, where several nuns reside and keep a seminary for the education of females.—This island contains 5 parishes.

The parish of Ste. Famille, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an order in council, March 3, 1722, extends 2½ leagues along the North Channel, from the house of Louis Guerard, which separates it from the parish of St. Pierre, to the rivulet named Pot du Beurre. The farms range along the north channel of the St. Lawrence, and extend in depth one league to the middle of the island, and abut on the farms of the parish of St. Jean. One farm, only, belongs to the nuns, including which there are 67 farms in this P., and all are under tenure and inhabited, besides which there are 12 *emplacements*. The size of all the farms, excepting four, is from 2 to 2½ front arpents; one is 7 front arpents, and three others are 6 arpents in front. The quality of the soil is but middling. There are more of the maple and cherry than of other trees. Here is a convent but no other school, for, the girls who are instructed in the convent, amounting sometimes to 60, are generally employed when at home in instructing others of the family, by which means all are educated without the necessity of erecting schools. In this P. there is neither village, inn, nor house, deserving of much notice, although almost all the houses are built with stone. Besides wheat, oats and peas, very little grain is grown. The breed of swine is worthy of remark, but that of other animals is much the same as in other parts of the province where no particular attention has been paid to it. There is only one road, but that is a very good one. About 50 ells of linen, and the same quantity of *étoffes du païs*, are made annually on an average by each family. Oxen as well as horses are used in agricultural labour.—All the farms have been conceded, for more than a century, on the terms usual at the time, and all of them have been frequently surveyed. When there are too many individuals in a family, some of them leave the parish for the purpose of learning trades or taking farms.

The *Parish of St. François de Salles*, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, situated in fief Argentenay, is 3 leagues in extent, 1½ league along the South Channel, beginning at and including the house of Louis Gaulin descending to the lower end of the island, and 1½ league along the North Channel ascending from the N. E. end of the island to the house of Charles Guirard, including all the intervening lands.—This parish is the property of Mr. Dupré. The size of the farms is nearly the same with two exceptions; one individual possesses a farm of 10 front arpents, that of another is about 6 arpents, all the others amounting to 52 are between 2 and 3 arpents. All the farms have been conceded long ago; they are all susceptible of cultivation and have been accurately surveyed. The inhabitants who quit

the parish, leave it for the purpose of following some trade, which appears to be their only wish.

The *Parish of St. Jean Baptiste*, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, is 2¼ leagues along the South Channel, extending from and including the house of André Terrein to Rivière Maheu, comprehending all the lands in this space to the middle of the island.—In this parish are farms of various sizes, from 3 front arpents down to half an arpent, but none so large as six front arpents by 30 in depth. All the lands were conceded before 1759, and there being none unoccupied, many persons, who are desirous of making new settlements, are prevented from doing so near their relatives and friends, and would therefore settle elsewhere if they had the means. Not a single parishioner has migrated to the townships, for the mode of concession there practised is not agreeable to them. The old farms are too much divided, and the number of small *emplacemens* on barren soils are continually increasing; and their occupiers carry on trades without a knowledge of scarcely the first elements; they bring up families of wretched beings destined to increase the number of mendicants.

The *Parish of St. Laurent*, by a regulation, Sept. 20, 1741, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, is 2¼ leagues from the river Maheu, along the South Channel to the house of Pierre Gosselin, including all the lands within these limits to the centre of the island.—The observations made relative to the parish of St. Jean apply equally to the parish of St. Laurent.

The *Parish of St. Pierre and St. Paul*, by a regulation, Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, is 2¼ leagues along the North Channel, from the river Pot du Beurre to the S. W. extremity of the island, including all the lands within those limits as described in the contracts of concession; but should any of the inhabitants, whose grants extend entirely across the island, choose to reside on the opposite or south side, then they are to become parishioners of St. Laurent, and pay tithes to the curé of that parish accordingly.—All the lands were conceded prior to 1759, and are now, as much as possible, under cultivation. About half the farms extend rather more than two arpents in front, the others are of less extent.

Statistics.

Population	4,078	Corn-mills	4	Taverns	8
Churches	5	Saw-mills	2	Artisans	47
Curés	4	Ship-yards	1	River-craft	2
Presbyteries	5	Notaries	1	Tonnage	28
Convents	1	Shopkeepers	9	Keel-boats	13

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	31,924	Peas	16,500	Mixed grain	2,195
Oats	20,896	Rye	3,165	Maple sugar,	
Barley	2,605	Buck wheat	2,500	cwts.	162
Potatoes	106,065	Indian corn	315	Hay, tons	16,122

Live Stock.

Horses	1,044	Cows	2,098	Swine	4,810
Oxen	1,690	Sheep	6,905		

Title.—" Lettres d'affranchissement et de réglement de la Seigneurie de *Beaupré* et de l'*Isle d'Orléans*, du 28me Mars, 1674, rapportant une concession du 15me Janvier, 1636, de l'Isle d'*Orléans*, au Sieur *Castillon*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 100, *folio* 80, *le 15me Juin*, 1781. —*Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 à 17, *folio* 758, 759.

ORMS-TOWN, *v.* BEAUHARNOIS, S.

OROQUOIS, river, runs into the R. Madawaska near the Madawaska settlement.

OSSGOOD, river, rises in the T. of Thetford, whence it runs N. W. into the T. of Leeds, where it joins Sunday River and soon after falls into the R. Bécancour.

OTTAWA, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded S. E. by the S. E. boundary line of the S. of La Petite Nation, running N. along that line, from the Ottawa River, to the depth of the seigniory, and thence the same course continued to the N. boundary of the province; on the west by the N. and W. bounds and limits of the province; and on the south-west by the Grand or Ottawa River, in its whole extent to Lake Temiscaming, and from the head of that lake, by a line due north to the boundary line of the Hudson Bay territory. It includes all the islands in the Grand or Ottawa River and in Lake Temiscaming, nearest to the county and in the whole or in part fronting it. This county so bounded comprises the seigniory of La Petite Nation, and the following townships on the R. Ottawa: Lochaber and its augmentation, Buckingham, Templeton, Hull, Eardly, Onslow, and all the townships in the above-described limits, on the north of the Ottawa River.—This extensive county is situated between the parallels of lat. 45° 34′ 30″ and 47° 54′ N., and between the degrees of longitude 74° 47′ 30″ and 80° 6′ 10″ W., from the meridian of Greenwich. Its length is 299 miles and breadth 129, containing 34,669 square miles. In soil, surface, climate, and local

situation, it presents numerous advantages. It is only separated from the eastern section of Upper Canada by the Grand or Ottawa River, and communicates therewith by the conspicuous line of bridges at Hull and By Town; for the description of which and of this entire section of country, *vide* 1*st vol. page* 187.

Statistics.

Population	2,438	Saw-mills	17	Breweries	1
Churches, R. C.	2	Carding-mills	1	Distilleries	2
Curés	10	Tanneries	2	Shopkeepers	6
Presbyteries	2	Potteries	2	Taverns	7
Schools	3	Potasheries	7	Artisans	60
Corn-mills	4	Pearlasheries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	22,846	Peas	6,810	Mixed grain	4,200
Oats	24,760	Rye	8,166	Maple sugar,	
Barley	1,250	Buck wheat	7,000		cwts. 500
Potatoes	42,805	Indian corn	31,833	Hay, tons,	6,537

Live Stock.

Horses	569	Cows	1,983	Swine	1,455
Oxen	848	Sheep	5,320		

Ottawa or Grand River.—This magnificent and important river is so amply described in the first volume, that a reference to the pages that contain a description of its more remarkable features is all that is necessary in this place. These places are annexed in alphabetical order as follow:

Chenaux, les, p. 189.
Coulange Fort, p. 188.
Grand Calumet, p. 188.
Lac des Chats, p. 189—201.
Lake Chaudière, p. 191.
Long Sault, p. 193.
Mondion's Point, p. 190.
Ottawa, p. 187, *et seq.*
Point Fortune, p. 197.
Portage du Fort, p. 188.
Rapide du Fort, p. 189.
Union Bridges, p. 192.

Otter, river, runs into the R. Saguenay half a league above the Prairies, that produce the hay consumed at Chicoutimi Post.

Oty, fief, in the co. of Rimouski, is thinly settled and mountainous, and the soil is very light and sandy; the first and second ranges are, however, well settled. The road along the shore of the St. Lawrence is very good to Anse au Coq, the distance of 5 leagues; it then becomes heavy until it reaches Mitis.

Ouareau or Lac Ouareau, river, rises in waste lands in the rear of the T. of Rawdon, through the centre of which it traverses to Manchester Mills on the front line; it then intersects the N. angle of the S. of St. Sulpice, and entering the aug. to Lavaltrie joins the R. L'Assomption about 3 m. below the church of St. Paul.—On this R. are 9 falls, 4 of them in Rawdon and the others above 6 miles higher up the stream and not far from each other; the first and second falls are the highest. In Lavaltrie this R. is broad and shallow, and much timber is sent down it to the Quebec market. The navigation of this R. between its falls in Kildare is perfectly safe for boats of the largest size; and its borders are fit for settlement.

Ouatshouan, *v.* Ouiatchouan.

Ouelle, river, in the cos. of L'Islet and Kamouraska. The Rivière Ouelle rises in the range of mountains in the T. of Ashford, and taking a N. E. course winds down to the St. Lawrence through part of Ixworth and the S. of Rivière Ouelle. This R. feels the effect of the tide for some distance up, and is so far navigable for vessels of 25 tons burden, many of which are constantly employed in transporting to Quebec the produce of the seigniory, consisting of grain, butter, poultry, live stock, and a coarse species of woollen cloth.

Ouelle (S.), *v.* Rivière Ouelle.

Ouiatchouan, Ouiguatshouan, Ouatshouan or Wiatshuan, which mean in the Cree languages "Do you see the falls there," is a river that rises 7 miles above Lake Quaquagamacke and empties itself into the S. W. corner of Lake St. John, after running a course of 59½ miles.—The deputy surveyor-general had lately the good fortune to explore this river with great success. Endeavouring to discover the first waters of the Ouiatchouan, after having explored Lake Quaquagamacksis and the adjacent parts, he ascended a high rocky mountain called *Mount Discovery*, the foot of which is bathed by a river which falls in a succession of cascades. From the summit of the hill he discovered to the S. W. an extensive low country, resembling a sea in its great expanse. From this mountain he descended into a tamarack swamp to a dead-water stream, apparently the effect of unusual rains; this stream led him to the river Ouiatchouan, which there traverses an ex-

tensive alluvial tract susceptible of agricultural improvements. Here rushes grow to a considerable height, some of which were pulled and brought up black earth of a clayey nature with the roots. A few mountains were observed on approaching the great *Lake Commissioners*, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the portage of the mountain. The lake at the entrance of the R., which is half a league broad, lies in a course N. 30° E., which was followed, taking the centre of the lake; the land on its borders is bold and mountainous, timbered with fir, pine, spruce and white birch in several places; the shores are steep and rocky, and their aspect unfavourable for settlements, although the valleys might be found good. After passing a small bar of alders which choked up the passage between an island and the shore, and veering northward round Pointe à l'Aviron, he beheld a continuation of Commissioners Lake. The landscape here exhibited in boldness and grandeur the masterly touch of the great designer Nature. The shores rise craggy and steep and to considerable elevation, above which tower two considerable capes, 350 to 400 feet high, on the eastern borders. Having reached the foot of the southern cape and landed on the rocks, he ascended their abrupt face, and crossed over with much difficulty to the northern cape, the woods having many years past been burnt on their summits, leaving the rocks to discover their barren nature and nakedness of vegetable mould. From the cape was discovered, for 20 or 30 miles to the westward, a hilly, broken and mountainous country, showing in a few places the white summits of hills similar to that on which he stood, contrasting with the universal character of the country, which is wooded with fir, spruce, tamarack and pine. A stream of some magnitude appeared to enter S. W., with an alluvial flat at its mouth; this R. descends from the breaks of the hills which form its bed. Looking N. up the lake, which is diversified by several islands, he noticed a large bay to the N. E. He then descended the capes to the canoes and continued his survey of the lake, passing the islands which are rocky but well timbered with birch, fir and spruce. He then got under the lee of Sandy Point and encamped for the night. The next day he passed several barren craggy hills exhibiting a wild and wretched aspect of country, particularly on the eastern side; the opposite side has not been ravaged by fire, and the rocks are clothed with fir, spruce, birch, &c. growing on a thin layer of vegetable mould. He then reached the *Blueberry Hills*, which are a succession of barren capes similar to those below Sandy Point, but possessing yet greater height and a peculiar wildness of aspect, and are remarkable for several perpendicular cliffs which face the lake: these hills are destitute of trees and the bottom of the cliffs is covered with blue berries of very large size, from which the Hills derive their name. Having taken a transient view of the country from a neighbouring cliff, he resumed his course and reached a deep bay into which enters a considerable stream. Having landed on a barren rock or island, he observed the sun's meridian altitude, lat. 48° 17′, N. and thence proceeded to the head of the lake, which he found to be near 7 leagues long, and its average breadth from Pointe à l'Aviron about a mile. Finding no outlet, he determined to return to *Hail Bay*, the first large bay he had observed from the cape, which proved to be the entrance of the Ouiatchouan River. He immediately came to the head of a small cascade, where he effected a portage of 440 yards in length; and half a mile below, another portage on the S. E. bank of 223 yards, whence he reached a small lake which opens upon *Bouchette Lake*. The general direction from Hail Bay to Lake Bouchette is about E. N. E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles through broken and hilly land, the difference of level between that lake and Lake Commissioners being between 50 and 60 feet. Bouchette lake is about 4 miles long, and round it the land rises, discovering a very sandy light soil. He then entered *Lake Ouiatchouan*, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and 1 mile broad. Searching for the outlet, he made the tour of the island that lies at the end of it, where the land appears of better quality and continues so for some distance along the Ouiatchouan River, which runs with a very swift current to the head of a rapid which occasions a portage of 550 yards on the western bank. Here the elm, black birch, pine, fir and spruce are found intermixed, and growing on an argillaceous loam beneath a rich vegetable mould. Leaving this portage, the river acquires considerable magnitude, being about 60 yards wide, and the land offers great susceptibility for settlement; the timber growing on its banks is ash, black birch, elm, spruce, fir, balsam, and some white pine. The general course of the river is about N. N. W. to another portage below a few

small rapids, which he shot down; here a little stream that rises in a small lake, which is seen from the river, enters the E. bank. This portage is on the eastern bank, and is 660 yards in length, a furlong below which is a rapid divided into two channels by an island. The river then takes a N. course and runs down with great swiftness, frequently interrupted by rapids, which were generally shot down by the voyagers, his companions, on which occasions they exhibited such dexterity and adroitness in the management of the canoe as always excited his astonishment. On arriving at a rapid, Vivier, the bowman of his canoe, would generally land and examine the state of the rapid before venturing down: if his decision was for landing, a portage was effected; if for shooting the rapids, the deputy surveyor could always rely upon his experience, for he had undergone many trials in the service of the celebrated traveller and navigator, Captain Franklin, in his last expedition for a north-west passage. The motions of the helmsman are entirely regulated by those of the bowman, who watches the course of the water, or, as it is called, "*fil d'eau.*" On coming to high surges (bouillons), the paddles are suspended, and the canoe in its passage frequently takes in a sea; when the channel is to be regained, the bow and helmsman draw with their paddles on the same side, which is termed "*rembarrer.*"—A peculiar display of native coolness and dexterity was exhibited by the guide in the descent of a rapid; the facility and at the same time the degree of indifference, accompanied with a knowing smile, with which he managed the paddle at the helm was truly characteristic; the wildness of the surrounding objects, his flowing black lank hair playing in the wind, and the general stillness and silence of the remaining hands, who anxiously watched the countenances of the two active characters in the scene, excited a degree of interest that cannot be described.—Another portage was afterwards effected on the eastern bank, 440 yards in length, where the river is divided into two channels by a large island. Thence he came to a portage where a small carrying-place of 20 yards is crossed upon the island, on which an abundance of berries of various descriptions are found, wild currants, blue berries, &c. The land now ceases to offer that favourable appearance for settlement, being in many places rocky and hilly, and in others low and swampy; here the prevalent timber is spruce, tamarack, fir and some white birch. About half a mile below the last portage he came to the *Great Fall*, where a carrying-place is crossed on the western bank of 600 yards to the lower landing and basin. The rocks are all granite and of irregular inclination, and the land is very poor and rocky, producing chiefly only the tamarack and fir. Having launched the canoes below the fall, about 50 feet in height, he left this portage, and about 3 furlongs below it came to another on the S. E. bank. On leaving the landing he ascended a high mountain, from which a similar one was observed on the opposite side of the river; after which he again returned to the river, which there runs as usual very rapidly. The portage proved $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long and traversed a very rocky rugged country, in which he frequently lost the path which was but little beaten. The river here is about 250 ft. under the level of Lake Ouiatchouan. The rapids follow each other in quick succession, rendering the navigation for canoes almost impracticable in ascending the river, but many of them can be shot in descending. Having encamped for the night, at break of day he again embarked his canoes at the foot of the rapids, where the river is interspersed with several islands, and came to a portage on the N. bank, which avoids a considerable rapid, but which, however, was shot by the canoes without loading, each being manned with the bow and helmsman. The portage, half a mile long, is partly at the foot of high hills and partly over them, whence the river runs N. to some rapids which were shot down as far as the Long Rapids of the falls, so called on account of a small stream falling from the summit down the abrupt face of the hills which form the banks of the river. About a mile below these rapids he effected another portage, where, reaching the summit of a hill, to his inexpressible joy he beheld a prospect of Lake St. John, which appeared much like a sea in the distance or a cloud resting on the horizon. In descending the river the land for some distance gradually assumes quite a different character, being timbered with black birch, spruce, pine and some maple. The clay makes its appearance upon the surface, which is irrigated by several streams intersecting the path, that here appears well beaten and daily frequented. Having descended about 250 feet into the alluvial land at the foot of the hills, he found the soil of an ex-

cellent quality, being what is frequently called *terre grise*, producing maple, fir, ash, pine, spruce and some cedar. He then passed a large stream, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile beyond which he came to a superior growth of cedar on the borders of Lake St. John, and soon viewed with peculiar delight the expansive sheet of water presented by that beautiful lake. All was calm at the moment save the breeze that rippled upon the surface of the lake. The islands in the distance and the boundless view beyond them enhanced the interest and admiration the lake excited, and displayed, as it were, a new atmosphere before the voyagers, who had been so much confined by the comparatively limited sphere of rivers, swamps, hills, ponds and inferior lakes.—Having made choice of an encampment, beneath pendent cedars, on the sandy beach or alluvion of the lake, the deputy surveyor-general divided the remaining store of spirits among his companions and men: the health of the king was given, in honour of the success that thus attended the first expedition fitted out under the auspices of the provincial legislature to explore this hitherto little known portion of the province.—The *Great Falls* of the Ouiatchouan are about a mile from its mouth, and descend 236 ft. From Lake St. John to these magnificent falls no smooth water is met with, the river being one continued rapid. These falls rival those of Montmorenci in height, and far surpass them in the distribution of the water as it descends over the pendent rocks. These beautiful and splendid falls can be seen from the opposite side of the lake, and have given to this river its name.—The fishing-season for white fish in the Ouiatchouan commences at its mouth about the 15th of October; in one day in 1827 the fishermen caught 300, and in the whole season above 1700, which, being preserved by freezing, subsisted the people of the Post and Indians till spring, each fish on an average weighing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. The season for the fish called *awenanish* is from the 15th May to about the 20th or latter end of June; they are chiefly taken with the hook and weigh from two to three pounds each.

Ouiatchouanitch or Little Ouiatchouan, river, falls into Lake St. John about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Ouiatchouan. It descends to the lake at the bottom of a bay whose shores as well as the bed of the river are composed of limestone. The land near its mouth, as seen from the lake, into which it descends as a rapid, appears to be good and level.

Ouiguatshouan, *v.* Ouiatchouan.

Ouiqui (L.), *v.* Wiqui.

Oulney, a projected township in the co. of Megantic, stretches from the N. W. corner of Dorset to the S. angle of Tring.

Ours, à l', river, runs into the R. Chuamoushuane. It produces salmon.

Outardes, lake, in the S. of Bécancour, connects with Lake St. Paul and participates in the general amenity of the situation; it derives its name from the immense quantities of birds of that species (bustards) that formerly frequented its borders, although now one of them is rarely seen, the increase of settlements having long since driven them to more solitary situations.

Outardes, Rivière aux, falls into the Saguenay about midway between Ha-Ha Bay and Chicoutimi, on the opposite side. Its banks are in meadow for 15 arpents upwards and perhaps farther. It is an inconsiderable stream and nearly similar to the St. Charles near Quebec.

P.

Pabos, at the entrance of the Bay of Chaleurs, and in the co. of Gaspé. The bays of Great and Little Pabos, about 5 miles from each other, lie about midway between Cap D'Espoir and Point Macquereau. On the W. side of Great Pabos Bay is a small village, and on the E. side, on a projecting point, stand the summer habitations of the fishermen, as they are usually termed: several streams descend into this bay from a numerous chain of small lakes to the north-westward.

Pachot, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is between Mitis and Le Page, and bounded in front by the St. Lawrence. It is, by the title, one league in breadth and one league in depth, and extends half a league on each side of the R. Mitis. Granted, Jan. 7, 1689, to Sieur Pachot. —The surface of this small tract is generally mountainous and broken along the front, and affords but little good land for agricultural purposes.

Title.—"Concession du 7me Janvier, 1689, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intend-

ant, au Sieur *Pachot*, de la rivière de *Mitis*, dans sa devanture, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, jusqu'à une lieue de profondeur et une lieue de terre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, moitié audessus et moitié audessous de la dite rivière sur semblable profondeur d'une lieue."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 3, folio* 21.

Paspebiac, *v.* Cox, T.

Pastagoutsie, river, rises in Lake Kiguagomi near Sable Point, and is one of the outlets of that lake by which it discharges its waters into the Saguenay about 11 miles N. W. of Chicoutimi. It is said that it passes under a mountain in its course, but that circumstance has not been satisfactorily proved. It runs through a series of beautiful lakes, one of them of considerable extent, to which Mr. Hamel's name has been given. —On this R. is a hill 400 ft. above the level of the water, whence the traveller perceives a fall, the sound of which he hears for some time in descending. He then reaches six succeeding falls, each on an average ten feet high; at the highest of them the rock is so perpendicular that any person can walk without receiving much damage. From these he ascends to the great falls, about 240 feet, which in spring, when the waters are high, are magnificent. It is supposed that these falls, being heard at a very great distance in spring and being very near the Saguenay, are what gave rise to the famed falls of the Saguenay which every one has heard of but no one seen, particularly as the Indians affirm that there are no great falls in that river but a succession of great rapids. The ground is rocky, but where there is soil it is a fine mould: the timber consists of black and gray birch, a few white pines, epinette, fine cedars, white spruce, and in one place a considerable-sized sugary of small maple. It is said, on the authority of Indians, that there are higher falls than those above-mentioned, which they also call rapids. This R. retains its name through its entire course from Lake Kiguagomi to the Saguenay; on it are 6 portages, 4 short and 2 very long, one of which is longer than the other. At the rate of a white man's travelling, it would take six days to walk from Lake Kiguagomi alongside of the river to its junction with the Saguenay.

Peiras (S.), *v.* Mitis.

Pelletier or Peltier, river, runs from the N. E. into the river Saguenay nearly opposite Ha-Ha Bay and below Pointe aux Roches. The Ruisseau Peltier descends rapidly between the craggy high hills that form its bed. At its mouth is a bay called Peltier's Cove, a good harbour for vessels, where this stream is 80 links wide.

Peltier (R.) *v.* Pelletier.

Peninsula, *v.* Lake St. John.

Pepin, river, in the S. of Champlain. On the Ruisseau Pepin is one saw-mill.

Pepsiaquack, river, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into the N. E. side of the R. Matapediac about 6 miles from its mouth.

Pepsiaquasis, river, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into the S. W. side of the R. Matapediac about 8 miles from its confluence with the Ristigouche.

Perce, in the co. of Gaspé. This remarkable place is situated on the extremity of the S. shore of Malbay. The village is seated on a rising ground and contains about 70 houses, principally inhabited by fishermen; and, like New Carlisle the chief town, has a court-house and a gaol: the beach in front is very convenient for the curing of fish, and some of the best banks for catching them in Malbay lie off this part of its shore. The appearance of the land behind Percé and its immediate neighbourhood, approached by sea from the N. E. or S. W., is that of the enormous ruins of some ancient fortress of more than human construction. The *Table Roulante*, a rock of frightful height placed on the summit and leaning over the side, seems to totter and threaten in its fall the village which lies beneath near the promontory of *Mont Joli* and Percé rock. This singular fragment is pierced (whence is derived the name of Percé) by two arches, which resemble at a distance the portals of fortifications in ruins, and appears like the remains of some enormous wall which have survived the disaster that destroyed the adjacent works. The spectator may approach it at low water from Mount Joli without wetting his feet. The distance between the mount and the rock is about 50 ft. When the rock is approached for the first time, the spectator trembles lest it should fall upon him; its height is at least 300 ft. and it is about 30 yards in its widest part, but its breadth above the arches is not more than 20 ft. Besides the two great arches, there is a lateral arch on the N. E. side scarcely perceptible from the water. However high this rock may be, it is low in comparison with the adjacent capes N. W. of the village of Percé, which rise one above the other as if mountains piled on moun-

tains had been cut through the middle and one part had fallen into the sea, while the other part remained a naked and frightful chain of precipices of unequal height. The Island of Bonaventure, rather more than a mile from the main land, terminates this picturesque scene, not to be exceeded by any other on the American continent. The great number of mountains and precipices in this place renders it very subject to sudden storms and violent gusts of wind, which has induced some to call it *Terre des Tempêtes*, the Land of Tempests. In fact it is an astonishing place, and the fertile fancy of romance would choose it above all others for the scene of marvellous histories and supernatural adventures, visions, spirits and enchantments. Until within a few years this steep rock was considered inaccessible and its only inhabitants were the sea-gull and the cormorant; here they laid their eggs and reared their young in perfect security. A young man of Percé, full of mirth during a holiday, undertook to ascend this rock by means of the lateral arch: his first attempt was unsuccessful—his heart failed him and he descended; but after a minute or two he made a second attempt and to the great astonishment of all the spectators he succeeded, apparently with much ease. He placed a little flag on both extremities of the summit and, by means of ropes and ladders, many others were induced to ascend, partly out of curiosity and partly for the eggs and hay which were there found. The sea-birds being disturbed in their retreat abandoned it, and their departure was considered a public loss, for the fishermen returning from sea in dark and stormy weather were always, if out of their course, guided safely home by the cries of the birds heard from their rocky dwelling; the bold feat of this young man deprived the fishermen of this advantage and the poor of the food which these birds afforded. A police regulation, therefore, with the consent of all the inhabitants, has prohibited any one from ascending this rock during a certain part of the year; this has had the beneficial effect of inducing the birds to return to their ancient habitation, where they now live and multiply under the protection of the law.—Two miles N. it is said that two men-of-war belonging to the squadron that attempted to take Quebec in 1721 were wrecked.—The settlement of Percé derives its name from the rock which the French Canadians call *Roc Percé*.

Statistics.

Population	381	Corn-mills	1	River-craft	4
Churches, R. C.	1	Shopkeepers	7	Tonnage	300
Villages	1	Artisans	2	Keel-boats	107

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	1,375	Peas	500
Potatoes	6,900		

Live Stock.

Horses	3	Cows	129	Swine	173
Oxen	120	Sheep	167		

Perchaca, river, runs into Lake St. John and is navigable for large bateaux for many leagues and higher up for bark canoes.

Perche, à la, river, in the S. of Madawaska, runs into the R. Madawaska near the head of Lake Temiscouata. It is from 20 to 30 ft. wide and greatly abounds in fish of the usual varieties.

Peribaudraiche, river, that falls into the W. bank of the Peribonea, is now called *David River*, in memory of David Stuart, Esq. The land on each side, as far as the first portage, which is about 6 chains long and about 9½ miles from the mouth, is generally low, and, though light, being a mixture of sand and clay, is tolerably susceptible of cultivation. The timber is white birch, spruce, pine, sapin, with a little elm, ash and willow. *Vide* David River.

Peribonea, river. "The Singular or Curious River."—The mouth of this river is on the northernmost point of Lake St. John, viz. in latitude 48° 42′ 47″, and its course is from the E. N. E.; it is about 45 chains wide and the current is moderate as far as the falls, which are about nine miles from its mouth. These falls are three in number and above them is the Lake D'Ahaouiloo or Na-d'haoui-lo, about 4 miles long and one wide.—This river may be said to be the most beautiful, and that which offers the most advantageous site for a settlement, of all the rivers in that part of the country. Its banks are level and wooded with a mixture of aspen, white birch, red and white spruce, sapins and scattered red and white pine, with cypress. The higher this R. is ascended, the better the land appears to be.

Perrot, island and seigniory, lies off the S. W. end of the Island of Montreal and is included in the co. of Vaudreuil. It was named after the first governor of Montreal, to whom it was granted Oct. 29, 1672.—The seigniory of Isle Perrot

also includes the Isles de la Paix, that lie in front of Chateauguay and Beauharnois.—Granted to Sieur Perrot Oct. 29, 1672, and is now the property of Amable Dézéry, Esq.—Isle Perrot is about 7 m. in length and nearly 3 in breadth at its widest part: it contains 143 farms, of which rather more than one half are settled and tolerably well cultivated; the soil is generally light and sandy; in some places an uneven surface of rock. The wood is not yet entirely cleared, and of what remains beech and maple constitute the chief part. The houses are scattered near the roads, but there is no village; there is one church and only one windmill. Two fiefs are in this S.: one, called Fief Brucy, 10 acres in front by 30 in depth, is the property of the representatives of Ignace Chenier; the other, named La Framboise, is of an irregular figure, containing 180 superficial acres, and belongs to François Freinch. There are four ferries from Isle Perrot: the first to Ste. Anne, in the Island of Montreal, for which the charge is two shillings; one to the main land above the rapid of Vaudreuil, and another to the foot of the same, one shilling and eightpence each; the fourth is to the canal at Pointe des Cascades, for which the demand is three shillings and fourpence each person. The Isles de la Paix serve for pasturage only. (*Vide vol. I. p.* 212.)

Statistics.

Population	853	Corn-mills	1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Just. of peace	1	Artisans	8
Presbyteries	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	7,800	Barley	190	Peas	3,960
Oats	5,200	Potatoes	18,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	297	Cows	506	Swine	395
Oxen	280	Sheep	1,200		

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, de l'isle *Perrot* et autres adjacentes, comprises l'Isle de la *Paix*, l'Isle aux *Pins*, l'Isle *Ste. Geneviève* et l'Isle *St. Gilles*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 5.

Perry's Stream, rises in the T. of Emberton and running S. traverses the T. of Drayton, and piercing the province line enters the R. Connecticut a little above the Great Falls.

Perthuis, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded in front by the barony of Portneuf and on the other sides by waste lands.—1½ league in breadth and nine leagues in depth.—Granted, Oct. 11, 1753, to Sieur Perthuis. From the boundary of Portneuf the land rises in a broken and irregular series of heights towards the rear, where it falls in with the N. W. ridge of mountains: the soil for a league or two in the interior is a light loam or clay, sometimes covered with a thick layer of fine black mould; these spots, if brought under cultivation, would no doubt prove very productive: of the quality more to the rear nothing has yet been ascertained. No part of the grant is appropriated to agriculture. The timber is in general very good and abundant, consisting of the best kinds found upon a dry good soil, as maple, beech, ash, birch and pine. The lower portion of the S. is watered by the R. Ste. Anne, which runs across it, but in the other parts there are only a few small streams that break from the sides of the mountains.

Title.—" Concession du 11me Octobre, 1753, faite par le *Marquis Duquesne*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Perthuis*, d'une lieue et demie de front, sur neuf lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout des trois lieues de profondeur de *Portneuf*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10, *folio* 17.

Peshikaouinamishushihi (R.), *v.* R. Des Aulnais.

Pesquiaman, river, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into the S. W. side of the R. Matapediac about 9 miles from its mouth.

Petite Ferme, river, in the parish of St. Joachim, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, runs through the Domaine into the St. Lawrence.

Petite Isle, *v.* L. St. John.

Petite Nation, river, winds through and traverses the S. of the same name from N. E. to S. W. and running through a mountainous country finally discharges its waters into the Ottawa W. of the neck of land that unites the peninsula with the main land near the head of an arm of the Ottawa. It is about 3 chains wide and is navigable for bateaux nearly the whole year as far as the mills, 5 miles from its mouth; above this the R. is rough and rapid. It issues from a number of lakes about 100 miles in the interior well stocked with fish, one of which is named Lake Papineau.

Petite Nation, seigniory, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded N. E. by Grenville; S. W. by

Lochaber Gore; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the R. Ottawa.—5 leagues in front by 5 in depth. Granted, May 16th, 1674, to Messire François de Laval, Bishop of Pétrée, the first Bishop of Quebec. It is now the property of the Hon. L. I. Papineau, the Speaker of the House of Assembly. The Ottawa indents the front with several bays and large ponds, towards which the land is low but of excellent quality. The land, to a great distance in the interior, is fit for the cultivation of every species of grain, hemp, flax and grasses of all descriptions. On the margin of the rivers large tracts of fine natural meadows and pastures at present enrich only the earth with their exuberant plenty. The inlets and ponds abound with fish in great variety and the neighbouring grounds with game, duck, teal and other wild fowl in great quantities. Penetrating deeper into the seigniory, the land has a gradual ascent and is clothed with timber of the best kinds; the oak is of superior quality and of the largest dimensions fit for ship-building. The main ridge of mountains, that takes a westerly course from Quebec until it falls upon the Ottawa, crosses La Petite Nation about the middle; beyond this intersection the remainder of the grant has been only partially explored and the quality appears to be much inferior to that of the south, although the various sorts of timber seem to retain their superiority, or are at any rate but very little inferior. From the range of heights and the upper lands several small streams have their sources, whence in various directions they water the valleys in their way to the Ottawa, but they are too inconsiderable for other purposes than irrigation and working of mills.—About one-tenth of the seigniory is conceded, and the first contracts of concession, 8 or 9, were made in 1810. All the lands in the front are conceded, and 3 new concessions, called St. François, St. Charles and St. Amedée, extending backward to the R. La Petite Nation, are made, and only one-tenth part of each is as yet under occupation. The farms are unusually large for French grants, being 5 arpents by 40, each of which pays 4 bushels of wheat and 2 French crowns annually.—The road opened by the commissioners for internal communications runs across the front of the S., having settlers on each side who keep it in constant repair. The sum of 3,000*l.* was voted by the provincial legislature in 1827 for the improvement of this important route, which connects the new settlements on the Ottawa with the more settled parts of the district of Montreal.—A small river runs through the middle of the first front concession and drives a corn-mill with 2 sets of stones and also a saw-mill having only 4 saws. These are sufficient for the wants of the seigniory. At the falls of the R. La Petite Nation is a saw-mill which annually cuts for exportation from 45 to 50,000 thick planks and deals, besides which a great quantity of shingles are made. The sawn timber, as soon as cut, is put into a canal made of wood extending 2,400 ft. from the mill to the bottom of the falls, where it is immediately rafted for the Quebec market.—The population now amounts to 800, which constitute above 140 families, of which more than 80 are catholic: almost all the inhabitants reside on the first concession in front. Although the improvements are progressive and will become more rapid from year to year, the settlers are as yet too poor to effect much without the assistance of the seignior, who, encouraged by the last act of the legislature in favour of education, intended last year to build a school-house with stone; and about 9 years ago a church, 90 ft. long, was built with wood.

Title.—" Concession par la Compagnie des Indes du 16me Mai, 1674, à Messire *François de Laval*, Evêque de *Pétrée*, et premier Evêque de *Québec*, de cinq lieues de terre de front sur cinq lieues de profondeur, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent* dans la *Nouvelle France*, environ quarante deux lieues au dessus de *Montréal;* à prendre depuis le Sault de la Chaudière, vulgairement appelé *La Petite Nation* en descendant le fleuve sur le chemin des *Outawas.*" —*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 10 à 17, *folio* 682.—*Registre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 142, *page* 238.

Petite Riviere, in the S. of La Salle, runs N. within half a mile of the church of St. Constant into the R. La Tortue.

Petite Riviere (P.), *v.* Cote de Beaupre.

Petit Lac, le, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, has two discharges, one by the Rivière de la Friponne, the other by a little rivulet called Décharge du Lac, E. of Cap Tourmente, which is dry in summer except after rains.

Petit-Pre, du, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, separates the parishes of Ange Gardien and Château Richer. It was formerly called Rivière Laval. There are two handsome mills on this R., one for grinding corn and the other for sawing. This R. has been considerably increased by the junction of another R. which formerly dis-

charged itself into the R. Montmorenci. The Rivière du Petit-Pré falls into the St. Lawrence opposite the centre of the Island of Orleans.

Petit Village, *v.* Riviere du Loup, S.—*v.* Kamouraska, S.

Phillipsburgh (V.), *v.* St. Armand.

Pickouagamis, *v.* Assuapmoussoin, R.

Pierreville, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is in the rear of St. François and is bounded S. and S.W. by De Guir.—1½ league in front by one league in depth. Granted, Aug. 3, 1683, to Sieur Laurent Phillippe and is now the property of Mr. de Montenac.—A tolerably good soil is the general characteristic of the grant, which in some parts lies low, but there are no swamps. The best land is on each side of the St. Francis, where are the principal settlements and the best cultivation; the quantity under hand amounts to one-third of the whole or a little more. The river St. Francis runs through the S., dividing it nearly into two parts, and affords the advantages of easy and expeditious conveyance, as its current hereabouts and towards the St. Lawrence is very rapid. An inferior description of timber prevails; enough, however, of the better sorts is found to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The river turns a corn and a saw mill, and forms two or three small islands covered with trees of no real value, although exceedingly decorative.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Août, 1683, faite par *Lefebvre*, Gouverneur, et *De Meulles*, Intendant, au Sieur *Laurent Phillippe*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, joignant du côté du Sud-ouest les terres non-concédées, d'autre côté au Nord-ouest, d'un bout sur la Seigneurie du Sieur *Crevière*, d'autre aux terres non-concédées, avec les isles et islets qui se rencontreront dans la dite profondeur, la rivière *St. François* comprise dans icelle profondeur, ensorte qu'elle fut au milieu de la dite profondeur."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 281.—*Ins. Con. Sup. lettre* B. *folio* 129.

Pierreville, a village in the S. of Berthier, in the co. of Berthier. It contains 25 houses, including one inn.

Pierrish, Old, river, runs into the N.E. bank of the St. Maurice below the R. Windigo.

Pilgrims, four islands lying about 1½ mile off the S. of Granville and Lachenaye, stretching nearly its whole breadth; they are only piles of rock covered with low brushwood and a few small trees: the westernly one is the station of the telegraph No. 12.

Pilles, *v.* St. Maurice, R.

Pins, aux, river, rises in Lake Cutiatendi, in the mountains of Fausembault, near the S. of St. Gabriel, and taking a S. course empties itself into Lake Ontarietsi or St. Joseph. The average breadth of this small river is about one perch and its course 5 leagues.

Piscamineau, river, runs into the R. Matapediac; it turns a saw-mill, and the adjacent country affords immense quantities of pine, which can be floated down to the mills with facility for many miles in the interior of the country.

Pisnay, river, runs S.W. into the R. St. Maurice between the rivers Kisikan and Juglers.

Pissaoutiche, river, runs into the Saguenay and is an inconsiderable stream resembling the R. St. Charles near Quebec.

Plante, la, river. Ruisseau la Plante traverses the S. of St. Ours S.W. and runs into the Richelieu.

Pocataire, Pocadiere, or Pocatiere, *v.* Ste. Anne, S. in the co. of Kamouraska.

Pointe aux Bouleaux, *v.* Saguenay, R.

Pointe aux Trembles, *v.* Montreal.

Pointe aux Trembles, *v.* Neuville, S.

Pointe aux Vaches, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, between the rivers Saguenay and Bergeronne: this is the only spot where persons might at present be induced to settle. It derives its name from the walrus, an animal once common in the Saguenay country.

Pointe Claire, *v.* Montreal.

Pointe du Chene (R.), *v.* Du Chene.

Pointe du Lac (S.), *v.* Tonnancour.

Pointe Levi, *v.* Lauzon, S.

Point St. Peter, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, juts out from the main land and separates Gaspé Bay from Mal Bay.

Statistics.

Population . 148 | Keel-boats . 10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	60	Oats	220	Potatoes	450

Live Stock.

Horses	3	Cows	26	Swine	53
Oxen	18	Sheep	33		

Pommes, aux, river, in the S. of Neuville, runs a beautiful and meandering course, and is lower down the S. than the R. Jacques Cartier.

Ponsonby, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, bounded E. by Harrington; W. by Rippon; in front by La Petite Nation; in the rear by Amherst.

Portage, du, river, descends from the parish of St. Constant, in the S. of Sault St. Louis, where it takes the name of Rivière de St. Pierre, and runs before the church of that parish. It discharges itself into the St. Lawrence in the Côte Ste. Catherine, 5 miles from the village of Laprairie. The Rivière du Portage is partly dry in summer and never navigable.

Portage, du, river, one of the early tributaries of the R. Batiscan.

Port Daniel, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, lies a little W. of Pabos, in the Bay of Chaleurs.—$3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in front, beginning half a league E. of the cape formed by one of the sides of a bay called Port Daniel and extending westward, by one league in depth. Granted, Dec. 12, 1696, to Sieur Réne d'Eneau.—The bay forms a snug inlet.

Title.—"Concession du 12me Décembre, 1696, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Réne d'Eneau*, de trois lieues et demie de terre de front, au lieu dit le *Port Daniel*, dans la *Baie des Chaleurs*, le dit front à commencer demi lieue à l'Est du cap qui fait un des côtés de l'Ance du dit *Port Daniel*, à continuer les dites trois lieues et demie à l'Ouest, sur une lieue de profondeur; avec les ruisseaux, rivières et étangs, si aucuns se trouvent dans la dite étendue."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 4.

Port Joli, river, rises near the rear line of St. Roch des Annais, and running N. W. traverses the S. of Reaume, and through the S. of St. Jean Port Joli it reaches the St. Lawrence.

Portland, township, in the co. of Ottawa, and in the rear of Templeton and Buckingham. The eastern quarter was surveyed and subdivided in 1805. It is watered by the River Blanche, and is reported to be mountainous and rocky, but perhaps a more accurate survey would lead to a more favourable report.

Portneuf, barony, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Jacques Cartier; S. W. by Deschambault; in the rear by Perthuis; in front by the St. Lawrence.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ league in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted, April 16th, 1647, to Sieur de Croisille; it now belongs to the convent of the Hôtel-Dieu at Quebec, but is let on a long lease to Messrs. Coltman and Co.—This is a fine and valuable estate, the land fertile, and the part under tillage in a good state of cultivation: the soil is a light sandy earth mixed with clay, and in many places a good black mould upon a bed of clay.—The timber in the rear is a mixture of the middling sorts, but along the banks of the River Portneuf some very good pine may be collected. This river and several small streams water the property. At a small distance up the R. Portneuf, on the W. side, are the valuable corn and saw mills of Edward Hale, Esq., most conveniently and agreeably seated near the main road, whence the ground rises almost in the form of an amphitheatre; on the gentle acclivities are several fine settlements and many good houses, which greatly enliven a prospect naturally beautiful. From the mills the exportation of flour is very great, and, with the almost constant shipments of timber, create a bustling scene of business. So much trade in these articles is here carried on by the proprietors, that almost a small fleet of vessels is sometimes seen lying at anchor off the mouth of the R. receiving their freights on board, besides those that usually anchor here in their passage up or down the river, on account of the Richelieu rapid. Proceeding eastward from the mills, the bank of the St. Lawrence takes a gradual rise as far as the church at Cap Santé, and thence it almost immediately rises to more than 150 feet above the level of the river by a very steep ascent up what is called the Côte du Cap Santé. From the front to the rear of this tract there are many rising grounds, generally of a very good soil, between which the hollows are in some places swampy and covered with cedar and hemlock. The lands within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league of the River Ste. Anne are remarkably fine, and considered by Edward Hale, Esq., to be superior to any of the old conceded lands in the barony.—The *Parish of Cap Santé* comprehends the S. of Portneuf, the S. of D'Auteuil, and parts of Jacques Cartier and Neuville. In this parish are 6 ranges of concessions in different directions. With the exception of Anse de Portneuf, the land of which is excellent, the soil of this parish is of indifferent quality. The roads are in general good. Horses chiefly are used in agriculture. There are 3 schools, 2 public and 1 private, each having from 20 to 30 children.—The small *Village of Cap Santé* is built at the foot of a hill on the shore of the St. Lawrence; it contains about 25 houses, and the church, standing nearly on the point of the cape, is a handsome

building, usually attracting a stranger's notice by its exterior ornaments as well as interior decoration. To vessels coming down the river the clump of trees on Point Deschambault and this church serve as sailing-marks; the latter, by its three spires, is distinguishable at a great distance. Near the church is the parsonage-house and a group of other houses surrounding it, forming almost a tolerably-sized village. Along each side of the Quebec road the houses are numerous, and being surrounded by neat gardens and extensive orchards afford, particularly during the spring, a most enchanting appearance.—In this parish there is no want of young persons who would be proper for making new settlements, but some have not the means and others have not the inclination. To facilitate the settlement of the ungranted lands, through which there is no road, it would be requisite for the seigniors to give as many facilities as possible for the new settlements, and that roads should be opened in the new concessions; and, moreover, the lands should be conceded according to ancient usage, paying a moderate seignorial rent.—From Cap Santé the large shoal called *Batture du Cap Santé* stretches almost down to the entrance of Jacques Cartier River; it is thickly beset with rocks that are uncovered at low water.

Statistics.

Population	2,829	Villages	2	Taverns	10
Churches, R.C.	1	Corn-mills	3	Artisans	18
Curés	1	Saw-mills	6	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Just. of peace	1	Tonnage	18
Schools	3	Shopkeepers	7	Keel-boats	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	19,169	Barley	200	Peas	5,000
Oats	2,000	Potatoes	25,100		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,020	Cows	2,040	Swine	1,600
Oxen	920	Sheep	5,100		

Title.—"Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur *de Croisille*, située au bôrd du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, contenant une lieue et demie de front sur trois lieues de profondeur; le front joignant au Nord-Est au fief de *Monceau*, et du côté du Sud-Ouest au fief *Deschambault*, dans laquelle se trouvent comprises les rivières de *Jacques Cartier* et de *Portneuf*." *Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 215.

PORTNEUF, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the S. W. boundary line of the seigniories of Sillery and St. Gabriel, and by a prolongation of that line; on the S. W. by the N. E. boundary line of the seigniory of Ste. Anne and its augmentation, and by a prolongation of the same line; on the N. W. by the northern boundary of the province; on the S. E. by the St. Lawrence. This county comprises the seigniories of Gaudarville; Fausembault; Desmaure or St. Augustin; Guillaume Bonhomme; Neuville or Pointe aux Trembles; Bourg-Louis; Belair and its augmentation; D'Auteuil; Jacques Cartier; barony of Portneuf; Perthuis; Deschambault; Lachevrotière; La Tessérie; Francheville; Grondines, reste des Grondines, and their augmentations.—Its length is 240 miles and its breadth 35½, and it contains 8,640 square miles; its centre on the St. Lawrence is in lat. 46° 41′ N., long. 71° 30′ W. It sends 2 members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are Deschambault and St. Augustin. The surface of this county is mountainous and uneven and is traversed by several ridges of highlands. The land on the bank of the St. Lawrence and receding therefrom is high and bold, but the soil is rich and fertile, being composed of a light sandy earth mixed with clay. It is abundantly watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes. The chief rivers are as follow—the Jacques Cartier, conspicuous for the rapidity of its stream and the elevation and boldness of its banks, and otherwise remarkable in the history of Canada, having been named after the enterprising Jacques Cartier; the Portneuf, La Chevrotière, and the Ste. Anne and their several branches; also the Batiscan spreading its numerous branches in the interior, the Bastonais or Rivière Croche, and farther in the interior the St. Maurice and its various eastern branches. The chief lakes are the Wayagamack, Edward, and several other large lakes near the Height of Land. The whole front of this county, to the depth of 7 or 8 miles from the St. Lawrence, exhibits well-cultivated farms and flourishing settlements, especially along the St. Lawrence and on the borders of the chief rivers, along which are good roads, besides numerous concession roads. The post route from Quebec passes by the Jacques Cartier bridge, and thence along the St. Lawrence.—This county contains the parishes of St. Augustin, Pointe aux Trembles, Les Ecureuils, Cap Santé, Deschambault, and Grondines, and includes the new Irish settlement of St. Patrick.

Statistics.

Population	16,542	Corn-mills	14	Shopkeepers	27
Churches, R. C.	6	Saw-mills	43	Taverns	25
Curés	6	Carding-mills	3	Artisans	147
Presbyteries	6	Fulling-mills	2	Ship-yards	4
Convents	1	Potasheries	2	River-craft	16
Schools	11	Medical men	3	Tonnage	504
Villages	4	Notaries	8	Keel-boats	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	94,354	Peas	28,605	Mixed grain	3,150
Oats	84,740	Rye	4,500	Maple sugar, cwts.	1,053
Barley	6,829	Buck wheat	4,060		
Potatoes	340,458	Indian corn	2,730	Hay, tons	42,205

Live Stock.

Horses	5,016	Cows	11,425	Swine	7,373
Oxen	5,354	Sheep	23,631		

PORTNEUF and MILLES VACHES, in the co. of Saguenay, lie 10 leagues below Tadoussac. These two contiguous seigniories front the St. Lawrence, and form together 6 leagues in front by 4 in depth. The S. of Portneuf belongs to the heirs of Messrs. Dunn, Stuart and Blackwood.—In both these seigniories the lands are excellent; and hay might be cut in Milles Vaches for at least 1,000 heads of cattle, which would be very advantageous to settlers as fodder, particularly at their first commencement: the land, in fact, is cleared naturally all around the bay and the timber is of good growth, consisting of white pine and spruce. The country on the east side of the bay is level for a considerable distance, at least 9 leagues, and there is a stream of water in the bottom of the bay that will admit of building a mill of 6 saws and also a corn-mill. The bay is very accessible to small craft. Portneuf Post has an excellent harbour, but it is only to be entered at high water by small craft. The soil is as good as that of Milles Vaches, but it is on higher ground and the timber inferior. There is a river running close by the house forming the harbour, and it is sheltered to the southward by a high bank of sand which is not covered at high water. The small settlement at Portneuf consists of a church, 70 feet by 30, a wood-built chapel, the agent's house, stores, &c. and 2 or 3 other habitations. Its aspect from the R. is extremely pleasing in bright weather as contrasted with the deserted state of the adjacent country. Potatoes and oats are the chief products of the land; wheat, on account of the coldness of the climate, will not arrive at perfection.

PORTNEUF, river, rises in a small lake in the S. of Fausembault, and passing through Bourg-Louis, Neuville, the aug. to Belair, and Jacques Cartier, falls into the St. Lawrence near the s. w. corner of the S. of Portneuf. This river is not navigable for either boats or canoes. The banks on each side are high and very well wooded; its stream is precipitated through so many rapids and along a broken rocky bed with such violence as to render it impassable for any sort of boat, however light. At the mouth of this river the land, for a short space, is low, and extremely well cultivated on each side; and schooners or river-craft ascend as far as the main road.

POT AU BEURRE, river. There are 3 of this name in the S. of Sorel and all fall into the s. shore of Yamaska Bay.

POT AU BEURRE, river, in the Island of Orleans, rises about the centre of the island, and runs into the north channel of the St. Lawrence.

POTTON, township, in the co. of Stanstead, joins the eastern boundary of Sutton, and extends along the province line as far as Lake Memphramagog. Though the surface is mostly hilly and uneven and the land in general indifferent, there are good situations for raising all sorts of grain, as well as most other productions.—Watered by the river Missiskoui, and a great number of tributary streams running from the hills in almost every direction, and by many others that fall into the lake.—The timber consists of elm, beech and maple, with all the common sorts.—There are some thriving settlements on the banks of the R. Missiskoui and the margin of the lake, where the land is particularly good. In this T. bog and mountain iron ores are found. A few roads lead into the neighbouring townships, but they are not very good.

Statistics.

Population	804	Tanneries	1	Distilleries	1
Corn-mills	3	Potteries	1	Shopkeepers	2
Carding-mills	1	Potasheries	3	Taverns	1
Fulling-mills	1	Pearlasheries	3	Artisans	10
Saw-mills	4	Breweries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	5,380	Peas	2,900	Indian corn	2,380
Oats	7,900	Rye	80	Maple sugar, cwts.	40
Barley	500	Buck-wheat	1300		
Potatoes	16,600				

Live Stock.

Horses	212	Cows	521	Swine	600
Oxen	340	Sheep	1,204		

Poulain (S.), *v.* Orleans Island.

Prade, river. Ruisseau la Prade rises in the S. of Contrecœur, and running N. E. into the S. of St. Ours falls into the R. Richelieu opposite Isle Deschaillons.

Prairie, grande, river, in the Island of Montreal, rises in Côteau St. Louis and traversing Côte Ste. Marie falls into the St. Lawrence.

Prairies, des, river, divides Isle Jesus from the Island of Montreal. It is improperly called a river, for it is one of the channels of the St. Lawrence, extending from Isle Bizard to the N. E. extremity of the Island of Montreal. Over this river are several ferries.

Prairies, des, river, in the S. of St. Sulpice. Ruisseau des Grandes Prairies runs S. W. into the R. Mascouche.

Prairies, les, *v.* Saguenay R. and Chicoutimi Post.

Prendergast River, rises in the T. of Clarendon and runs S. into L. des Chats.

Presentation (V.), in Montreal Island.

Prevost River, or Riviere Noire, traverses the T. of Wickham in the 8th range and then runs down through the T. of Grantham, and empties itself into the St. Francis near the V. of Drummondville more than 3 miles above the ferry. Over this river is a bridge near its mouth, which, though partially repaired, is not safe for heavy teams; a new one would cost about £100.

Prince, au, river, in the S. of Lake of Two Mountains, runs N. E. and joins the Petite Rivière du Chêne.

Propre, river, one of the early tributaries of the R. Batiscan.

Province of Lower Canada, lies between the parallels of the 45th and 52nd degrees of north latitude, and the meridians of 57° 50′ and 80° 6′ west longitude from Greenwich. It is bounded N. by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company or East Maine; E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and a line drawn from Anse au Sablon, on the Labrador coast, due north to the 52° of latitude; S. by New Brunswick and part of the territories of the United States; W. by a line which separates it from Upper Canada, commencing at a stone boundary on the north bank of Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Pointe au Baudet, and running first between the T. of Lancaster and the S. of New Longueuil, and then between the townships of Lochiel and Hawkesbury on the N. W. and the T. of Newton and the S. of Rigaud on the S. E., until it strikes the Ottawa river; the boundary line then ascends that river into Lake Temiscaming, and from the head of that lake it extends due north until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada.—Lower Canada is not only the most important of the British North American provinces, from its situation and extent, but the most populous, its inhabitants being to those of the sister provinces of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in the respective ratio of 8.11 and 19 to 3, or, in other terms, nearly in the proportion of the numbers 32, 11, 8, 5; therefore the population of Lower Canada alone constitutes about 4-7ths of the total population of the four provinces, and about 2-5ths of that of the whole of the dominions of Great Britain in North America.—In salubrity no climate can perhaps be found to excel that of Canada; although the atmosphere is impregnated with a considerable degree of cold in winter, and its frigidity is of much longer prevalence than would naturally be inferred from the geographical position of the country. The summers are warmer and the winters colder than in European countries in the same latitude. Proceeding up the St. Lawrence, the climate becomes considerably milder and adapted, by degrees, to the growth of fruits that thrive only in warm atmospheres. Wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, and in fact almost every species of grain, are cultivated with every possible success, the climate being well calculated to bring them to maturity. —The prevailing winds are the north-east, north-west, and south-west. The S. W. wind is the most prevalent, but it is generally moderate and accompanied by clear skies; the N. E. and E. winds usually bring with them continued rain in summer and snow in winter; and the N. W. is remarkable for its coldness, dryness, and elasticity. Winds from due north, south, or west are not frequent. The azure of Canadian skies is beautifully transparent and pure, and the starry constellations are remarkably luminous and bright. Fogs are almost unknown in Canada, but the morning dew sometimes rises in a light vapoury cloud, which is almost suddenly dispelled by the first solar rays that gild the horizon. In winter,

however, when the cold is intense, a thick vapour is frequently seen on the unfrozen surface of the St. Lawrence, driving heavily before the wind amidst masses of floating ice. The winter commences about the 25th of Nov. in the regions about Quebec, and lasts until about the 25th of April, when agricultural operations are resumed. In the district of Montreal the permanent cold sets in generally 2 or 3 weeks later, and the spring is probably as much earlier, although these advantages are subject to frequent vicissitudes. In summer the electric phenomena of the atmosphere, as displayed in the vividness of lightning and the burst of loud thunders, are sometimes appalling in the extreme and have, in numerous instances, been attended with very serious consequences.—Lower Canada is divided into 5 districts, which are subdivided into 44 counties, 2 of which are confined to cities and 2 to towns, viz.

Districts.

Quebec	Inferior District of St. Francis
Montreal	
Three Rivers	Inferior District of Gaspé.

Counties.

Acadie	Nicolet
Beauce	Orleans
Beauharnois	Ottawa
Bellechasse	Portneuf
Berthier	Quebec
Bonaventure	Quebec, City
Chambly	Richelieu
Champlain	Rimouski
Dorchester	Rouville
Drummond	Saguenay
Gaspé	St. Hyacinthe
Kamouraska	St. Maurice
Lachenaye	Shefford
Laprairie	Sherbrooke
L'Assomption	Stanstead
L'Islet	Terrebonne
Lotbinière	Three Rivers, Town
Megantic	Two Mountains
Missiskoui	Vaudreuil
Montmorenci	Vercheres
Montreal	William Henry, Town
Montreal, City	Yamaska.

The counties consist of feudal grants called seigniories and of modern grants called townships which are held by free and common soccage tenure. The seigniories contain about 10,000,000 acres, about half of which are in a state of nature and not conceded. In the townships are about 6,300,000 acres.—Of the total quantity of lands held by both species of tenure about 3,000,000 of acres are under actual cultivation; to which amount may be added about 200,000 acres which are in that progressive state provincially termed *en abatis*, having merely undergone the preliminaries of agricultural improvement. Of the lands in culture it may be said that one-third, on an average, yield grain crops for consumption and export, the other two-thirds being either in fallow or in pasture and meadow. Those parts of this beautiful province that are yet in a primitive state of nature are diversified by hill, plain and valley, though, in some sections, mountainous and bold, and the land is in general richly covered with a sturdy growth of valuable forest-trees. Two-thirds at least of these wilds are likely, in process of time, to be brought under cultivation; the remaining third may be considered as unsusceptible of tillage, being in a great measure composed of rugged steeps, barren hills, sterile morasses and swamps.—*For other particulars vide Vol. I.*

Statistical statement of the province of Lower Canada, calculated for December, 1827.

	Population.
Population in 1827	471,876
Magdalen Islands	900
Number of men employed in the king's posts and Mingan	400
Voyageurs employed in the Indian trade	300
	473,476
Emigrants since 1827	28,000
Natural increase since 1827 about	59,575
Total	561,051

Exclusive of the British military and the aborigines wandering in the interior.

Progressive increase of Population.

Year	1676	1688	1700	1706	1714	1759	1784	1825	1831
Souls	8,415	11,249	15,000	20,000	26,904	65,000	113,000	450,000	561,051

Districts, including the Inferior District of St. Francis in the Superior Districts.

Districts.	Population.	Churches, Pro.	Churches, Sco.	Parsonage Houses.	Wesleyan Chapels.	Churches R.C	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Towns.	Villages.	Total number of houses in towns and villages.	Court-houses.	Gaols.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Paper-mills.	Distilleries.	Breweries.	Founderies.	Tanneries.	Hat manufact.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Shipyards.	River-craft.	Tonnage.	
Montreal .	268681	23	3	7	4	78	68	71	10	6	3	68	10230	2	3	178	185	200	58	51	2	26	14	2	46	8	38	148	106	69	178	96	540	541	2916	10	20	490	6
Quebec .	143761	3	1	1	1	73	57	64	9	3	2	28	3290	1	1	70	89	288	23	18	.	2	4	.	11	1	5	6	2	57	171	60	382	322	2229	30	141	4570	7
Three Rivers	51657	9	.	3	.	21	17	19	1	1	1	15	957	2	2	23	44	72	10	10	1	3	1	2	17	.	3	19	19	17	80	11	66	61	401	4	12	291	4
Gaspé .	7777	4	.	.	.	19	2	.	.	.	.	3	198	2	2	2	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	32	1	28	11	41	7	64	4800	8
	471876	39	4	11	5	191	144	154	20	10	6	114	14775	7	8	273	324	565	91	79	3	31	19	4	74	9	46	173	127	145	461	168	1016	935	5587	51	237	1151	15

Districts.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.														Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Rye.	Buck wheat.	Indian corn.	Mixed grain.	Potatoes.	Hay, tons.	Maple sugar, cwts.	Flax, cwts.	Butter, cwts.		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Montreal .	1752386	1379856	213672	546783	134809	94603	272266	95152	4121721	692988	11489	6533	85582		81199	88631	147324	482810	120906
Quebec .	793872	627053	123604	192469	52933	20073	36977	61747	1848404	348875	8331	3422	42096		39022	35498	78797	248042	86596
Three Rivers	362974	317722	25841	81261	29801	6721	23509	26590	606365	169337	3728	1762	17353		18822	19344	32218	93674	30228
Gaspé .	12008	16898	.	2805	.	.	398	1170	219820	10867	781	12	933		1389	1539	1676	4596	4005
	2931240	2341529	363117	823318	217543	121397	333150	184659	6796310	1228067	24329	11729	145964		140432	145012	260015	829122	241735

Districts.	Domestic Manufactures, in French ells.				Land in cultivation, in acres.		
	Cloth (Etoffe du Pays).	Flannel and home-spun (Petite Etoffe).	Linen.	Looms.	Under crop.	Fallow and meadow land.	Total in culture.
Montreal . .	658168	456234	594961	6756	580006	1081966	1661972
Quebec . .	352264	253250	300893	4315	291403	612443	903846
Three Rivers .	135243	94746	161932	2073	125902	244878	370780
Gaspé . .	7998	4010	910	99	4887	5100	9987
	1153673	808240	1058696	13243	1002198	1944387	2946565

Pscudy, river, rises in the s. side of the co. of Rimouski and traverses the s. w. angle of the co. of Bonaventure, and is one of the early tributaries of the r. Ristigouche.

Pyke River, rises in several small streams that meet near the v. of Frelightsburg, in the S. of St. Armand; hence it runs to a village nearly in the centre of Stanbridge and, keeping its very irregular course southwardly, to Bedford village, where it soon regains its n. w. direction, in which it continues till it reaches the 9th range, where it receives a considerable branch from Farnham and turning suddenly southward again it keeps near the w. boundary line till it falls into Missiskoui Bay. At the breaking up of the ice in the spring great numbers of fish are taken in the mouth of this r. viz., doré, maskinongé, mullet, pike, perch and suckers.—Pyke river turns 5 corn-mills and 6 or 8 saw-mills.

Pyke's River, in the t. of Frampton, rises in Pyke's Lake, and running n. e. through Pyke's Settlement falls into the r. Etchemin.

Q.

Quamquerticook (R.), *v.* Green River.

Quaquagamack, lake, one of the first waters of the r. Ouiatchouan.

Quaquagamacksis, lake, a few miles s. of Lake Quaquagamack; the land around it is in every respect wild and desolate, as the timber has been destroyed by fire and is succeeded by a

growth of aspen, poplar, small fir and white birch, and the soil is very rocky and sandy.

QUEBEC, county, is bounded N. E. by the S. W. bounds of the seigniory of Côte de Beaupré until it meets the S. E. boundary line of the T. of Tewkesbury, thence N. E. along that boundary line to the S. E. angle of the township, thence N. along the N. E. boundary or lateral line of that township to its depth, and thence by the prolongation of the said line S. W. by the county of Portneuf; N. W. by the northern boundary of the province; and S. E. by the river St. Lawrence.—It comprises the seigniories of Beauport, Notre Dame des Anges, D'Orsainville, Lepinay, Fief St. Ignace, Fief Hubert, the seigniories of Sillery and St. Gabriel, the townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, the parishes of Beauport, Charlesbourg, St. Ambroise, Jeune Lorette, part of Ancienne Lorette and Ste. Foi, and the parish, city and suburbs of Quebec, and all other parishes in the whole or in part comprehended within the above-described limits.—Its breadth in front is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in the rear 100, and its depth is about 240, containing about 13,200 sq. miles. Its southern extremity is in latitude 46° 46′ 30″ N., longitude 71° 18′ W. Although its surface is mountainous and broken and traversed by several ridges of high land, yet many parts are fit for cultivation, and large patches of rich natural meadows are found on the borders of the numerous rivers, streams and lakes, which most abundantly water the co.—The chief rivers are the St. Charles, Jacques Cartier, Ste. Anne, Batiscan, Bastonais, Schecoubish and a part of the Montmorenci, with their various branches. The principal lakes are called Commissioners, Kajoualwang, Bouchette, Quaquagamack, Schecoubish, Assuapmoussoin, St. Charles: there are also many others not distinguished by names. The scenery about several of these lakes is beautiful and picturesque.—This co., in population, ranks the 2nd in the province and comprehends within its limits the City of Quebec, the capital of Lower Canada, from which it takes its name. It contains a population of about 36,000 souls, 28,000 of whom may be said to compose the City and Banlieus of Quebec. It is singular that this dense population is contained in a space not exceeding 180 square miles, and of the cultivated parts only 150. Beyond Lake St. Charles (noted for its beautiful scenery and as a place of recreation and resort for the inhabitants of the city), there are only a few scattered settlements. The great valley of the St. Charles and the Canardière present a most luxuriant field of cultivated lands and meadows, and thence to the N. W. the land rises gradually presenting a well settled and cultivated country with villages, which attract notice and are relieved by a handsome background presented by the Charlesbourg Mountains and the more distant heights. From Dorchester Bridge over the St. Charles to Montmorenci, is seen a thick range of settlements and well cultivated farms, several gentlemen's country-seats, neat and handsomely constructed: on one side of the road are seen the village and settlements of Beauport and the celebrated falls of Montmorenci, adding to the highly interesting panoramic view of the Basin of Quebec; the villages of Charlesbourg and Jeune Lorette tend to enhance the beauty of the scenery, whether viewed from the Basin or the City of Quebec.—This co. sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Charlesbourg.

Statistics.

Population	30,954	Towns	1	Distilleries	2
Churches, Pro.	3	Villages	3	Ship-yards	7
Wesleyan chap.	1	Corn-mills	7	Medical men	31
Churches, R. C.	14	Saw-mills	15	Notaries	32
Curés	8	Carding-mills	4	Shopkeepers	216
Presbyteries	6	Fulling-mills	2	Taverns	176
Convents	4	Tanneries	3	Artisans	1,250
Colleges	2	Hat-manufact.	1	River-craft	40
Schools	25	Potteries	2	Tonnage	2,020
Court-houses	1	Breweries	4	Keel-boats	66
Gaols	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	59,214	Peas	25,775	Mixed grain	2,465
Oats	152,615	Rye	4,851	Maple sugar,	
Barley	14,240	Buck-wheat	2,450	cwts.	354
Potatoes	331,627	Indian corn	3,198	Hay, tons	34,598

Live Stock.

Horses	4,941	Cows	7,513	Swine	5,272
Oxen	3,291	Sheep	19,700		

QUEBEC CITY. For description, *vide* vol. i. p. 239. It may, however, be stated here that Quebec is the capital not only of the province of Lower Canada, but of the whole of the British dominions in North America, and as such it is the place of residence for the governor in chief and commander of the forces in those colonies. Its natural position, strongly fortified by regular works, renders

it almost impregnable; and its citadel is not unusually mentioned as a parallel in strength with the fortress of Gibraltar. The population of the city now exceeds 30,000 souls; but the following tabular exhibit will best show its statistics as taken in the year 1825. Quebec is also the most important seaport of British America, excepting, probably, Halifax. Its harbour, situated upwards of 400 miles from the sea, in the gulf, is perfectly safe and calculated to receive the largest fleet. The average of British shipping seen annually in port exceeds 500 sail, and indeed more than 600 sea-going vessels have been known to be entered inwards in the course of one year. There are an archdeacon and curate for the church of England and one curate for that of Scotland. Among the number of convents one only is a nunnery-school, in the lower town. In the total number of schools as stated in the table the principal only are included.

Statistics, 1825.

City of Quebec.	Population.	Epis. Church.	Presb. Church.	Epis. Chapel.	Wesleyan Ch.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Schools.	Court-houses.	Gaols.	Meeting-houses.	Tanneries.	Saw-mills.	Potteries.	Breweries.	Ship-yards.
Upper Town .	4445	1	1	1	.	5	1	1	2	1	7	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Town .	4187	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4
Banlieue . .	1767	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Suburbs.																			
St. Roch . .	6691	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	4
St. John & St. Louis	6427	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	23517	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	4	2	11	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	8

QUEBEC DISTRICT, *v.* DISTRICTS.

QUIAUKSQUACK (R.), *v.* GRANDE RIVIERE.

QUINCHIEN, river, in the S. of Vaudreuil, runs N. E. and near the village of Vaudreuil and falls into a bay that lies between Isle Perrot and the Lake of Two Mountains.

R.

RAMUSQUE, river, a small stream in the S. of Gouffre, runs into the R. du Gouffre.

RAMZAY, seigniory, in the co. of St. Hyacinth, is bounded E. and N. E. by the T. of Upton; S. W. and N. by the S. of St. Hyacinth and St. Charles. —3 leagues in front by 3 in depth, viz. 1½ league above and below the river Scibouet, which runs into the R. Yamaska. Granted, Oct. 17, 1710, to Sieur de Ramzay, and now belongs to —— Martigny, junior, esq.—There are 4 concessions running from S. W. to N. E. which have the usual parallel roads, besides which, two roads extend from N. W. to S. E.

Statistics.

Population	386	Corn-mills .	1	Notaries .	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Saw-mills .	1	Taverns .	1
Curates .	1	Medical men	1	Artisans .	6

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	3,489	Potatoes .	3,820	Buck-wheat	100
Oats .	2,900	Peas .	1,005	Indian corn	119
Barley .	100	Rye .	20		

Live Stock.

Horses .	143	Cows .	368	Swine .	221
Oxen .	123	Sheep .	778		

Title.—" Concession du 17me Octobre, 1710, faite au Sieur *de Ramzay*, de l'étendue de trois lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, savoir, une lieue et demie audessous de la rivière *Scibouet*, qui tombe dans la rivière *Yamaska*, et une lieue et demie au dessus, courant du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière, vis-à-vis de la dite concession: et donnant à la dite concession le nom de *Ramzay*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 96, *folio* 62, *le* 2*me Janvier*, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 358.

RAMZAY, LOUISE DE, in the county of Richelieu, is a small piece of land, about 1½ league superficial, lying in the rear of the S. of Sorel and between those of St. Ours, Bourchemin, and Bonsecours. Granted, June 18, 1739, to the Démoiselles Angelique, Louise, and Elizabeth de Ramzay.

RANDIN, fief, in the S. of Berthier, in the co. of Berthier, extends from Antaya or Dorvillier fief, one league in front of the seigniory by half

a league in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Randin. This grant includes Isle Randin, which lies opposite to it, and it seems, by the title, to have been increased by a grant made, Apr. 27, 1674, to Sieur Berthier, which is half a league in front by one league in depth and lies adjoining the rear of the original grant.

Title.—" Concession faite au Sieur *Randin*, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, d'une lieue de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur une demi lieue de profondeur, à prendre depuis le Sieur *de Comporté*, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées; avec l'isle nommée de son nom de *Randin*.—N. B. Dans le Régistre du Sécrétariat le mot *une* a été sustitué à la place du mot *demi* qui a été rayé."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, folio* 21.

Augmentation.—" Concession faite au Sieur *Berthier*, le 27me Avril, 1674, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre derrière et joignant la concession du Sieur *Randin*, du 3me Novembre, 1672." —*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio* 38, *le* 26*me Janvier*, 1781.

Rapide, du, river, in the S. of Monnoir, joins the Ruisseau Barre and runs into the R. des Hurons.

Raquette, à la, river, rises in the E. side of the S. of Rigaud, and, after making a short *détour* into the S. of Vaudreuil, returns through the fief Choisy; and, passing through Nouvelle Lotbinière at the N. E. angle of Rigaud, falls into the Lake of Two Mountains. This stream is not navigable.

Rats, aux, or Rat River, falls into the W. side of the St. Maurice about 81 miles above Three Rivers. It is a broad stream, between which and the Little Rat River, on an alluvial flat formed by those rivers at the foot of the high mountains, is situated a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company; it consists of a store, two dwelling-houses and a very good garden which furnishes the Post with the necessary vegetables: a dwelling-house is building for the resident agent.

Rawdon, township, in the co. of L'Assomption, is bounded N. E. by Kildare; S. W. by Kilkenny; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the seigniories of St. Sulpice and L'Assomption. It is singular that, notwithstanding the limits between these seigniories and Rawdon have been established and marked in the field by actual survey, the seignior of L'Assomption has considerably encroached upon the first range of Rawdon, where he has placed *censitaires* under seignorial titles: these encroachments extend to the crown and clergy reservations in that range, as well as to the tract granted under letters patent to the Bruvères.—This T. has been divided into 11 ranges, and each range into 28 lots of 200 acres. The new system of laying out the crown and clergy reserves in blocks has been extended to this T., except in the first range and a part of the second, which were previously granted under patent and the reserves appropriated. The face of this township is uneven, and in many parts mountainous, from the 4th range northward. The soil generally is fit for the cultivation of grain, and in various places for the growth of hemp and flax. The population is chiefly composed of emigrants from Ireland, and the settlements are in a state of tolerable advancement. The inhabitants derive much advantage from Mr. Dugas's excellent corn and saw-mills in lot 24 in the first range, whence the road winds into and traverses the interior of the township up to the 7th range. From the Manchester mills one mile S. of Dugas's mills, the road leading to Kildare is circuitous and to the emigrant settlement 20 miles long, while, by traversing that township and part of Rawdon, the distance is about 8 miles, of which one-third is a footpath.—Few townships are so well watered as this, which has no less than 4 rivers besides smaller streams. The rivers are the Ouareau, the Rouge, the Blanche, and a branch of the St. Esprit. In all these rivers there is good trout-fishing, but they are so obstructed by falls and rapids that they are not navigable for craft of any kind. The lakes are as numerous as the streams, and vast quantities of trout are taken in them by Canadians from St. Jacques and St. Esprit during the winter, and some of them weigh upwards of 20 lbs. each. Every river is crossed by one or more bridges, all free from toll: the largest, over the Ouareau, cost 9*s.* 6*d.* on every 100 acres. There are 5 bridges in all, which were built by the settlers. There is a strong chalybeate spring in the N. E. side of the 4th range near the R. Blanche, which is resorted to for almost all kinds of disease; there is also a spring of a different kind near the Ouareau bridge on the property of Mr. Jefferies, being a cure for bowel complaints.—On the uplands, the greater part of the timber is maple, beech and birch; in the lower parts, cedar and spruce fir abound.—The Grand Voyer has laid out several roads from the front to the rear of the township,

all of which are at present passable for carts; the line roads are likewise cleared of timber, but from the nature of the country it will take some time before they are all made passable. A road is opened from this T. to Berthier, through the Grand Rousseau Kildare: it passes through the second range to lot 24; thence through the same number of the first range to the parish of St. Jacques: from the level nature of the country through which this road leads, and the advantage it gives to persons travelling to the west, there is no doubt of its soon becoming a general road to the Ottawa section of Upper Canada: persons going to that quarter will at least save 30 to 40 miles by it, and the country through which it passes is as thickly inhabited as any other part of Lower Canada.—Considerable quantities of maple sugar are produced in this T. and flax has been cultivated with some success. The neat cattle are, generally, of the small Canadian breed. Agricultural wages, without board, 2*s.* 6*d.* per day. There are several corn and saw-mills, at intervals of one and two leagues, on the road to the Emigrant Settlement in Kildare.—Lead ore is found in the 3rd range.—In this T. is one public school, and a village has been laid out. The best mode of effecting connected settlements in this T. would be the establishment of settlers on the borders of the river Lac Ouareau, which presents many advantages; viz. the excellent quality of the soil; many natural meadows which are of primary necessity in new settlements; the navigation between its falls, which is perfectly suitable for boats of the largest dimensions; and the vicinity of Manchester Road, which is practicable for carts and waggons. Lots, 100 acres each, should be laid out fronting the river and proper allowances made for its sinuosities.—The principal proprietors are Dr. Selby, Rev. J. E. Burton, and Mr. John Jefferies. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated,* 10,400 acres.

Statistics.

Population	850	Saw-mills	4
Corn-mills	3	Potasheries	8

RAY, la, a little river crossing the road to Charlesbourg from Quebec. In 1829 a new bridge was built over this stream and cost 273*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* currency, of which sum 20*l.* was raised by subscription and 40*l.* received from the magistrates.

REAUME, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, is a small strip of land between St. Jean Port Joli and St. Roch des Aulnais.—Half a league broad by two leagues deep. Granted, March 16th, 1677, to Démoiselle de Lacombe.—The soil and timber are similar to those of St. Jean Port Joli, and about one-third of the fief is well cultivated and thickly inhabited. A few trifling rivulets supply a very scanty irrigation. The main road crosses it, besides which there are some concession roads.

Title.—"Concession du 16me Mars, 1677, faite par *Jacques Duchesneau,* Intendant, à Démoiselle *de Lacombe,* d'une demi lieue de terre de front le long du fleuve *St. Laurent,* à prendre depuis celles qui appartiennent au Sieur *de St. Denis,* son père, en remontant le dit fleuve, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre* B, *folio* 16.

RECOLLETS, aux, a village in the Island of Montreal.

RED CARP (R.), *v.* ASHRATSI, L.

RED RIVER, runs into Commissioners Lake N. of Blueberry Hills.

REMIE, river, in Côte de Beaupré, runs through the concessions St. Jerome and St. Lazare. It turns several mills in its way to the R. du Gouffre.

REPENTIGNY, *v.* L'ASSOMPTION, S.

RIBBON RIVER, runs into the R. St. Maurice.

RICHARD RIOUX, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Bic; S. W. by Trois Pistoles; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by waste lands.—3 leagues in front by 4 in depth. Granted, Apr. 6, 1751, to Sieur Nicholas Rioux. The great north-easternly ridge here ranges so close to the St. Lawrence as to leave only a narrow slip between it and the shore. This space possesses a moderately good soil, upon which there are a few settlements under a respectable state of husbandry; there are also several patches of good land more in the interior, lying in the hollows between the ridges. Close by the river side is a very good road. This S. is very scantily watered, but very well covered with timber of various kinds and good growth.—*Rimouski* or *Nine Leagues Portage* was so called from its being but partially settled, and the rugged aspect of the rocky ridge to the north and south of it, which forms a valley whose breadth at its western entrance may be nearly 2 miles and at its eastern extremity not more than about 3 furlongs. It is 27 miles in length and runs over the bold and broken mountains of Bic, where it is excessively hilly, the view presenting few other objects besides abrupt cliffs

and craggy hills, well calculated to inspire awe but not pleasure.

Statistics.

Population . 100

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,120	Barley	225	Peas	277
Oats	97	Potatoes	410	Mixed grain	299

Live Stock.

Horses	29	Cows	53	Swine	67
Oxen	30	Sheep	118		

Title.—"Concession du 6me Avril, 1751, faite par le Marquis *de la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Nicholas Rioux*, du terrein qui se trouve non-concédé entre la Seigneurie de *Trois Pistolles* et les terres appartenantes aux représentans de feu Mr. *de Lachenaie*, ce qui peut faire environ trois lieues de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et battures qui se trouvent au devant du dit terrein."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 9. folio* 81.

RICHE, river. The Bras Riche is in Bonsecours, in the co. of L'Islet.

RICHELIEU, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded by the N. E. line of the S. of Contrecœur as far as the R. Richelieu or Chambly, thence by that river to the S. W. line of the S. of St. Charles, thence by that S. W. line as far as the line of the depth of that seigniory, thence by the said depth line as far as the N. E. line of the said S. of St. Charles, thence by the said N. E. line as far as the depth line of the S. of St. Denis, thence by the said depth line as far as the line between the seigniories of St. Hyacinthe and St. Ours, thence by the aforesaid line as far as the river Yamaska, thence by that river as far as the place where the continuation of the rear line of the S. of St. Charles d'Yamaska would terminate at the said river, thence by the said depth line as far as the N. E. line of the said S. of St. Charles, thence by the said N. E. line of St. Charles as far as the river Yamaska, thence by part of that river which is between the said N. E. line of St. Charles and the N. E. line of the S. of Bonsecours, thence by the said N. E. line of the S. of Bonsecours as far as the Baie de la Vallière, thence by a line through the middle of the said bay as far as its outlet into the river St. Lawrence, and thence up that river as far as the N. E. line of the S. of Contrecœur.—It comprehends the seigniories of St. Ours and its augmentation, St. Denis, St. Charles on the river Richelieu, Sorel, Bourchemin and Bourgmarie west of the river Yamaska, and Bonsecours and St. Charles on the same river; comprehending also the following isles in the St. Lawrence, viz. Cochon, Madame, Ronde, De Grace, Aux Ours, the isles commonly called Battures à la Carpe, also isles du Sable, du Moine, and du Basque, and also the isles in the R. Richelieu or Chambly nearest the county, and being in the whole or in part fronting it.—Its extreme length is 25 miles and its breadth 20, containing 367 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 50′ 15″ N., long 72° 58′ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at St. Ours. The principal rivers are the Yamaska and the Richelieu.—The surface of this county is invariably level and the soil in many parts is of an inferior quality. The timber is very abundant, but little can be said of its superiority. The roads, which are very numerous, are principally along the borders of the rivers, and concession-roads also communicate with the adjoining seigniories. Along these roads are dispersed numerous well cultivated farms, and dwelling-houses, which are generally neat and commodious. Within the limits of this county are five parishes and the borough of William Henry; the principal parish is that of St. Ours which has a handsome village.

Statistics.

Population	16,967	Corn-mills	23	Just. of peace	7
Churches, Pro.	1	Saw-mills	7	Medical men	4
Parsonage-house	1	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	5
Churches, R. C.	5	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	27
Curés	5	Tanneries	2	Taverns	22
Presbyteries	5	Hat-manufact.	2	Artisans	58
Schools	8	Potteries	13	River-craft	3
Villages	3	Potasheries	3	Tonnage	50
Court-houses	1	Pearlasheries	2	Keel-boats	4
Gaols	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	92,300	Peas	24,600	Mixed grain	5,800
Oats	83,419	Rye	5,490	Maple sugar,	
Barley	4,341	Buck-wheat	3,000	cwts.	554
Potatoes	156,790	Ind. corn	3,200	Hay, tons	43,200

Live Stock.

Horses	5,363	Cows	9,736	Swine	7,899
Oxen	4,521	Sheep	34,410		

RICHELIEU, river, also called *Chambly, St. Louis*, and *St. John*, rises in the United States and enters the province between the seigniories of La Colle and Foucault, and descending to the St. Lawrence divides the counties of Acadie, Chambly and Verchères from those of Rouville

and Richelieu, where it falls into the St. Lawrence at the town of William Henry in the seigniory of Sorel.—Of all the rivers that fall into the south side of the St. Lawrence within the bounds of Lower Canada, the largest, in respect of quantity of water, is the *Richelieu*, and it is also the best known. The principal origin of its waters is in the United States; and if we estimate the whole length of country from which it collects them, from the south point of Lake George to the termination of the river at Sorel, it cannot be less than 160 miles. The breadth of the same tract varies from 10 to 60 miles; taking it at the medium of 30 miles, the extent of country from which its waters are collected must be at least 4800 square miles. Only a small portion of this, however, lies within the province. From the province line to the mouth of the river the distance appears to be about 70 miles, and therefore the space, from which it collects the waters within the province, being a triangle of 30 miles base, will be 1050 square miles in extent, or one-fourth of the whole expanse which it drains. Its capabilities and defects as a water communication are well known. The improvement of the navigation of this river was considered by the legislature a matter of so much importance, that of the sum of £2,800 which the act directed should be laid out in the county of Richelieu, it was by the act specially provided that the sum of £1,500 should be applied "for the improvement of the river Richelieu between Sorel and Chambly." This sum seems to have been found insufficient for the purposes which the legislature had in view, for we find that in 1826 an act was passed (6 Geo. IV. c. 33) "to facilitate the execution of the act of the 57th Geo. III. c. 13, inasmuch as it relates to the appointment of commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the river Richelieu, and to appropriate a sum of money therein mentioned for that purpose." By the last-mentioned act it is provided that the before-mentioned sum of £1,500, "or such part of the said sum as may remain unexpended, shall be applied for the aforesaid purpose, and as provided for by the said act, under the superintendence of the commissioners," &c. And the act then goes on to say "that it shall be lawful for the governor, lieut.-governor, or person administering the government, for the time being, to advance and pay for the purpose herein above mentioned, by a warrant or warrants under his hand, from such of the unappropriated moneys in the hands of the receiver-general of the province, a further sum not exceeding two thousand four hundred pounds currency, which said sum shall be applied by, and accounted for, as and in the same manner and by the same persons as provided and enacted with respect to the aforesaid sum of money remaining unexpended." It is much to be lamented that this law has not yet been carried into effect. It is of a nature to have the most beneficial consequences. Why it has hitherto been allowed to remain as a dead letter in the statute-book we have no means of conjecturing; it is to be hoped, indeed to be expected, that it will not continue to be so. The Richelieu, affording a quick and easy water communication from the American territory into the very centre of the province, is entitled to consideration in more than one point of view. As a medium of commerce between the fertile districts of each country it merits attention, and it has a forcible claim to consideration from being a main inlet into the British territory, through which hostile operations might be directed with an alarming rapidity and perhaps for some time with serious consequences before they could be repelled or checked. Its banks are generally between eight and twelve feet high, diversified on each side by many farms and extensive settlements in a very high state of improvement; on or near it are some neat, populous and flourishing villages, handsome churches, numerous mills of various kinds, good roads in all directions, and every other characteristic of a country inhabited by an industrious population. The navigation is carried on by boats, canoes and other craft of large dimension and burden, and by rafts. From its junction with the St. Lawrence, decked vessels of one hundred and fifty tons may ascend from twelve to fourteen miles. This river is remarkable for being much narrower at its discharge than at the lake whence it flows, and for the gradual diminution of the breadth of its bed. At its mouth it is about two hundred and fifty yards wide, which it preserves, with the exception of one or two expansions occasioned by some small islands which greatly increase the beauty of its scenery, up to the Basin of Chambly; hence to the Isle du Portage the breadth is five hundred yards; beyond this it spreads to double that distance, and continues to widen still more up to St. John's, whence there is a ship navigation to

the towns on Lake Champlain. From the basin down to the St. Lawrence the current is regular and gentle, and although there are some shoals and flats, they do not disturb the smoothness of its course; but from Lake Champlain the stream is hurried, in some places rather violent and in others broken by rapids. The passage downwards for loaded boats, &c. is in general quick and unattended with the smallest difficulty, except what is occasioned by the rapids. Upwards to Chambly nothing more than ordinary care is required to avoid the shallows, but thence to St. John's the ascent is attended with more labour. The number of river-craft, canoes, &c. with their various ladings, and the immense quantities of timber composing the numerous rafts that are continually descending, and upon which many hundred tons of pot and pearl ashes and large cargoes of flour are brought down every summer, exclusive of what is conveyed by the boats, unequivocally point out the value and importance of this communication. The Richelieu between La Colle and Foucault is about 1 mile broad and abounds with fish of delicious flavour, viz. pike, pickerel, maskinongé, bass, white fish, perch, and various sorts of the sucker.—The principal islands in this R. are *Ash Island*, at the mouth of the R. La Colle; *Isle aux Noix*, at the mouth of Johnson's Creek in the S. of De Léry; *Ste. Therese Island*, between the R. of Longueuil and Monnoir; *Grande Isle*, at the lower part of Chambly Basin; *Isles au Cerf*, between Belœil and St. Charles; and *Isle Deschaillons*, in the S. of St. Ours.

Richmond, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded E. by Hamilton; W. by Maria; in the rear by waste lands; in the front by the Bay of Chaleurs. It is well watered by the two rivers Cascapediac.—Isle du Basque lies off this T.

Statistics.

Population	581	Artisans	7	Tonnage	450
Shopkeepers	4	River-craft	6	Keel-boats	29

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,318	Potatoes	2,600
Oats	2,050		

Live Stock.

Horses	41	Cows	137	Swine	358
Oxen	133	Sheep	408		

Richmond (V.), *v.* Shipton, T.

Rigaud, seigniory, in the co. of Vaudreuil, is bounded E. by the S. of Vaudreuil; W. by the province line; in the rear by the T. of Newton; in front by the Ottawa and the Lake of Two Mountains.—3 leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted, Oct. 29, 1732, to Sieurs de Cavagnal and Rigaud: the present proprietor is W. Bingham, Esq.—A very fertile soil runs through the whole of this grant, and where cultivated is found well adapted to grain and pulse of all sorts. Two-thirds of the S. are settled, and the remainder is in standing wood. There are 9 concessions, containing 266 farms; 5 concessions are in the upper end of the S., 3 in the lower end, and one in the intervening space: there are also 35 *emplacemens.* The farms are 3 and 4 arpents by 16 and 20. The unconceded lands are not surveyed, and have no roads across them. This S. is watered by the rivers à la Graisse and Raquette; the former is at all times navigable from the Ottawa up to the fall, which greatly contributes to the advantage of the settlers on each side of it; the latter is not navigable.—The timber is maple in the front, and on the Rigaud Mountain beech, birch and poplar, on its summit pine and hemlock; in the rear of the S., maple, ash, elm and poplar, with some white oak and white pine.—On *Rigaud Mountain*, supposed to be about 300 ft. high, is a singular collection of stones and rocks, generally called by the inhabitants *La Pièce des Guérets*, from its resemblance to ploughed land; its extent is about 12 acres by 6. The stones are not similar in quality to the rocks, and are heaped together without the least admixture of earth.—The road from the village of Rigaud over the mountain to *Côte double de la Madeleine*, is extremely rough and bad; after which for about 2 leagues it is tolerably good and level; it then branches off into the T. of Newton.—The traverse, or ferry, from St. Andrew's, in Argenteuil, is one league above the village of Rigaud.—*Rigaud Parish* is of late erection, and is already very extensive, but capable of great augmentation; it extends to Schniders, $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in the S. of Vaudreuil. It contains 8 houses built of stone. The village consists of 17 houses, a church and a spacious presbytery. The men are chiefly voyageurs, active, resolute and enterprising: those who follow agricultural pursuits are comparatively few. One-third of the produce of the S. is consumed by the inhabitants, the other parts are sold.

Statistics.

Population	3,821	Corn-mills	1	Medical men	1
Churches, R.C.	1	Saw-mills	1	Shopkeepers	5
Curés	1	Potasheries	9	Taverns	11
Presbyteries	1	Pearlasheries	6	Artisans	27
Villages	1	Just. of peace	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,400	Barley	2,000	Peas	6,500
Oats	9,500	Potatoes	90,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	532	Cows	1,064	Swine	1,330
Oxen	1,064	Sheep	2,128		

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1732, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, aux Sieurs de *Cavagnal* et *Rigaud*, frères, d'un terrein le long du fleuve appelé *La Grande Rivière*, en tirant vers le *Long-sault*, de trois lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et battures adjacentes: le dit terrein, joignant la Seigneurie qui leur est échue par succession de feu le Marquis de *Vaudreuil*, située au lieu dit *La Pointe aux Tourtes*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 7, *folio* 3.

Rimouski, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded E. by the inferior district of Gaspé; S. by the S. W. boundary line of the seigniory of Rivière du Loup prolonged to the S. bounds of the province; N. W. by the Saint Lawrence, including all the islands in that river in front of the county and in whole or in part nearest it. This co. comprises the seigniories of Rivière du Loup, Isle Verte, d'Artigny, Trois Pistoles, Rioux des Trois Pistoles, Bic, Rimouski, Barnabé, Lepage, Tivierge, Mitis, and Matane, and all other seigniories and lands comprised within the above limits.—Its extreme length is 152 miles, and its breadth 116, containing 8,840 square miles. Its lat. at the N. W. angle of the co. of Bonaventure is 48° 1′ N., long. 67° 51′ 30″ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are at Rimouski and Isle Verte. The principal rivers are the Matapediac, the Madawaska and the St. John. There are numerous lakes, the chief of which are the Temiscouata, Matapediac, Long Lake, and Eagle Lakes. The general character of this co. is mountainous and abrupt, being traversed by a succession of mountains, rising grounds and rocky ridges, notwithstanding which the soil is, in many parts, tolerably good and productive. The prevailing timber is maple, beech, birch and pine.—This co. contains the great Temiscouata Communication and that from Mitis to the River Ristigouche, called the Kempt Road Communication. The roads are chiefly in front along the borders of the St. Lawrence, which are but partially settled: this county contains five parishes.

Statistics.

Population	7,935	Corn-mills	9	Shopkeepers	9
Churches, R.C.	6	Saw-mills	18	Taverns	5
Curés	3	Ship-yards	3	Artisans	87
Presbyteries	6	Just. of peace	3	River-craft	9
Schools	1	Medical men	1	Tonnage	313
Villages	4	Notaries	2	Keel-boats	41

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	34,528	Peas	6,073	Mixed gr.	15,864
Oats	14,460	Rye	6,110	Maple sugar,	
Barley	10,793	Buck-wheat	1,000		cwts. 726
Potatoes	19,460	Indian corn	60	Hay, tons	16,457

Live Stock.

Horses	2,601	Cows	4,655	Swine	3,751
Oxen	2,098	Sheep	12,127		

Rimouski, river, rises in two considerable branches descending from the waste lands in the rear of the S. of Rimouski and St. Barnabé. It runs through Rimouski, and falls into the St. Lawrence in Fief Pachot.—Navigable for small craft as far as Mr. Trudel's; and at its mouth, which is 30 arpents wide, it can carry vessels of 80 to 100 tons, and craft of 30 and 40 daily go in and out.

Rimouski, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by St. Barnabé; S. W. by Bic; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted, April 24, 1688, to Sieur de la Cordonière. —The settlements, well dispersed, are effectually sheltered from N. winds by the extensive island St. Barnabé, which is in front, opposite the R. Rimouski, and is included in the grant of this seigniory.—There are 8 fisheries in this S.—The salt marshes extend from the church to Pointe aux Peres, where many of the farmers manure their potatoe-fields with sea-weed.

Statistics.

Population	2,094	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	1
Churches, R.C.	1	Saw-mills	1	Artisans	10
Curés	1	Notaries	1		
Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	416	Potatoes	100	Maple sugar,	
Oats	20	Peas	95		cwts. 619
Barley	20	Rye	300		

Live Stock.

Horses	345	Cows	1,080	Swine	605
Oxen	400	Sheep	1,558		

Title.—" Concession du 24me Avril, 1688, faite par *Jacques Réné de Brisay*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *de la Cardonière*, d'une étendue de deux lieues de terre, prés et bois, de front, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*; à prendre joignant et attenant la concession du *Bic*, appartenant au Sieur *de Vitré*, en descendant le dit fleuve, et de deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres, ensemble la rivière dite de *Rimouski* et autres rivières et ruisseaux, si aucuns se trouvent dans la dite étendue, avec l'Isle de *St. Barnabé* et les battures, isles et islets qui se pourront rencontrer entre les dites terres et la dite isle."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 2*, B, *folio* 24.

Rippon, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded N. E. by Ponsonby; E. and S. E. by La Petite Nation; S. by Lochaber; W. by Derry; N. and N. W. by waste lands.

Risborough, a projected township in the co. of Beauce, between Marlow and Spalding.

Ristigouche, river, divides about half the co. of Bonaventure from the province of New Brunswick. It rises in many sources in the co. of Rimouski, and falls into the Bay of Chaleurs, forming at its mouth a considerable expansion called Ristigouche Bay. The Indian village, called New Mission Point, is about 5 leagues up this river, at the head of the ship navigation, to which schooners and even larger vessels can ascend. From the Indian village the river is much interrupted by shoals during the dry season of the year to Mr. Adams's, a neat establishment and the last settlement in the district. The river forms between those two points a deep bay, along which are settled from six to eight families, much on the same system as that of the Canadian farmers. At Mr. Adams's the river is divided into numerous channels by islands, some of which are one to three miles long; the southern channel is however the most navigable at all seasons. On the New Brunswick side flourishing settlements are to be seen, which, with the small church of the Mission in the distant perspective, and the prominent mountains to the south-east, combine to enhance the beauty of the landscape. Proceeding upwards in a west by south course from Mr. Adams's between several islands, which contract the channel about the distance of one mile and a quarter, the river is interrupted by a considerable rapid, which is however easily surmounted by the surprising skill of the Indian in the management of his canoe, so peculiar to the Micmac tribe which inhabits this part of the country. At this place, on the south shore, there is a good road that runs along the Bay of Ristigouche, on which are settled, upon lots of two hundred acres each, about forty families. The land, which assumes a highland appearance, descends in a gentle slope to the river, and is thus rendered more practicable for a road and eligible for settlers. From this place the river takes a western course to the mouth of the Matapediac, interspersed with several small islands: its banks are clothed with mixed timber, amongst which, however, quantities of pine may be clearly distinguished. The country on this R. is generally mountainous, from the Indian village to near the portage on the Wagansis, and with little exception the hills advance to the edge of the water, appearing for the most part unfit for the purposes of agriculture, being in general stupendously high and steep, and in some places almost precipitous: there are, however, small intervals of alluvial land in some places; but they are not very frequent, nor sufficiently extensive for any considerable settlements. The face of the country near the R. Wagansis, and on the Ristigouche for some distance below it, is more level than in the lower parts of the latter river; but a settlement hereabout would labour under many disadvantages, arising from the distance of other settlements and the difficulty of approaching it. The borders of the river Ristigouche are covered with very fine timber for building, a great deal of which is taken for purposes of commerce. This river is remarkable for its salmon fishery, which formerly amounted to 3000 barrels; at present the whole amount of the salmon fishery in the district of Gaspé is estimated at only 2000 barrels per annum: the salmon is exported to Quebec, Halifax and the West Indies. This majestic river and its numerous tributaries branch over more than 2,000 sq. miles of New Brunswick and Canada. The inhabitants at what may be considered the harbour of Ristigouche, and those at the thinly inhabited settlements at Nouvelle Tracadigash and Cascapediac, consist of a mixed population of English, Scotch, Irish, American and Acadian French, who employ themselves in the different occupations of fishing, hewing timber, and farming on a very humble scale. Eight miles up the Ristigouche is an Indian chapel, where the Indians occasionally form a small village of wigwams, which, after a few weeks, they soon displace, and packing up these portable habitations with all their stock, embark with them in their canoes for some other part of the country. The trees, particularly the fir tribes, grow to an immense height and size, and a great

timber country may be opened on this river. The quality is in great repute among the timber dealers in England, especially in the port of Liverpool, and considered equal to that imported from Miramichi. The best timber groves are in the valleys behind the mountainous ridges which, in most places, follow the winding of the streams. The indefatigable lumberers overcome natural obstacles that would stagger the resolution of other people; they cut the timber and hand it, in winter, to places where there is often no water in summer or winter, but which they well know will be overflown when the spring thaws dissolve the snow on the mountains and in the woods.

Statistics of the R. *Ristigouche and its environs.*

Population	319	River-craft .	3	Keel-boats .	1
Shopkeepers	3	Tonnage .	225		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . .	210	Potatoes .	2,400
Oats . .	385		

Live Stock.

Horses .	16	Cows .	69	Swine .	128
Oxen . .	66	Sheep .	134		

River of Broken Lands, *v.* Terres Rompues, R.

River Oty (S.), *v.* Oty, S.

Riviere de Sable (R.), *v.* Mistassini, R.

Riviere des Prairies (P.), *v.* Montreal.

Riviere des Savannes, *v.* Yamaska, R.

Riviere du Chene (S.), *v.* Mille Isles.

Riviere du Loup (R.), rises in the rear of Hunter's Town, through which it descends into Dumontier and thence into Grosbois, then, taking a sudden turn to the S. W., it winds through the seigniory of Rivière du Loup and falls into Lake St. Peter. The Great Fall, in the parish of St. Leon, is from 80 to 100 ft. This R. is navigable for a few miles for boats, and early in the spring for river-craft.

Riviere du Loup (R.), in Kamouraska and Rimouski *(v. Du Loup, R.)*. This is the largest river which crosses the Temiscouata Portage. Its breadth at the bridge is about 80 or 90 yards, and it is so very shallow that it is scarcely navigable for a bark canoe; the bridge is flat and built with wood, and is apparently well constructed and in good repair. The banks on both sides of this river are high and steep until within about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of its mouth, where they become low and flat. Vessels of 25 tons may ascend it a little more than half a mile. Fraser Lodge, the residence of the seignior, is situated on the N. side of its mouth.—The little Rivière du Loup runs in a southerly direction and is about 12 or 14 feet wide; it is very shallow and is merely a branch of the great Rivière du Loup into which it falls above a bridge.

Riviere du Loup, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; S. W. by Granville; N. E. by the S. of Isle Verte; in the rear by waste lands of the crown. Nearly 5 leagues in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted April 5th, 1689, to the Sieur Villerai for Sieurs d'Artigny and Lachenaye: Alexander Fraser, Esq. is now the proprietor.—The general appearance of this S. is uneven and mountainous, but it contains some extensive patches of good arable and very fine meadow land, which are divided into several ranges of concessions, bearing the names of St. André Rivière du Loup, St. Patrick Rivière du Loup, Fraserville, Nouvelle Ecosse, St. George or Cacona, St. Anthony, St. Andrew, and St. Jacques: the first, a great part of the second, and a little of the third, are in a very good state of cultivation and well inhabited.—The whole seigniory is abundantly timbered with beech, maple, birch, and large quantities of pine.—It is watered by several streams, but the principal is Rivière du Loup.—The roads are level and are all fine winter roads. The main road passes close to the River St. Lawrence, except near the church of St. Patrick, where it makes a *detour* by a rising ground, up to the bridge over Rivière du Loup, and afterwards descends again to the bank of the St. Lawrence, and so continues through the remainder of the grant. By the side of this road are many ranges of well cultivated fields, that yield abundant crops of all kinds of grain, numerous farm-houses with large and substantial outbuildings, also a great many dwelling-houses. Every farmer, on an average, makes 300 lbs. of butter, two-thirds of which are sent to market.—Through the whole of this extensive property there is but one church: in the concession of St. George, near Cacona, is a chapel for those to whom distance denies a regular attendance at the church. Cacona is almost an island, being separated from the main land by a salt marsh, which in the spring always presents a luxuriant pasturage: on the point of

Cacona are several inhabitants.—The timber concern established at Riviére du Loup is worthy of note, from the extent to which it is carried on, as well as for the sums that appear to have been laid out in the establishment. The saw-mill is built on the R. du Loup, about 1½ mile from its estuary, whither the deals are conveyed from the mill by means of a *dalle*, remarkable for its length and solidity, and it is in some places at an elevation from the ground exceeding 30 feet. Several vessels have been loaded there with timber for the British market, but the loading is attended with much inconvenience, and the vessels are not in a very secure anchorage. The vicinity of the bridge is very picturesque, and exhibits that busy life which attends on commerce and particularly the timber trade.—All the lands fit for cultivation are conceded and surveyed and have the advantage of roads of communication. Part of the concessions were granted prior to 1759, and generally at the rent of 1 sol per superficial arpent, and occasionally a capon on each concession.—The inhabitants of this S. are wealthy.

Statistics.

Population	1,371	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	3
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	2	Artisans	25
Curés	1	Ship-yards	1	River-craft	5
Presbyteries	1	Medical men	1	Tonnage	203
Schools	1	Notaries	1	Keel-boats	7
Villages	1	Shopkeepers	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	9,100	Peas	2,340	Butter, cwts.	68,700
Oats	3,640	Rye	4,160		
Barley	6,500	Mixed grain	3,005		

Live Stock.

Horses	630	Cows	1,009	Swine	775
Oxen	464	Sheep	3,200		

Title of Rivière du Loup and Isle Verte.—"Concession du 5me Avril, 1689, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Villerai*, pour le Sieur *d'Artigny*, et au Sieur *Lachenaie*, de l'étendue de terre qui peut se rencontrer entre leurs concessions, avec deux lieues de profondeur; de laquelle ils jouiront moitié par moitié, et des isles et batures qui se peuvent rencontrer vis-à-vis la dite étendue, à cause de la grande quantité de terres inhabitables qui se rencontrent sur les concessions à eux ci-devant faites, savoir, au Sieur *de Villerai* pour le dit Sieur *d'Artigny*, depuis la rivière *Verte* jusqu'à deux lieues en descendant le fleuve *St. Laurent*; et au Sieur de *Lachenaie*, savoir trois lieues et demie, savoir, une lieue au dessus de la rivière du *Loup*, et deux lieues au dessous de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 3, *folio* 27.

Riviere du Loup, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded S. W. by Fief St. Jean and in front by Lake St. Peter.—One league in front, viz. half a league above and below the river Du Loup, by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, April 20, 1633, to Sieur Lechasseur. It now belongs to the Ursuline Nuns, at Three Rivers.—This seigniory surpasses in value, perhaps, every property of similar extent in the province; its soil is generally a light reddish earth, a little sandy, sometimes mixed with clay; and in many places it is a fine yellow fertile loam, producing abundant crops of grain, and some parts are particularly eligible for raising hemp and flax. It is generally level, but towards the margin of Lake St. Peter it is flat and low, consisting chiefly of excellent meadow and grazing land. About the front there is no timber of superior growth remaining, and indeed not much of any other; but towards the rear are many spots where some pine and oak of the largest size are to be found.—The Grande and Petite Rivières du Loup, on which are 3 corn-mills and 2 saw-mills, and some inferior streams water this S. extremely well; the fromer crosses it diagonally and by its serpentine course greatly heightens the other natural attractions of the place.—A variety of good roads lead in every direction. The Quebec road is embellished on each side by many good houses and farms in a very improved state. Numerous settlements and roads extend on each side of the two Rivières du Loup, whose banks for several miles upwards are lofty and agreeably varied with woodland and landscape scenery, which, combining with the luxuriance of the well cultivated fields, leaves very little to be desired with respect to prospect. On the W. side of the greater river is the *Village du Loup*, containing about 40 houses only, but the settlements on each side of the road are so thickly inhabited that they may almost be considered an extension of it to a great distance. In the village, fronting the road, is a new church, 130 ft. by 52, remarkable for its size and the good taste of its interior decoration; of 3 steeples that surmount it, the 2 in front are covered with tin, which renders them conspicuous objects at a considerable distance; it also contains 4 inns and 2 schools, one English and the other French, supported by the parish. Near the village the Grande Rivière du Loup is crossed by a very fine bridge, handsomely and solidly constructed of timber. The population and wealth of this place are considerable; many trades are carried on, and many shops kept open for the sale of all kinds of manufactured goods and produce; large quantities

of grain are collected here for exportation, and deposited in store-houses kept for that purpose. The whole of the seigniory and part of the augmentation are cultivated. On the rivers are some corn and saw mills.—The *Parish of St. Antoine*, in this S., by a regulation of Sep. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of the Council of State, March 3, 1722, extends $2\frac{3}{4}$ 1, including the space between Grosbois and Maskinongé.

Statistics.

Population	3,740	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	4
Curés	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	27
Presbyteries	1	Potteries	1	River craft	1
Schools	1	Potasheries	1	Tonnage	20
Villages	1	Pearlasheries	1	Keel-boats	1
Corn-mills	3	Medical men	1		
Carding-mills	1	Notaries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	21,800	Potatoes	28,500	Mixed grain	13,000
Oats	23,400	Peas	3,380		
Barley	3,120	Indian corn	40		

Live Stock.

Horses	850	Cows	1,930	Swine	1,290
Oxen	800	Sheep	4,400		

Title.—"Concession du 20me Avril, 1633, faite par Mr. *Lefebre*, et *de Meulles*, Intendant, au Sieur *Lechasseur*, d'une lieue de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, sur le lac *St. Pierre*, demi lieue audessus et demi lieue audessous de la *Rivière du Loup*, icelle comprise."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Régistre* B. *folio* 46.

Riviere du Nord, *v.* North River.

Riviere du Sud (R.), *v.* Sud.

Riviere du Sud, seigniory, in the co. of l'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Fournier; S. W. by Berthier; in front by the St. Lawrence.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ league in breadth, viz. one league above the mouth of the R. du Sud and half a league below it, by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, May 5, 1646, to Sieur de Montmagny.—The original dimensions of this seigniory have been the subject of much litigation and were, at length, fixed by an order from the Court of King's Bench of the province, according to the line of boundary traced upon the topographical map, giving an average depth of about a league and a half: it is now the property of Monsr. Couillard.—In proportion to its extent, this is one of the most valuable possessions in the whole province; it lies generally low, with the exception of a small ridge or two that separate the settlements on the St. Lawrence from those on the R. du Sud. The soil is so rich and highly productive, particularly in grain, as to obtain for it the distinguishing epithet of the granary of the Lower District. No part of it is neglected, and the whole is in a state of excellent cultivation. Very little timber remains. It is advantageously watered by the R. du Sud, its large branch called Bras St. Nicholas, the Rivière à la Caille and by many rivulets. In every part of the S., particularly near the St. Lawrence and on each side of the R. du Sud, are many good houses, in the midst of fertile well-stocked farms, surrounded by fine gardens and good orchards, which convey an imposing idea of the affluent circumstances of their owners.—Commissioners have been appointed by the provincial legislature to open and form a road from the neighbourhood of *Rocher de la Chapelle*, in the parish of St. Thomas, to the waste lands of the crown. The *St. Thomas Road* begins at a line dividing the lands of the first concession from those of the second, S. of the R. du Sud, and extends with a few windings as far as the south bank of that river, where it is generally believed that the waste lands of the crown begin; it is 11 miles and 18 acres in length. In that extent are 15 hills of a remarkable height, of which seven only are to be ascended or descended. There are also eight bridges to be constructed, viz.:—two of thirty-six feet, three of twenty-five feet, one of fifteen and two of ten feet or thereabouts. There is also a small bog, of 135 to 145 ft., which it will be necessary to pave with logs. The lands, on each side to a considerable distance, are generally destitute of soil. Of this road, 3 miles and about 7 acres are completed, with the exception of a few large rocks and some small chains of rock which still remain to be undermined and levelled. The first eight hills, which are the most elevated, are also finished, and can be ascended with the heaviest loads. Two of the bridges of 25 feet and one of 10 feet are also completed and solidly constructed. The bog is also solidly paved. The *St. Pierre Road*, which begins about 24 acres from the division line between the lands of the first and second concessions, to the south of the R. du Sud, also extends as far as that river, where it is believed that the waste lands of the crown begin, and is 11 miles and about 7 acres in length. There are in that extent 12 hills; the first is of considerable height and length, the others are small hills with a gentle acclivity. There are ten bridges to be constructed, one of eighty feet,

two of fifty feet, and the other 7 to 15 feet. The greater part of a bog of about three acres requires a causeway. The lands adjacent to, as well as those at a great distance from each side of this road, are generally destitute of soil; and fine wood and lands fit to be cleared are to be found only by advancing through the crown lands. Of this road five acres only are completed, but at one of the most rugged parts, called *Les Côtes*, where there was a great deal of undermining to be done, are 35 acres on which the trees are rooted out and the stones broken. The frames of the bridge of 80 feet are also begun, and the timber is squared and carried to the spot. Both roads run almost in their whole length over ground very uneven, paved with rocks and large stones, which in great part require to be undermined, broken and levelled. The sum of 1000*l.* was voted for the forming of these roads, and it is stated that an additional grant of 350*l.* will be required.—The seigniory contains two parishes, St. Thomas and St. Pierre. The *Parish of St. Thomas* is 3 leagues in front, and is bounded S. W. by Berthier; N. E. by Lepinay; S. by the depth of the first range for about one league, being E. of St. Pierre church half a league below it; the rear of the P. is only 2 leagues broad. Almost the whole of this P. is settled, particularly 3 ranges of concessions, and the soil is generally stony. As there is no corn-mill in the P. the inhabitants go to St. François mill in Berthier. The *Village of St. Thomas* contains about 90 houses, exclusive of store-houses and granaries; it is most delightfully situated at the confluence of the R. du Sud with the St. Lawrence. The houses are nearly all built of wood, generally whitewashed, and disposed into streets with something like regularity; most of them have gardens and orchards attached, and in many instances form desirable residences. There are several shopkeepers and artisans, with some inns as they are called, though they have no great claim to distinction for the good accommodation they afford to travellers. A few highly respectable families have fixed their habitations here, and form among themselves a select and pleasant society. When viewed from Chapel Hill, which lies about 3 miles to the S. W., this village has very much the appearance of a small town, and gives additional interest to a prospect in every respect beautiful. The church is 175 ft. by 78, and the wall 40 ft. high. It was built in 14 months, ending Oct. 1822. It is superior in magnitude and elegance to any in the province, excepting the cathedral churches of Quebec and Montreal; its length is 178 feet, its width 78 feet, and its height of wall 40 feet; the steeple and spire, 116 feet.—*Crane Island* and *Goose Island* were originally appendages to the seigniory of *Rivière du Sud*, being granted with it on the 5th May, 1646; but they have since been dismembered from it and are now the property of Mr. M'Pherson. They are connected with each other by a marsh, and altogether make four leagues in length: they are inhabited by about forty families, and well cultivated, producing wheat much beyond their own consumption. The marshes are peculiar for the abundance of fine hay they produce, and their pastures are sufficient for three thousand head of cattle.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Pierre and St. Thomas.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Presbyteries.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.										Live Stock.				
				Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Mixed grain.	Maple sugar, cwt.	H. y. tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Pierre . .	1199	1	·	13000	7800	1560	15000	1520	100	·	·	·	5500	375	350	1050	3000	600
St. Thomas . .	3172	1	1	18200	15400	1040	12005	520	2000	100	1000	3000	·	1050	700	2800	8750	2100
	4371	2	1	31200	23200	2600	27005	2040	2100	100	1000	3000	5500	1425	1050	3850	11750	2700

Title. Avec les Isles aux Grues et aux Oies.—"Concession du 5me Mai, 1646, faite par la Compagnie, au Sieur *de Montmagny*, de la rivière appelée *du Sud*, à l'endroit où elle se décharge dans le fleuve *St. Laurent*, avec une lieue de terre le long du dit fleuve *St. Laurent*, en montant de la dite rivière vers *Quebec*, et demi lieue le long du dit fleuve, en descendant vers le golfe; le tout sur la profondeur de quatre lieues en avant dans les terres, en cotoyant la dite rivière de part et d'autre, et icelle comprise dans la dite étendue; et de plus les deux isles situées dans le fleuve *St. Laurent*, proche du dit lieu, en descendant le dit fleuve, l'une appelée l'isle *aux Oies*, et l'autre appelée l'isle *aux Grues*, avec les batures qui sont entre les deux, le tout contenant quatre lieues ou environ de longueur sur le dit fleuve."—*Registre d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 572.

Riviere Ouelle or Bouteillerie and augmentation, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by St. Denis; S. W. by Ste. Anne; in the rear by Ixworth; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in breadth by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in depth. Granted, Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur de la Bouteillerie. The augmentation, 2 leagues in front by 2 in depth, was granted, Oct. 20th, 1750, to Dame Génévieve de Ramzay, widow of Sieur de Boishebert: they are now the property of —— Casgrin, Esq.—$\frac{2}{3}$ of this S. are under cultivation and $\frac{1}{3}$ in a state of nature; $\frac{1}{4}$ is rendered unfit for cultivation by mountains and ridges of rocks. The soil, S. of the river Ouelle, is in general a yellowish loam mixed with sand, and in the front it is alluvial except the ridges which are sandy: most of the lands under cultivation are of a superior quality. The lands in the rear are traversed by a small ridge and in the 5th range is a large cedar swamp; the soil and timber, however, improve towards the fief St. Denis.—There are 7 ranges of concessions in the S. and the whole as far as the 5th range is conceded and nearly the S. W. half of the 6th. The chief settlements are on both sides of the river Ouelle, as far as the 4th range inclusive, and along the main road near the St. Lawrence. The rents are, for the 1st range and the greater part of the 2nd, 1*s.* 3*d.* per arpent, for the 3rd range about 1*s.* 6*d.* per arpent, the 4th range 3*s.* 4*d.*, and 5*s.* per arpent for the new concessions. The greater part of the land bespeaks a superior state of husbandry; the arable yields grain of good quality in abundance, the meadow and pasture lands are very luxuriant, and the produce of the dairies forms no inconsiderable portion of the farmer's wealth. The farmhouses and other dwellings are generally accompanied by well stocked gardens and good orchards, their inhabitants enjoying, from all appearance, every comfort that industry can procure among a people wholly cultivators. In the front part of the seigniory there is but little timber; in the rear, however, there is a profuse variety of the best kinds, but chiefly white pine, some black birch, maple, spruce, hemlock, &c. and cedar in the swamps.—This S. is admirably watered by the R. Ouelle, many small streams, and by Lake St. Pierre. The tide flows up this R. three leagues over a muddy bar at its mouth, where the water is 10 to 12 ft. deep at high tide, 4 to 5 ft. at low tide, and during spring tides from 14 to 16 ft. Schooners might ascend 2 miles above the bridge. In this R. salmon and bass are rather plentiful.—In this S. there are two fisheries in the St. Lawrence, one for porpoises, the other for herrings. The porpoise fishery is deserving of a short description, on account of the facility with which that unwieldy inhabitant of the deep is taken. It consists in a line of boughs and small poplar trees, stuck in the mud at low water 2 or 3 ft. asunder and extending several hundreds of yards into the stream, forming at its farthest extremity a $\frac{1}{4}$ circular crescent. The porpoises descending the river with ebb-tide, alarmed at the agitation of the boughs and trees, which are shaken by the current or the wind, dare not venture through the line they might so easily destroy, and therefore unwarily remain within the crescent, where they are harpooned and brought to shore. They often measure 10 ft. in length and 6 ft. in circumference and many of larger size are taken.—The *Parish of Notre Dame de Liesse*, by an Order of Council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. along the St. Lawrence, including the fief St. Denis one league to fief la Pocataire called la Grande Anse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ league. In this parish 261 heads of families, landowners, derive their subsistence chiefly from their farms; 142 heads of families possess small portions of land; others hold building plots under the tenants, from which they raise a little corn; others live by trade or daily labour, and many by mendicity, particularly in winter. The number of hired agricultural labourers residing with the farmers scarcely amounts to 60 or 70; the holders of lands having, for the most part, numerous families, make use of their children from the age of 9 or 10 in various employments on the farm. They nevertheless employ those who have only building plots or portions of land, too small to support them, in all the more laborious duties and in harvest-time.—In 1792 there were 25,896 superficial arpents in concession, and many proprietors possessed from 350 to 500 superficial arpents half cleared and half covered with standing wood. Since that period the lands have been divided among children and part of them sold, so that there are now about 60 persons only who possess farms of 4 arpents in front by 30 in depth, or 3 arpents by 40; the others do not possess more than 2 arpents or $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 30, 35, or 40 in depth. There remain but very few lands to concede in this parish, which

is composed of Bouteillerie and St. Denis; but the lands last conceded have not been turned to a profitable account, the rocks and mountains and an indifferent soil rendering them unfavourable to cultivation; they, however, supply wood for fuel, which in a few years the inhabitants will have to seek for in the townships, and those of the first range are now obliged to seek for it as far as the 5th and even to the 6th range, which is the most distant. There is nevertheless between the first and second ranges of Bouteillerie, on the seignorial line and to the N. E., a plain of about one square league, which, with much labour, might in the sequel become culturable; but it seems that the seignior has no desire to concede these lands. A road has been opened by the mountains to extend to the 5th and 6th ranges of Bouteillerie, which have been conceded by Pierre Casgrain, Esq. since he became the seignior, but this road is not yet finished as far as the end of the 6th range. No road has yet been opened to the last concession of St. Denis. The few lands which remain to be conceded are, for the most part, surveyed. The ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 in both seigniories were granted before 1759, and since that time there have been but few lands to concede, except those which had been before conceded and reunited to the seignior's domain, with the exception of the 5th and 6th ranges in both seigniories, which were granted some years past. In St. Denis the farms in the first range are from 2 to 3 arpents by 40 in depth. In the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, &c. only 30 arpents in depth. In Bouteillerie the first concession is partly 30 and partly 35 in depth, the irregularity being caused by the course of the river Ouelle that bounds it; the 2nd is still more irregular, on account of the continual windings of the river; and the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th concessions are generally from 2 or 3 arpents in front by 40 and 42 in depth. Before 1759 the ordinary rate at which the lands were conceded did not exceed one sol *tournois* for every superficial arpent, a quit-rent of a sol and a capon for every front arpent, the fines on alienation, *retrait* and *bannalité*. Since the conquest of the country by the English the rates, at which new concessions have been granted in this P, have increased to a crown *tournois*, and even to 6 francs per front arpent by 40 and even 30 in depth. In St. Denis the seignior has obliged those who take new concessions to pay, moreover, the 10th pound of sugar out of the quantity they may make. It would not be difficult to find in this parish 150 to 200 young persons of 18 years and upwards who would, by their own means or by the assistance of their relations, take lands in concession, provided farms fit for cultivation could be found near or even at the distance of a few leagues. A great many fathers in this parish, capable of providing their children with live stock and provisions, have settled them from 20 to 30 leagues hence, at Rivière du Loup, at Cacona, at Trois Pistoles and even at Rimouski. During the last 30 years a great number have been settled on lands favourable to agricultural purposes. Those, who were unable to furnish their children with the means of settling so far off, have divided their farms with them. Others have been settled on building plots, and have increased the number of poor families. None of the inhabitants take lands in the townships erected in the rear of the seigniories that compose this parish, because the rear lands are not yet cultivated, and, there being no good road, the inhabitants have not applied for any of those lands, but they must, in a few years, resort to them for fuel.

Statistics.

Population	3,672	Villages	1	Potteries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	2	Medical men	2
Curés	1	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	1
Presbyteries	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Convents	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	3
Schools	1	Tanneries	1	Artisans	29

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	29,900	Potatoes	70,000	Rye	1,815
Oats	13,000	Peas	1,040	Mixed grain	3,000
Barley	7,800				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,215	Cows	2,010	Swine	1,105
Oxen	546	Sheep	4,200		

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de la Bouteillerie*, de deux lieues de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, savoir une lieue audessus et une lieue au dessous de la rivière *Ouelle*, icelle comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 6.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 20me Octobre, 1750, faite par le Marquis *de la Jonquière*, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, à Demoiselle *Géneviève de Ramzay*, veuve du Sieur *de Boishebert*, de deux lieues de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout de la profondeur de la lieue et demie que contient la Seigneurie *de la Bouteillerie*, pour faire, avec l'ancienne concession de 1672, une seule et même seigneurie, au lieu appelé la rivière *Ouelle*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 70.

ROADS AND INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.—The following statistical account of the public money, voted by the legislature of Lower Canada for the formation and repair of roads and canals from 1813 to the present time, will prove how desirous the provincial government is of advancing the increasing prosperity of the colony.

From 1814 to 1827, both inclusive, 14 years, including 25,000*l.* for the Welland Canal in Upper Canada	284,172
From 1827 to 1831, both exclusive, 3 years, above	100,000
	£384,172

In 1829 the sum of 35,270*l.* was voted by the legislature for these purposes, and, as a summary of the appropriations and a brief abstract of the act may be generally useful, the author here inserts them.

Appropriation of 35,270*l. for Internal Communications, voted* 1829.

470*l.*—To open a road from the Seigniory of Gentilly to the River Becancour.
400*l.*—Do. from Yamachiche to the Township of Caxton.
470*l.*—To assist in opening the road from St. François Nouvelle Beauce, to the West Arm, and from thence to open a road to the middle unconceded Crown Lands at the head of Lake St. Francis to the Dudswell road.
500*l.*—To open two roads, one from the last settlement to Lake Etchemin to the eastward of the River Chaudière, and the other from the last settlements to the east of the River Etchemin.
3000*l.*—Above the sum already granted to open a road from Mitis to the Mission of Ristigouche.
800*l.*—To repair the Témiscouata Road and Bridges thereon.
500*l.*—To open a road between the parish of Kamouraska and River Ouelle.
500*l.*—To open a front road from the third range in the Seigniory of Bonsecours to the west of l'Islet Church.
500*l.*—To open a road from Rocher de la Chapelle to the unconceded Crown Lands.
500*l.*—To open a road between the last settlements at St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud, across the High Lands.
1500*l.*—To repair and complete the road from the head of Lake Massiwipie to Stukely and Granby, leading to Yamaska Mountain.
1600*l.*—To complete the road from Shipton to Leeds.
900*l.*—To improve the road already commenced from Drummondville to the Seigniory of Déguire.
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300*l.*—To open a road from Tring to Leeds, through Broughton.
3000*l.*—For a road from Hull to Grenville.
500*l.*—To explore the country between the rivers St. Maurice and Ottawa.
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2000*l.*—For the road between St. John and Laprairie.
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1200*l.*—To complete the St. Paul's Bay road.
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500*l.*—To complete the exploring of the lands between the rivers Saguenay and St. Maurice, and to pay the balance due on what has already been explored.

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Abstract of "An Act to make more effectual provision for the improvement of the Internal Communications," passed in 1829.

I.—The Governor to appoint Commissioners.
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IV.—After approbation of the Governor is obtained, Commissioners to proceed.
V.—Governor to advance the money necessary to pay labourers, and superintendents their wages.

VI.—Commissioners to render an account of the money expended.
VII.—Commissioners allowed a certain sum for managing and superintending the work.
VIII.—Two years after the passing of this Act no contract for work to be entered into.
IX.—Commissioners to report to the Legislature the improvements made under this Act.
XII.—Application of the money to be accounted for to His Majesty.

No account of the following roads being inserted in any of the seigniories or townships through which they pass, a description of them is here given. The roads of minor extent are described in the respective seigniories, &c. to which they belong.

Craig's Road extends from the bank of the St. Lawrence, through the S. of St. Giles, to the T. of Shipton, whence a road had previously been made to the river St. Francis, and thence to the boundary line. This road completed would open a flourishing country to its natural market, and cause a large influx of settlers on good lands which are now lying waste. The lands are good along this road, and it is perhaps the most favourable place for settlement of any in British America, but the inhabitants and settlers must labour under many difficulties until an effectual road law is made, and enforced; for the present road laws as they affect the townships are easily avoided, and the difficulty of enforcing them prevents their being obeyed. This road was originally devised to open a direct communication between Quebec, the townships on the frontiers, and the adjacent American States; but its completion has been retarded by many difficulties, more apparently originating in a want of determined enterprise, than in any natural impediments. It was originally traced out by Mr. Joseph Kilborne, Dep. Prov. Surveyor, in 1800, at the expense of Joseph Frobisher, Esq., and other landholders in the townships through which it passes. In 1805, Mr. Wm. Hall, of Quebec, advanced 130*l.* to assist in opening this road. In 1809, Sir James Craig made a farther opening as far as the river St. Francis; afterwards the commissioners for internal communications for the district of Three Rivers spent a considerable sum on this road, and opened it as far as the back part of Shipton. The commissioners for the county of Dorchester made this road to the district line of Three Rivers on two points, got the same verbalized by the grand voyer, and requested the commissioners for the district of Three Rivers to meet that road on one or both points, so that the people in the eastern townships might have a direct communication with Quebec. During the administration of Sir James Craig, detachments of troops were employed in clearing and making the road, and in erecting bridges of timber over the rivers wherever they were found necessary. The object in view was so far obtained as to enable a stage to travel with tolerable despatch, though not without inconvenience to the passengers from the want of proper places to stop at, and houses for refreshment; as there is no accommodation of that kind from the last settlement on the R. Beaurivage to Shipton, about 60 miles. At Kempt's Bridge, Palmer's inn was at one time opened; but it neither answered the expectations of the public, nor produced benefit to the proprietor. Notwithstanding inducements were held out to encourage settlers, by granting them a patent for any lots they might occupy, on condition of clearing a certain portion of land, and building a house (of timber) of given dimensions contiguous to the road; these terms were accepted only in two or three instances, and even these were of no utility in advancing the work, or of advantage to the individuals who undertook them. At the commencement of the late war very little progress had been made, but considerable improvements have been since effected. The several bridges over the rivers are named after the military officers who commanded the detachments employed on this service, and these officers obtained lands adjacent to the road; but military men have seldom the leisure or the means of becoming permanent cultivators. Kempt Bridge, about 150 ft.; the Grenadier's Bridge, about 100 ft.; Miller's Bridge, also about 100 ft., and 40 other bridges of inferior sizes, and causeways, built about 1809, had never been repaired up to 1823, except some little temporary repairs which the few inhabitants performed; their bad state was therefore complained of to the House of Assembly, in a memorial from the landholders of Ireland, Inverness and Leeds. The legislature two or three years since voted 400*l.* for completing this road, but the smallness of the sum, and the impediments which are thrown in the way by the act itself, have prevented that sum from being laid out. As the road is to be ditched for 30 miles, and as fourteen bridges, each above 20 feet long, and three bridges above 80 feet long, besides causeways, are to be erected, 2000*l.* at least will be necessary

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V.—Governor to advance the money necessary to pay labourers, and superintendents their wages.

VI.—Commissioners to render an account of the money expended.
VII.—Commissioners allowed a certain sum for managing and superintending the work.
VIII.—Two years after the passing of this Act no contract for work to be entered into.
IX.—Commissioners to report to the Legislature the improvements made under this Act.
XII.—Application of the money to be accounted for to His Majesty.

No account of the following roads being inserted in any of the seigniories or townships through which they pass, a description of them is here given. The roads of minor extent are described in the respective seigniories, &c. to which they belong.

Craig's Road extends from the bank of the St. Lawrence, through the S. of St. Giles, to the T. of Shipton, whence a road had previously been made to the river St. Francis, and thence to the boundary line. This road completed would open a flourishing country to its natural market, and cause a large influx of settlers on good lands which are now lying waste. The lands are good along this road, and it is perhaps the most favourable place for settlement of any in British America, but the inhabitants and settlers must labour under many difficulties until an effectual road law is made, and enforced; for the present road laws as they affect the townships are easily avoided, and the difficulty of enforcing them prevents their being obeyed. This road was originally devised to open a direct communication between Quebec, the townships on the frontiers, and the adjacent American States; but its completion has been retarded by many difficulties, more apparently originating in a want of determined enterprise, than in any natural impediments. It was originally traced out by Mr. Joseph Kilborne, Dep. Prov. Surveyor, in 1800, at the expense of Joseph Frobisher, Esq., and other landholders in the townships through which it passes. In 1805, Mr. Wm. Hall, of Quebec, advanced 130*l.* to assist in opening this road. In 1809, Sir James Craig made a farther opening as far as the river St. Francis; afterwards the commissioners for internal communications for the district of Three Rivers spent a considerable sum on this road, and opened it as far as the back part of Shipton. The commissioners for the county of Dorchester made this road to the district line of Three Rivers on two points, got the same verbalized by the grand voyer, and requested the commissioners for the district of Three Rivers to meet that road on one or both points, so that the people in the eastern townships might have a direct communication with Quebec. During the administration of Sir James Craig, detachments of troops were employed in clearing and making the road, and in erecting bridges of timber over the rivers wherever they were found necessary. The object in view was so far obtained as to enable a stage to travel with tolerable despatch, though not without inconvenience to the passengers from the want of proper places to stop at, and houses for refreshment; as there is no accommodation of that kind from the last settlement on the R. Beaurivage to Shipton, about 60 miles. At Kempt's Bridge, Palmer's inn was at one time opened; but it neither answered the expectations of the public, nor produced benefit to the proprietor. Notwithstanding inducements were held out to encourage settlers, by granting them a patent for any lots they might occupy, on condition of clearing a certain portion of land, and building a house (of timber) of given dimensions contiguous to the road; these terms were accepted only in two or three instances, and even these were of no utility in advancing the work, or of advantage to the individuals who undertook them. At the commencement of the late war very little progress had been made, but considerable improvements have been since effected. The several bridges over the rivers are named after the military officers who commanded the detachments employed on this service, and these officers obtained lands adjacent to the road; but military men have seldom the leisure or the means of becoming permanent cultivators. Kempt Bridge, about 150 ft.; the Grenadier's Bridge, about 100 ft.; Miller's Bridge, also about 100 ft., and 40 other bridges of inferior sizes, and causeways, built about 1809, had never been repaired up to 1823, except some little temporary repairs which the few inhabitants performed; their bad state was therefore complained of to the House of Assembly, in a memorial from the landholders of Ireland, Inverness and Leeds. The legislature two or three years since voted 400*l.* for completing this road, but the smallness of the sum, and the impediments which are thrown in the way by the act itself, have prevented that sum from being laid out. As the road is to be ditched for 30 miles, and as fourteen bridges, each above 20 feet long, and three bridges above 80 feet long, besides causeways, are to be erected, 2000*l.* at least will be necessary

to make that 30 miles a passable carriage road; and as the road from the township of Ireland to Mrs. Stocking's, a distance of 30 miles, would require 1000*l.* more; it will be seen that to complete Craig's road to Shipton would require at least 3000*l.* On Craig's Road, Ireland, Leeds and Inverness are the most populous and improved townships; and on the St. Francis Road, Shipton, Melbourne, Wickham, Grantham and Upton. The main and only roads leading from the heart of these townships to the older settlements are, Craig's Road, which, from its intersection of the St. Francis in Shipton, is open to the settlements of St. Giles; and the East and West River Roads of the St. Francis, leading from Sherbrooke to the Baie St. Antoine on Lake St. Peter: the road through Hatley, Stanstead, Bolton, Sutton, St. Armand, Dunham and Stanbridge, to the settlements of the R. Richelieu has previously opened several entries into the State of Vermont, with which constant intercourse is kept. Craig's Road is very little frequented on account of the obstacles which numerous swamps and windfalls throw in the way of travellers, particularly in the distance between the settlements of Leeds and Shipton. Of the road along the St. Francis, that on the eastern bank is best and most generally used in summer, the other is practised preferably in winter. The worst parts of the summer road are between Courval and Spicers, 6 miles. Of these, four are called *the savanne*, which in the wet seasons is dangerous, and frequently impracticable. The bogs in the southern quarter of Simpson are another impediment to the traveller's progress for about half a league, but it is ascertained not to be perilous from the firmness of the substratum of the swamp; of the last road, that part traversing Potton and Sutton is the most rugged, broken and bad. The minor public roads, connecting the settlements of the townships circumjacent to Ascot, are numerous and generally much better, having the advantage of receiving more frequent repairs from the settlers to be found in greater numbers in this quarter of the tract than in any of the lands in Shipton.

Temiscouata Portage Road.—About $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles E. of the Rivière des Caps this important communication commences, which, being the only route by land from Quebec to Halifax, 627 miles, is of great importance. It was first opened, in the year 1783, by General Haldimand, at that time governor of the province: the British mail is always conveyed by it, when landed from the packet at Halifax. From the main road of the St. Lawrence, where the portage road branches off, to Long's Farm on the bank of Lake Temiscouata, the distance is 36 miles 16 acres: the direction of the road is generally eastward, but it has numerous turns and windings to avoid several very lofty and rugged hills, or deep swamps; as it is, about 24 miles of the distance is over a succession of mountains, many of them rough and very steep: this road might be rendered as good and convenient for travelling as can be reasonably expected in a wild and unsettled country. From the bank of the St. Lawrence, up to Coté's Ferry, on the R. du Loup, about five miles, the road is as good as can be desired, and by which carriages of burthen may proceed to the ferry, or to Ballentine's Mills, a little to the left: the remainder of the way to Lake Temiscouata has been much improved: several soldiers, with their families, were settled in 1814 upon lands allotted to them at convenient intervals, under the personal direction of the surveyor-general of the province. These few settlers are not, however, sufficient wholly to answer the intended purpose, and most probably others will hereafter be placed on proper places, of which many may be found, where there are large portions of good land and some extensive *brulés*, which might very speedily be brought into a state of moderate fertility. This portage abounds with the necessary materials fit for the making of roads, either upon the old plan of the country or according to the system of M'Adam, and has now been much improved by the grant of money made by the Legislature. The usual mode of passing the road in summer was by shafts only. The present improvements have enabled nine wheel carriages to pass the whole length; and although a hilly road, a box of window glass in one of the carts was found without one single pane broken. There is no doubt, however, that the permanent repair of the Temiscouata portage, and the opening of the continuation of the post route to Fredericton and St. John's, must in a great measure depend on the progressive advancement of the settlements at the lake extremity of the 12 leagues portage, by which the thoroughfare would be increased, the communication familiarized, and the roads kept in better repair. At this end of the portage road, on the W. bank of Lake Temiscouata, is situated the *Village of Kent and Strathern*, so called in honour

of the late Duke of Kent. On a small stream, called Little River, corn and saw mills have been erected by Col. Fraser which afford many advantages.—*Capability of Settlement:* about 100,000 acres of culturable land could be found contiguous and along the whole extent of the portage road from the s. of Rivière du Loup to fief Temiscouata. The land is generally good, but there is one tract near the River St. Francis where it will be utterly impossible to place settlers; it extends 3 or 4 miles on each side of the portage, and is one entire bed of shivered stone. It is said that, although the vegetable productions appear to be the same as those in the neighbourhood of Quebec, the country is more subject to frosts in autumn, which sometimes destroy the potatoes; perhaps when a greater space is cleared this evil will be in a great measure removed. On the right and left of the portage, as far as 3 leagues, the general appearance of the country is very uneven, being a continued succession of mountains, separated by cedar swamps, extending in many instances from 1 to 2 leagues. Those swamps, when cleared and drained, would prove valuable as meadow lands, the soil being in many places very deep; the mountainous parts, with little exception, are very rocky and gravelly, and therefore little suited to the purposes of agriculture; there are, however, occasionally spots of some extent covered with sugar maple and other hard wood, well worthy of attention. The timber is, chiefly, cedar, sapin, pine, hemlock and bass, interspersed with a few groves of maple and a sprinkling of beech or birch. The trees are of an unusual size, particularly the cedars and a few pines and hemlock.—*The principal Rivers* on the portage are the R. du Loup, Rivière Verte or Green River, and Trois Pistoles, which fall into the St. Lawrence, and the St. François, that falls into the R. St. John. Besides these there are the Great and Little Fourche, the Rivière des Sangues, Little River, and many smaller streams varying from 10 to 15 ft. in width, all very shallow, and in general supplied with trout and other small fish.—*The principal Lakes* near the portage are, a small lake north of the road, about 3 miles in circumference, and averaging about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth; 2 lakes on the south side, one about 3 miles, the other from 5 to 6 miles in circumference; these 3 nameless lakes are said to abound with fish, and the land about them appears in many places fit for cultivation. There are also 2 lakes on the north side of larger dimensions, about 3 leagues from L. Temiscouata, and nearly the same distance from the portage road.—*The principal Mountains* over which the road runs are, the St. François, Cote de la Grande Fourche, St. Jean Paradis, la Montagne de la Rivière Verte, and du Buard.—*The Animals,* formerly numerous in this region, viz. bears, deer, rabbits, beaver, martin, otter and musquash, are not now very abundant and are evidently decreasing in number.—The following account of the repairs done on the Temiscouata road, in 1830, under the superintendence of Mr. Wolf, is abstracted from his Report. —The bridge over the R. du Loup, 395 ft. by 20, was repaired, as well as the bridge over the R. Little du Loup; the former, when first built, cost about 1,800*l.*, a third part of which was expended needlessly. Much labour was expended in repairing the road between R. du Loup and R. Verte, 5 miles. The bridge over R. Verte, 70 feet in length, and the causeway, were repaired. The road between Rivière Verte and Ruisseau Morneau, being in a very bad condition, was repaired; the causeways were decayed, broken down, and in some places carried away by the waters which caused deep ruts in the road. Several large rocks that obstructed the road were removed by making fires upon them and breaking them to pieces (*water thrown on the heated rocks would have saved this labour*); in other places, where the position of the rocks required it, the ground was levelled up around them with earth and fragments of rocks. The bridge over Ruisseau Morneau and la Savane des Roches being also in bad condition was repaired. On the Savane des Roches the repairs made in 1826 were extended by making fires upon the rocks, and breaking them in pieces, levelling the road with their fragments and covering it (to the width of a cart) with earth and gravel. The bridge beyond la Savane des Roches, over the Ruisseau des Savanes, being decayed, it was repaired with tamarac, no cedar being to be had in that neighbourhood. There was a bad causeway close to the bridge over the R. St. Francis, which was also repaired. The bridge over the R. St. Francis, being very weak and decayed, was repaired, and a new Garde-de-Corps on each side of the bridge constructed. On the N. W. side of the St. Francis Mountain the water, having worn a deep channel, was running down the middle of the road; here ditches on each side were made,

and an outlet cut into the woods 2 acres in length, the channel which the water had made being filled up. In 2 places a new road was made on one side to the extent of 2 acres; several large rocks were removed. The causeways also between the St. Francis and Grande Fourche, being in the same bad state as the others, were repaired, ditches and outlets made and the earth thrown upon the causeways. The N. W. end of the Grande Fourche Bridge having given way, it was raised and repaired; thence to the foot of the mountain, new causeways were laid and ditches and outlets made to draw off the water from the road; and as the whole of that part appeared to be constantly inundated, gravel with earth was used to raise the centre, and this labour was required throughout the whole part of the road thence to la Petite Fourche. As the bridge over La Petite Fourche was in a very dangerous situation it was repaired; the road at the N. E. end of the bridge, which was very deep with mud, was also repaired. The part of the road commencing about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond La Petite Fourche, being very bad on account of the great number of springs and the nature of the land not admitting water to pass, was thoroughly repaired by laying causeways and digging ditches and outlets.—The bridge over Mare Sangsue having been destroyed by the spring flood was repaired; between this place and the foot of the Buade Mountain is a causeway $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, part of which was floating; here drains were opened, outlets made and the causeways covered with earth, and the road was widened to 12 feet. The bridge at the bottom of Buade Mountain was repaired.—Mr. Wolf, at the end of his report, observes, "That this road is so long and the nature of the ground so very unfavourable, that, although a few hundred pounds be laid out to the greatest advantage in repairing it, there still remains ample scope for further improvements; moreover, as long as there are no persons living on the road to clear the ditches and attend to other necessary particulars, the most judicious repairs most rapidly fall into a state of decay. Colonel Fraser was informed that a better road could be found out, in which scarcely any hill would be met with and which would require but one bridge; consequently, if this road was undertaken it would prove, in every respect, preferable to the present, for only six leagues bush would be traversed, and if it were once opened it would require but a small annual expense for maintenance and improvements, whereas the present, without an immense sum being expended thereon, will never prove a good road." In consequence of these observations, Mr. Wolf was instructed to explore the proposed line of road. He entered it at the Ha-Ha, one league distant from Lake Temiscouata, proceeded in a N. E. course for one league, leaving the Ha-Ha Mountain on the left, then changed his course and proceeded N. N. E. for about two miles through a fine valley, good land, wood, elm, cedar and spruce; arrived at a small river about 15 feet wide and 3 deep, after crossing which he changed his course to the north and proceeded for about 3 miles; good land, hard wood, a small stream about 2 feet deep and 10 in breadth, level land with hard timber. The whole of the distance above referred to is surrounded by small mountains; this course he followed for two miles farther and found a small lake, about half a mile on his left, 18 acres in length and 2 broad. The second day he continued his course north (to avoid falling on the Grande Fourche Lake, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in length and 15 acres broad), when, having proceeded about six miles, he found another small lake at the distance of four acres on his left, which lake is about six acres long and one broad; he then reached a rising ground with a gradual ascent and descent, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length; thence he arrived at the R. Little Fourche, in breadth at that place 12 ft. and 3 deep; the land all that distance generally covered with hard timber; he then changed course to the N. N. W. and came to another rising ground covered with a fine sugary, ascent and descent gradual; thence he arrived at the discharge of La Grande Fourche, which forms here a rapid river 20 ft. broad and 6 deep. The third day he changed course to the N. W. in a direct line to the Village de la Plaine, one mile below the saw-mill on the Green River. (Two or three small lakes and some high mountains were seen between the R. Grande Fourche and this place, all at some distance from the line on the left, none of which interfere with the proposed line of road.) He then came to a circular mountain covered with a sugary and desired his guide to ascend a high tree, to ascertain whether it might not be avoided; the guide said that he observed a valley round it, and that it was not of such a nature but that the road might be laid over it in a zig-zag way, and it would

have an easy ascent and descent. After leaving this mountain he found a lake on the left, about ½ mile (called Lake Ibert), of the same size as that of Grande Fourche; at a farther distance of about two miles he found another called Pouillac, six acres in length and two broad, on the same side; he then met a swamp of about one acre in length which would require paving. The land in general is good and fit for cultivation; there are a few inconsiderable hills, but so situated as to prove no obstacle to the road should it be undertaken. The fourth day he proceeded the same course (N. W.) and found the land level and the timber good; at five o'clock P. M. he arrived at the St. Lawrence, in front of the Village de la Plaine, in the fourth concession of Cacona, to which place from the point he set out from is reckoned 9 leagues, and in that distance only 4 bridges would be required. After having made this survey, Mr. Wolf arrived at the following conclusion: That a good road could be made, in every respect preferable to the present one, at the expense of about £3,000 currency, and that the country through which it would pass is of good quality and fit for settlement. The present Portage Road is 36 miles, and the intended road, from Cacona to the lake, 30 miles, but following the main road from St. Andrew to the Village de la Plaine, about 12 miles more, it would be six miles longer from Quebec to the lake; but the advantages which the intended road would possess over the present would far outweigh this consideration. In Mr. Wolf's opinion the advantages of this road over the present would be very great, as from the nature of its soil and timber it is certain that it would be soon settled, and would not require so much labour and expense to keep it in repair. Mr. Wolf seems to be decidedly of opinion that the proposed road would be more advantageous in every respect than the present; and after enumerating the difficulties and inconveniences of the latter, he concludes by saying that "it may be fairly divided as follows; one-third mountains, another bridges and causeways, and the last consisting of nothing but rocks of different dimensions, which occupy such a breadth as to render it impossible to avoid them."

Kennebec Road.—In 1830 the extent of this road to be made was 28 miles from the seignorial line of St. Charles Belle Alliance to the province line. Of this road 8 miles and 7 acres were in that year made a good wheel-carriage road, 18 feet wide, with ditches at the sides of sufficient depth and breadth. The country through which that part of the road passes is rather hilly, but fit for cultivation and settled in different places; there are nine steep hills which were cut in those places where the road was necessarily carried. The country through which the remainder of the road, then unmade, was carried and opened as a path road to the province line, is more level and in general of a better soil, on which five considerable bridges were made, 6 steep hills cut and 3 miles of it cleared of windfalls. The lands on each side of the road were surveyed and are of a description to encourage a quick settlement: £1,600 would be required to make this part of the road, being 19 miles and 21 acres. The commissioners were convinced that, if the Kennebec Road was perfectly opened as well as it is now made on the American side up to the lines, a line of diligence or post might be established from Pointe-Levi to Portland, the nearest sea-port from Quebec, or to Boston. The Quebec market would be provided with cheaper provisions; the public revenue raised considerably, especially if duties were drawn from live stock; and the American settlers near the lines would take produce in exchange instead of specie. The Kennebec Road is now opened, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Charles Taschereau, Esq., one of the commissioners. Several American gentlemen from Boston and different parts of Maine have come through with their waggons and gigs on a pleasure excursion to the S. of Ste. Marie, where they remained a few days, delighted with the romantic appearance of that part of the country. For several years American produce has been sent through Kennebec, viz. cattle of every description, fish, poultry, honey, &c. The distance from Pointe-Levi to the province line by this road is 31 leagues. The mail ought to be sent through this route to the United States, being the most direct communication.

Kempt Road is a new communication recently surveyed and opened. It commences from the St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the river Grand Mitis, and is carried S. E. to the head of Lake Matapediac, about 30 miles; it then runs along the E. bank of that lake and follows the river Matapediac to its confluence with the river Ristigouche, more than 50 miles; at this place it

meets the Ristigouche Road that leads to the Indian mission at the head of Ristigouche Bay. This important line of communication is productive of two great advantages. 1st. It connects the settlements on Chaleurs Bay with those on the s. shore of the St. Lawrence, and forms a useful means of communication with the county of Gaspé and the province of New Brunswick. 2nd. It presents a large field for emigrant settlements, as it passes through extensive tracts of land generally susceptible of cultivation, although in many places uneven and mountainous. The sum of £3,000 has been voted by the provincial legislature for the purpose of opening this road.—The following information relative to the best and cheapest mode of opening a road through wild lands is supported by the testimony of John Neilson, Esq.—Employ 3 trusty Indians, or others accustomed to the woods and country work, by the day, to explore and mark out the easiest and nearest place for a road, avoiding steep hills and morasses, by which a common horse and cart might transport a burthen of 5 cwts. without unloading. The road should be cut 12 French feet wide and the whole width cleared off; the stumps taken out and cut below the level of the road and the black earth, or six inches below the general surface; the high places to be levelled down and the hollows filled up, so that a common horse could travel it in the wettest seasons with a cart loaded with five cwts., at least, without unloading. Logging, paving with logs, and draining where necessary, are of course included in the contract; the price to be so much per arpent, advance of one-third on furnishing two good securities and commencing the work, one-third when completed, and one-third on report of approval by experts; the time at which the work will be ready for delivery to be stated. It might be proper, perhaps, to divide the whole into numbered lots of 30 arpents, each commencing from the opening of the road, receiving proposals for either of the numbers. The manner in which the road is to be made to be carefully expressed in the advertisements to contractors, for the price depends upon the manner in which the work is to be done as well as the decision of the experts. Unless a legal road is made at once 36 French feet wide, and the trees cut down half an arpent on both sides, it is not necessary to make a first cart road in the woods wider or better than above described, for 20 or even 60 feet wide would not prevent it being encumbered with falling trees; indeed, when the road is wide they are more apt to fall, and, the sun getting in, the brush grows up sooner and snow-drifts form in winter. If a cart road is made, immediately after it is done there ought to be a *procès verbal* of it by the grand voyer, determining the manner and by whom it is to be made and kept up in future.

Roche Coupe, *v.* Twashega, r.

Roches, des, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré. This little r. joins the Ste. Anne.

Roches, Portage des, *v.* Chicoutimi, r.

Rock River, in the t. of St. Armand, runs into Missiskoui Bay, where its mouth forms a part of the province line. It turns a corn-mill and a saw-mill.

Roquetaillade, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded n. e. by Godefroi; s. w. by Nicolet; in the rear by Aston; in front by the St. Lawrence. —About half a league in front by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Apr. 22, 1675, to Sieur Pierre Godefroi de Roquetaillade.

Title.—"Concession en date du 22me Avril, 1675, faite au Sieur *Pierre Godefroi de Roquetaillade*, par *Louis de Buade* Comte de *Frontenac*, des terres qui sont le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, contenant une demi lieue ou environ de front, à prendre depuis ce qui est concédé au Sieur *de Godefroi* son père, au dessous des *Trois Rivières*, en montant, jusqu'aux terres de la Seigneurie de *Nicolet*, avec trois lieues de profondeur."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 152.

Rose, à la, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré. This little r. joins the Ste. Anne.

Rouert, river, in the S. of Lauzon. Rivière Rouert is formed by the junction of Ruisseau des Prairies with several small streams, and running through the n. w. angle of the S. it falls into the St. Lawrence in the front of the first range.

Rougemont, mountain, *v.* St. Hyacinthe, S.

Rouge River, in the co. of Ottawa, rises in some lakes north of the t. of Grenville, about 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. It traverses Grenville to its front range, where, at lot 22, it falls into the r. Ottawa about 1½ mile above the r. Calumet. Its bed lies amidst abrupt mountains and rocky cliffs, and its waters consequently rush down with tumultuous rapidity. It is about 4 chains wide and not navigable except for the canoes of the Indians, who go into the back country for the purposes of trade. It is well stocked with fish.

Rouge, river, in the S. of Lauzon, rises in the S. of Gaspé, and runs into Lauzon, where it enters the Beaurivage in the concession called Ste. Elizabeth.

Rouge or Red River, rises in the rear part of Rawdon, and in the front of that T. is joined by the R. Blanche descending from the T. of Kildare; it then turns Dugat's mills; after which it takes a small circuit in Kildare and enters the aug. to Lavaltrie, where it falls into the R. L'Assomption a little above the R. Lac Ouareau, from which it is not separated above one mile for 18 miles above its mouth. On this R. is a place called *Les Dalles*, from a singular contraction of the river, whose banks, for some distance on each side, are perpendicular rock 30 to 40 ft. in height. The current necessarily glides through these narrows with unusual rapidity and is much increased, in the spring and fall of the year, by the additional volume of water which passes down, with the precipitancy of a cataract, until it bursts from its fetters at the foot of the *Dalles* and meanders along its more natural bed.

Rouville, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. W. by the river Richelieu or Chambly, together with all the islands in that river nearest to the county; E. and N. E. by the counties of Missiskoui and Richelieu; and S. by the S. boundary of the province. It comprises the seigniories of Rouville, Chambly East, Monnoir and its augmentation, Bleury, Sabrevois, Noyan and Foucault.—Its extreme length is 42 miles and its breadth 9, containing 384 square miles. Its lat. on the river Richelieu is 45° 18′ 30″ N. lon. 73° 15′ W. It sends 2 members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at Ste. Marie de Monnoir.—This county, in soil and surface, resembles the county of Chambly and is generally level, with the exception of the two conspicuous mountains of Rouville or Mount Belœil and Mount Johnson.—This co. is chiefly watered by the R. Chambly, which forms its W. boundary, and by the Rivière des Hurons, Ruisseau Barre, Rivière du Rapide, and South River.—It is traversed by numerous roads presenting handsome and flourishing settlements, especially along the banks of the rivers. The most worthy of notice are Kempt Road, leading from St. John's to St. Armand, and another road that leads through Philipsburg into the United States.—This co. has many corn and saw-mill establishments and is highly productive in grain of every kind. The northern section is peopled by Canadians and its southern is chiefly inhabited by Americans, Scotch and Irish. It contains the parishes of St. Hilaire, Pointe Olivier, St. Jean Baptiste, Henryville, Georgeville, and St. Thomas.

Statistics.

Population	16,159	Corn-mills	11	Pearlasheries	7
Churches, Pro.	2	Saw-mills	6	Shopkeepers	16
Parsonage-house	1	Carding-mills	2	Taverns	20
Churches, R.C.	4	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	104
Curés	4	Tanneries	3	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	4	Hat-manufact.	2	Tonnage	15
Villages	3	Potteries	2	Keel-boats	1
Schools	15	Potasheries	7		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	167,216	Rye	8,220	Potatoes	140,300
Oats	89,740	Buck-wheat	3,020	Maple sugar,	
Barley	28,200	Ind. corn	16,975		cwts. 642
Peas	39,900	Mixed grain	4,910	Hay, tons	45,600

Live Stock.

Horses	5,363	Cows	9,736	Swine	7,899
Oxen	4,521	Sheep	34,410		

Rouville, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. E. and E. by St. Charles and St. Hyacinthe; S. W. by East Chambly; in front by the R. Richelieu.—2 leagues in front by 1½ in depth. Granted, Jan. 18th, 1694, to Jean Baptiste Hertel, Sieur de Rouville and is now the property of J. B. M. H. de Rouville, Esq.—This tract contains land of so good a quality that nearly the whole of it is in a very advanced state of improvement, principally in tillage. The concessions are divided into 8 ranges, all running nearly parallel to the R.: they are watered by several small streams, besides the Rivière des Hurons, which is one of considerable magnitude: these ranges are subdivided into 380 farms. Some parts of the S. are favourable to the growth of hemp. All the lands are conceded with the exception of certain pieces situated in the rear of the conceded lands, and of sufficient extent to increase the depth of those lands 30 arpents, and the proprietors have the liberty of purchasing them, but they are not calculated for new settlements. No concession was granted previous to 1759.—The principal rivers are the Richelieu, the Rivière des Hurons and the Ruisseau de la Montagne, on which the

mills are built; there are also many small streams, one of which is so rapid as never to be frozen in winter. Col. de Rouville's mills on the slope of the Rouville Mountain are of much use to several of the neighbouring parishes. There are 3 ferry-boats over the Richelieu and 8 sols are charged for every description of carriage.—The roads along the bank of the Richelieu and on both sides of the R. des Hurons are good; there are also two that take a southernly direction and open a direct communication with the river Yamaska. The cattle is of the Canadian breed, and agricultural labour is performed with oxen as well as horses.—*Mount Rouville,* sometimes called St. Hilaire, Chambly or Belœil Mountain, is between the 2nd and 3rd ranges and is well worthy of remark on account of its height, its form, its extent, and the points of view afforded from its summit. It is composed of seven mountains and extends over nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues square. On the south side the acclivity is gentle, but in the opposite direction it is very steep and abrupt. On the summit of this mountain there is a beautiful little lake of fine clear water about one league in circumference, from which a rivulet flows in a pretty winding stream into the Rivière des Hurons. The slopes of the Mount are in many places broken by woods that greatly increase its picturesque beauty. The table rock at the summit of the cone has been ascertained to be 1,100 feet above the level of the river. Its access is extremely tedious and difficult, but none will look back to their fatigues with regret when they behold, from this exalted point, the most extensive scope of country that can be embraced at one view from any spot in Lower Canada; soaring as it were above the magnificent valley, from which the mountain rises, the tourist catches at a glance all its numerous beauties, traces the Richelieu from its outlet from Lake Champlain to its confluence with the St. Lawrence, which is also discerned at various points, till its surface is distinctly seen before Montreal. The city and the mountain could almost be sketched, so clearly are they visible from the cone. To the eastward the prospect is partially intercepted by one of the hills forming the group. It is said that in very clear weather, with the aid of a telescope, the town of Three Rivers can be discovered to the N. E., and to the S. the settlements of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, in the State of Vermont.—This S. is divided into two parishes; the *Parish of St. Hilaire* belongs to Mr. Rouville, and the church stands in front of Mount Rouville.—The *Parish of St. Jean de Baptiste* is S. of the Mount and its church is nearly in the rear of it. It has a village containing 25 houses. This parish is more numerously settled than that of St. Hilaire.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Just. of Peace.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Jean Baptiste	2098	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	6	15
St. Hilaire .	1035	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3136	2	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	3	6	15

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.						Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. Corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Jean Baptiste	20800	7800	5000	9100	3900	500	1050	1300	1705	8300	1405
St. Hilaire .	7800	2600	4000	1300	520	400	980	1840	300	8000	1350
	28600	10400	9000	10400	4420	900	2030	3140	2005	16300	2755

Title.—" Concession du 18me Janvier, 1694, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Hertel*, Sieur *de Rouville*, de deux lieues de terre de front avec une lieue et demie de profondeur, joignant d'un côté la terre de la Seigneurie de *Chambly*, en descendant la rivière *Richelieu*; de l'autre côté les terres non-concédées du côté du Sud de la dite rivière *Richelieu*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 15.

Rover's Water, a stream in the T. of Standon. It runs into M'Carthy's River.

Roxton, township, in the co. of Shefford, lies between Milton and Ely and is bounded in the rear by Acton and in front by Shefford.—The southern moiety has been surveyed and granted. The land is good and if cultivated would prove fertile. The low land is rather wet, but not unfit for tillage, as it produces some of the best species of hard, black wood. Branches of the Yamaska and several other streams water this township, which contains only a very few settlers.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 12,000 acres.

Rum River, near Lake St. John, is a pretty little stream, that empties itself N. W. into Lake Noh-oui-loo, an expansion of the R. Peribonea. The timber on the banks of Rum River is white birch, red and white spruce, and a few pines. The banks are low and covered with wild hay in great abundance.

Rupert River empties itself into Hudson's Bay, carrying the waters of the great L. Mistassin or Mistissynis. This river is considerably larger than the Saguenay.

Russell-Town, *v.* Beauharnois, S.

Rynbat Lake, lies in the S. W. corner of the T. of Stoneham; its waters are discharged into Lake St. Charles by a connecting stream.

S.

Sable Lake, or Lac des Sables, is about 90 miles up the R. aux Lievres. Here a private fur-trading post is established, and at the outlet the Hudson's Bay Company have also a post. From the outlet of the lake to the entrance of the au Lievres, 25 miles, several clearances and settlements have been made, and mills have been erected by Mr. Bowman. Here a Mr. Fisher has a farm and is doing well: he purchased of Mr. Wright, about the year 1818, a bull, a cow and a heifer, which he drove from the T. of Hull to his farm on the borders of this lake which is large, navigable, and in much repute for fishing.

Sable, au, river, in the S. of Pointe du Lac, runs in a very devious course into the St. Lawrence after watering the village of Pointe du Lac.

Sable, au, river, runs into the N. side of the Saguenay.

Sabrevois, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded E. by Stanbridge; W. by the R. Richelieu; N. by Bleurie; S. by Noyan.—2 leagues in front by 3 deep. Granted, Nov. 1, 1750, to Sieur Sabrevois, and is now the property of Gen. Christie Burton. Between this S. and that of Bleurie there is a great resemblance in situation and quality of land; the swamps are perhaps rather more extensive in Sabrevois than in Bleurie, but here and there some patches of fertile good soil are met with, and many of greater extent might be added by draining, which could in several places be performed with little labour or expense. —The *Village of Henryville* contains about 20 houses, 10 of which are two stories high; there is also a saw-mill.

Statistics.

Population	584	Potasheries .	1	Taverns .	1
Schools .	1	Pearlasheries	1	Artisans .	6
Saw-mills .	1	Shopkeepers	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels		Bushels.
Wheat .	4,100	Potatoes	10,700	Indian corn	1,180
Oats .	2,340	Peas .	2,000		

Live Stock.

Horses .	234	Cows .	560	Swine .	500
Oxen .	400	Sheep .	1,300		

Title.—" Concession du 1er Novembre, 1750, faite par *Marquis de la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Sabrevois*, de deux lieues ou environ de front, sur trois lieues de profondeur, bornée du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie concédée au Sieur *de Sabrevois de Bleuri*, le 30me Octobre dernier, sur la même ligne; du côté du Sud à deux lieues ou environ sur la dite Seigneurie par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde, joignant aux terres non-concédées; sur la devanture par la rivière *Chambly* et sur la profondeur à trois lieues joignant aussi aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 9, *folio* 73.

Saguenay, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded S. W. by the co. of Montmorency; N. E. by the N. E. boundary of the province; S. E. by the St. Lawrence, including all the islands in that river nearest to the county and in whole or in part fronting it; N. W. by the northern boundary of the province. It comprises part of the S. of

Beaupré, the seigniories of Gouffre, Eboulemens, Murray Bay and Mount Murray and the township of Settrington.—Its extreme length is 547 miles and its depth 240, containing 72,700 square miles. Its western extremity at Cap L'Abatis is in lat. 47° 12′ 30″, lon. 70° 24′ 30″ w. and its eastern extremity is in lat. 51° 30′ 0″ N., lon. 55° 20′ 0″ w.—It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the places of election are at Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay. This county, in territorial extent, ranks the first in the province, but only the 33rd in agricultural importance and the 26th in population. It embraces a vast space of country traversed by numerous rivers and lakes. —The chief rivers are the Saguenay and its numerous tributary streams, the Grand Decharge, the Chicoutimi, Belle Rivière, Peribonea, Gouffre, Mal Bay, Black River, Portneuf, Belsiamitis, Bustard and Manicouagan. Of the numerous lakes those most worthy of notice are Lake St. John, Kiguagomi and the Kiguagomishish, which are separated by short portages and which, with the rivers Chicoutimi and Belle Rivière, form the communication from Chicoutimi to Lake St. John. An incredible number of other lakes spread over the surface of this co., which are known only to traders and Indians.—The face of the country is uneven and mountainous and the land inferior in quality; yet explorations in 1828-9 have established the existence of arable tracts, and some valuable timber in the vicinity of Lake St. John, the peninsula, &c.—This county contains numerous trading and fishing posts and stations on the St. Lawrence. It comprises within its limits the Island of Anticosti as being in front and nearest thereto.—*Vide vol. I.*

Statistics.

Population	8,366	Corn-mills	11	Artisans	59
Churches, R. C.	6	Saw-mills	60	Ship yards	2
Curés	4	Carding-mills	3	River craft	21
Presbyteries	6	Fulling-mills	4	Tonnage	690
Villages	3	Shopkeepers	11	Keel boats	59
Schools	1	Taverns	15		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	56,734	Peas	4,135	Mixed grain	3,200
Oats	16,735	Rye	3,480	Maple sugar,	
Barley	5,336	Buck wheat	2,000	cwts.	296
Potatoes	62,736	Indian corn	3,297	Hay, tons	26,500

Live Stock.

Horses	2,148	Cows	5,143	Swine	8,105
Oxen	3,162	Sheep	17,306		

SAGUENAY, river, called by the Indians *Pitchitauichetz,* is formed by two outlets of Lake St. John, the *Grande Decharge* and the *Petite Decharge,* which are separated by Dalhousie Isles and Grande Isle, which lie at the eastern extremity of the Lake. The junction of these outlets, 3 leagues from L. St. John, supplies the first waters of the important R. Saguenay, which runs eastwardly to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls at Pointe aux Allouettes, about 5 miles below Tadoussac and 35 leagues below Quebec, after a course of between 50 and 60 leagues. The Saguenay is interrupted in its course by abrupt precipices, over which it dashes its foaming current, and being bounded by banks of great elevation, is remarkable for the depth and impetuosity of its flood, which runs through a section of rocks from 200 to 1000 ft. in height.—The *width* of the Saguenay is always considerable, though, like other rivers, it varies; for 10 leagues above Ha-Ha Bay it is a quarter of a league wide, below Ha-Ha Bay to Tadoussac it averages half a league, and at its mouth it is from 60 to 70 chains.—The *depth* of the Saguenay at its mouth in mid-channel has not been ascertained; Capt. Martin could not find bottom with 330 fathoms of line. At the distance of one hundred fathoms from the shore vessels anchor in twelve or fourteen fathoms, and the bottom is good. About two miles higher up it has been repeatedly sounded from 130 to 140 fathoms; and from 60 to 70 miles from the St. Lawrence its depth is found from 50 to 60 fathoms.—The impetuous torrent of the Saguenay when the tide is low is sensibly felt in the St. Lawrence, which for a distance of many miles is obliged to yield to its impulse, and vessels, apparently going their course, have thereby been carried sidelong in a different direction.—Above 30 rivers pour their tributary waters into the Saguenay, twelve of which at least are navigable for canoes and some of them for large boats.—The *navigation* of the Saguenay is a subject of great importance to the future settlement of the extensive section of country watered by it and its numerous tributary streams. Its course, notwithstanding its magnitude, is rendered very sinuous by the many points that project from the shores. In winter the river is frozen from Chicoutimi to the Isles St. Louis from Dec. 10 to the 10th or 20th of May, and the navigation closes about the end of Oct.: the port of Tadoussac is open

2 or 3 weeks earlier than that of Quebec and closes as much later. The general bearing of the Saguenay from its mouth is W. N. W. On leaving the harbour of Tadoussac to enter the Saguenay the most common course is N. N. W.; above the islands of St. Lewis a W. N. W. course is to be followed. From the harbour of St. John to reach Cap à l'Est to the river Caribou the course is north, thence to La Rivière du Moulin which is half a league from Chicoutimi the course is W. S. W.; leaving this place for Chicoutimi the course is N. The Saguenay is navigable for vessels of any size for a distance of about twenty-two or twenty-three leagues to Ha-Ha Bay, which is a good harbour; and thence for five or six leagues to Chicoutimi the river is navigable at high water for vessels of large dimensions. Relative to the navigation of the Saguenay Mr. Nixon says, "That not more than ten sail can ride in safety in the harbour of Tadoussac; at low water a ship can be brought close in shore, for it descends at once. At spring tides the bank is quite dry; the water rises at the highest eighteen feet in spring and fall tides, but commonly twelve in the summer. In *l'Ance à Catharine* there is a distance of three quarters of a league formed by the point or Battures aux Allouettes and the point of the Saguenay; this forms St. Catharine's Cove which is from two to thirty fathoms deep. Thirty sail can ride in safety from the westernly winds: one-third of the tide out, there runs in a pretty tolerable swell with a south-east wind. Ships of the line can sail up as far as *Rocky Point*, which is four leagues from Chicoutimi; at low water they can beat up, although the wind may be contrary, having the flood in their favour; but there are only two places of anchorage for them, between St. Catharine and Rocky Point, and between St. John's Bay and Ste. Marguerite; the former six, the latter five leagues from Tadoussac. There are many harbours for schooners from sixty to eighty tons, and they can carry their fastenings ashore should they not find anchorage. Vessels of eighty tons can sail up at high water and anchor close to the Big Rock at Chicoutimi: they must tide it up from Point aux Roches, owing to the rapids and shoals of that part of the river. The harbour for vessels at Chicoutimi is to the westward of the Big Rock, opposite to the landing-place: they can drop their anchors and haul the vessels dry ashore. From Ste. Marguerite upwards the current is hardly perceptible in high waters in spring and fall. The tide runs up to the foot of the falls of Terres Rompues, which is about two leagues farther than Chicoutimi: it rises about fifteen feet. The Big Rock is at least twelve feet high, and the waters have been seen to be three feet above it." —The *Grande Decharge*, on the eastern side, is a rapid stream navigable only for canoes, and even in these dangerous to all but the most experienced canoemen.—The prevailing *winds* on the Saguenay are the N. E. and N. W.; and the most common is the N. W., which sometimes blows with frightful violence. The N. W. is the best wind for coming down the river; to ascend it a N. E. wind is wanted. It is said that other winds are imperceptible.

Soil, climate, and capability of settlement.—The desire of the provincial government to effect settlements in the Saguenay country has been evinced by the late explorations of the river Saguenay and Lake St. John, and by the evidence which was called for by the committees appointed by the legislature for that purpose. The result of all these inquiries has produced a knowledge of the capabilities of the country and of its probability of settlement, hitherto unattainable. It is now nearly three centuries since the first exploring survey of the river Saguenay took place. The expedition consisted of eight barks and 70 men, under the command of Mons. Roberval, at that time the French king's lieutenant-general in the countries of Canada, Saguenay, and Hochelaga; they sailed from Quebec 7th June, 1543. All that is known of this voyage is, that eight men and one bark were lost. The recent surveys have been made, fortunately, with complete success and in perfect safety. The marvellous and astonishing tales related of the Saguenay have been disproved; its unnavigable current, its immeasurable depths, its tempestuous hurricanes, its inaccessible and dangerous rocks, its destructive eddies and whirlpools, have been clearly proved to be fabulous. The whole tract of the Saguenay country has been sufficiently explored to warrant the assertion that it is, in numerous places, susceptible of settlement and offers a wide and promising field for agricultural speculation, particularly if undertaken on a large scale, for the *immediate* settlement of the Saguenay can be undertaken only by government or by individuals of colossal fortunes, for, without considerable advances, such persons as those by whom

new settlements are generally formed could not plant themselves there, notwithstanding the advantages which the territory offers. The *eventual* settlement of this section of the province will, however, be effected, even without the aid of government or companies, although its progress must be very gradual and slow, for since rival trading companies have got to be neighbours, the trade is of little value to any one except the Indian, perhaps, who in consequence receives less harsh treatment and often a higher price for his furs from the party most anxious to traffic with him. The whole Indian population will soon be extinct, and the trader finding no occupation will be forced to take to the plough in order to raise corn enough for his support, a change which is already visible at several of the posts.—The *climate* of the Saguenay is good and similar, if not better, than that of Quebec, although the autumnal frosts are felt there earlier: the climate is, however, inferior to that of Lake St. John, where the frost is said to commence from 15 to 20 days later. At Chicoutimi the land is fit for tillage in May, and strawberries have been eaten there on the 17th of June.—The *soil* in the immediate vicinity of the Saguenay is various, and the banks, which rise in many places perpendicular with the surface of the river, are frequently very rocky and immensely high, being from 170 to 340 yards above the stream. From Tadoussac to Ha-Ha Bay a continuous chain of high mountains incloses the river on both sides, occasionally presenting capes and promontories projecting into the river. The N. shore of the Saguenay seems to afford but little land susceptible of culture. From Tadoussac to la Boule, about 2 leagues, the land is high, rocky, barren, and the banks nearly perpendicular. From Halfway Bay to 4 leagues above Cap à l'Est is an iron-bound shore embanked by a succession of rocky barren hills, exhibiting fractures seldom equalled for boldness and effect, which create constant apprehension of danger, even in a calm. The lands decline in height and are level and of the best quality from Rocky Point, three leagues below Chicoutimi, as far as the Point of Broken Lands about two leagues higher up. The lands in the rear are level for the distance of 6 leagues. From the Point of Broken Lands as far as lake St. John, 25 leagues, the land is level and of the best quality. From Rocky Point as far as the Point of Broken Lands there are five leagues of beach bordered by considerable meadows called *Les Prairies*, where the inhabitants of Chicoutimi cut their hay: here the soil is chiefly clay, but on approaching the hills, which are rocky and unfit for settlement, there is a rich vegetable mould. The extent occupied by the inhabitants of the Post is about 15 or 1600 acres, on which there is very little timber, and at least 20,000 bundles of hay might be annually made.—The southern shore is more fit for agricultural purposes than the northern side. From Trinity Bay to the Petite Saguenay, 15 miles, and thence to Ha-Ha Bay, the hills are abrupt and barren, but not so elevated as those on the opposite shore. The two most promising places of settlement, however, are Chicoutimi, which is described in its proper place, and Ha-Ha Bay: the latter appears to be destined by nature as the principal seat of the commerce, trade and agriculture of all the Saguenay country, for the following reasons: 1st. For the extensive tract of level land, that lies about it and extends to Lake Kiguagomi and Chicoutimi. 2dly. For the harbour it affords for the largest vessels of the line, which can sail directly into the bay with nearly the same wind by which they ascend the Saguenay, and anchor in the second bay, which is in the shape of a basin and which would be a fit site for a mart of trade. 3dly. The facility that is afforded of opening a road to Chicoutimi or direct to the head of L. Kiguagomi; and the easy practicability of a water-communication between it and that lake, which would render unnecessary the intricate and circuitous route of the Chicoutimi River, the difference of level not exceeding 250 feet in a distance of 4½ to 5 leagues through the level tract that lies between these places. It is protected by Cap à l'Est and the prominent hills that form its entrance, while the former, rising to about 500 feet in height, commands a view of about 12 miles down the river, and guards, with West Cape, the entrance into the upper part of the Saguenay. The environs of Ha-Ha Bay are lower and more level than the coast downwards to Trinity Bay and are capable of receiving a certain degree of population: the highest land does not exceed 150 feet above the river, and its acclivity is scarcely perceptible. The soil is composed of blue and gray marl.—From Pointe Brulée to Chicoutimi, 15 miles, the land is good and level and is watered by 3

beautiful little rivers, called à l'Hette, au Moulin, and aux Rats Musqués. At Chicoutimi the land is good and fit for cultivation, and for 2 leagues upwards the shore, to the depth of half a mile, exhibits an horizontal surface and land of excellent quality. At the mouth of some of the small rivers which fall into the Saguenay and in some of the bays are desirable spots for good farms; also for a short distance above and below the mouth of the Saguenay, on the St. Lawrence, under the high lands there is good soil for about 150 farms, with the advantage of salt, wild hay, fish, wild fowl and other game.

Timber.—All the old timber on the northern shore was destroyed by fire 50 years since, and the new vegetable colony has not yet attained to full growth. The timber on that side as far as Pointe aux Roches, and on the south side as far as Ha-Ha Bay, is only small, stunted red pine, growing here and there, of which no use can be made. At Ha-Ha Bay the timber is maple, cherry, ash, elm, poplar, pine, spruce, &c. On the marly shore of the Saguenay, in the vicinity of Chicoutimi, no timber is to be seen, although a better soil is not easily met with. For 2 leagues above Chicoutimi the timber grows on a clayey, loamy soil, and consists of spruce, black birch, pine, fir, cedar, ash, and elm.

Minerals.—Moulin Baude is remarkable for its statuary marble. In the small eminence on which Tadoussac stands are layers of iron-sand, and at the mouth of the Rivière des Vases some fine specimens of red marble have been found.

Animals.—The quadrupeds are exceedingly rare, much more so than in the settled parts of the country. The Indians, having long hunted for the fur instead of the carcass, have destroyed almost every living animal. The porcupine and the white fox are the only quadrupeds not commonly met with about Quebec. Several years have elapsed since the carcass of a beaver has been brought to Tadoussac. For many years after the discovery of this country the walrus was common about the Saguenay, but it is not now to be seen in the gulf or river: from this animal the Pointe aux Vaches, about a mile from Tadoussac, takes its name.

Birds.—The land birds are rare; a variety or two, not common at Quebec, have been seen. The perdrix blanche (the *ptarmigan*), which changes its colour like the Canadian hare, is occasionally met with on the hills. Water-fowls are extremely numerous, particularly those of the diver kinds; among them is the Petit Bonhomme, a beautifully shaped duck not much larger than the snipe. The Batture aux Allouettes is the resort of large flocks of the different species of oxbirds.

Fish.—The fish in the Saguenay are the gibard, porpoise, sturgeon, seal. salmon, salmon-trout, pike, white fish, pickerel, trout, cod, several kinds of herring, smelt, &c. The gibard or bottle-nosed whale of a small size never ascends above Cap à l'Est; it generally swims within a few rods of the Post of Tadoussac, and some of the larger species are sometimes harpooned opposite, but the occupation of taking them is nearly abandoned, and only two or three schooners have visited the river for the purpose in as many years. A considerable number of porpoises ascend the river as high up as Pointe aux Roches. The seal is still frequently seen, but it has much diminished in numbers and has become wild; about 200 were killed by the Indians of the Post of Tadoussac in the winter of 1826: there are six or seven varieties of these amphibia on the coast; one is said to grow to the enormous length of 14 feet. The number of salmon taken is much less than formerly; only 3,500 are annually caught in the whole extent of the King's Posts, including the Saguenay and its tributaries as far as Chicoutimi. June and July are the months for the salmon-fisheries, which are established at the mouths of the rivers in the bays of Ha-Ha, Ste. Marguerite, St. John, and St. Stephen. The codfish, once so common, is now seldom caught and then only at Tadoussac. The trout taken in deep water are very small.

Bays, Coves and *Harbours.*—*Anchoring Ground* is a fine bay, about 6 m. below the R. Belle Fleur and affords shelter from the W. and S. W. winds. The depth of water varies from 25 to 40 fathoms. The bottom is supposed to be sandy.—*Anse a la Barque*, on the S. side of the river, about 2 miles from its mouth, is a good harbour for boats.—*Anse des Femmes.* The river is here about half a league broad and its shores are formed of high abrupt rocky hills; near the Ruisseau des Femmes they rise in conical shapes to near 400 to 500 feet elevation, thinly clothed with the stinted spruce, white birch and red pine.—*Baie à l'Aviron* is a good harbour, opposite La Trinité.—*Baie à la Grosse Roche* is a good harbour for shipping.—

Baie des Cascades. The river has been measured at this place and found to be about 50 chains wide.—*Baie des Echaffauds* or *Basques*, near *Pointe aux Bouleaux*, is about a mile deep and surrounded by hills. At its entrance are two rocky islands, the largest thinly timbered with fir and white birch.—*Baie des Foins*, a little below the Post of Tadoussac, is a natural meadow of several acres, lying at the base of the mountains which here recede for a short distance from the river. The soil is a clayey alluvium and, as its name indicates, wild hay grows upon it, which is annually cut.—*Baie des Rochers.* A considerable shoal and reef of rocks render its entrance dangerous at low tide; a small stream enters it from between the mountains.—*Baie du Rude*, a very good harbour.—*Big Rock Cove*, opposite St. Stephen's Cove, is a good harbour for vessels, &c.—*Descente des Femmes* is a bay on the N. E. side of the river, at the head of which is a small rivulet. It forms a good harbour for ships and lies about 42 miles from Tadoussac. It derives its name from the melancholy adventure of some Indian hunters, who, being reduced to the last extremity by hunger, sent their squaws in search of assistance and the women issued from the woods at this place. It lies in lat. 48° 22′ 9″ and lon. 70° 11′, and the tide rises about 17 feet.—*Ha-Ha Bay* or *Baie des Has*, called by the Indians *Heskuewaska*, is on the S. side of the river and so perfect in its resemblance to the main channel of the Saguenay, that voyagers are often misled by its appearance. There are various opinions as to the origin of its name, but the most prevalent opinion is, that it is thus called on account of the sudden bend here formed by the river; this unexpected *detour* induces the voyager to exclaim Ha-Ha! being struck with surprise at seeing the opening of a new prospect. This bay, the point being doubled, is about 7 leagues from Chicoutimi, from which it is separated by a tongue of land 15 miles in breadth; it is 19 leagues from the mouth of the river. The outlines of this bay form a basin 2½ leagues in width and about 7, or as some assert 9, miles inland. The anchorage, which is very good, varies from 15 to 35 fathoms, and the bay forms a harbour in which vessels of any size would find complete shelter from all winds. The land in its vicinity is good and fit for cultivation, and the bay is bordered by prairies of considerable extent. Into the head of the bay the rivers Wipuscool and Vasigamenké run from the north. In the middle of the bay is a small rock which forms a little promontory on the north side. Ha-Ha Bay is supposed to be destined to become, in course of time, the entrepot of the Saguenay.—*Hay Cove*, or *Anse aux Foins*, a little above Ottapeminche Cove, is a good harbour for schooners.—*Ottapeminche Cove*, a little above Big Rock Cove, is a good harbour for boats.—*Paddle Cove*, on the S. side of the river, lies opposite the Trinity and is a good harbour. A league higher up on the same side is *Little Paddle Cove*, a good harbour for canoes.—*Passé Pierre*, about 3 leagues from Tadoussac, is a good harbour for schooners, sheltered from the N. W. and S. W. and is a good fishing station; nearly opposite are some small islands.—*Pelletier's Bay*, at a place called *The Portage*, the Saguenay is here 2 miles wide. In the W. part of this bay are 2 small islands, and on the N. E. side is the mouth of the R. Pelletier. It is a good harbour for vessels.—*Ste. Catherine's Cove*, in the mouth of the river and on the S. shore, would hold 50 vessels, which would be sheltered from all winds except the west.—*St. John's Bay*, on the S. side of the river, is 9 miles from the R. Ste. Marguerite and 21 from Tadoussac. It is about 3 miles wide at its mouth and extends 2 miles inland; its width at its head is very little less than one mile. In the W. part of it is a small island, and in the W. part of the head of this bay the anchorage is very good and there is good shelter from all winds; there are also several *battures* on which 6 or 700 bundles of hay might be cut. The land here appears susceptible of some cultivation, and the environs produce hay. There may, on its banks, be about a league in depth of culturable land (the slope of which is sufficiently gradual) lying between the bay and the highest part of the mountains. The soil consists in great part of blue and gray marl. About 16 or 18 miles in the interior there are considerable tracts of maple land, and the land appears very fit for cultivation and sufficiently level. A river from 2 to 3 chains wide falls into the E. side of this Bay; it is very rapid and runs in a rocky channel, winding through a valley of about one mile wide, lying between two rocky banks, nearly parallel to each other. The soil in this valley is very good. The general course of this small river is from the S. W. In this bay is a fishing station.—*Ste. Marguerite Bay* is on the N. side of the river; a reef of rocks is seen to stretch across its mouth at low water:

at high water it is a safe harbour for schooners. There is but a small space of culturable land on the N. side of the bay, part of which crumbles down upon the beach and forms long *battures* of sand. Leaving the bay the river contracts to less than a mile.—*St. Stephen's Cove*, about 2 leagues from La Boule and 3 from Tadoussac, is a good harbour, sheltered from the N. W. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. The lessee of the posts has established a salmon fishery here. About 20 families might find means of subsistence in the neighbourhood of the cove. The sun-shine glistens on the surface of the rocks which surround it.—*Tadoussac Harbour* is on the N. E. side of the mouth of the river; it is sheltered from almost every wind and is very deep. It is situated in lon. 69° 13′ w. and lat. 48° 6 44″. The capaciousness of this harbour is variously represented; some persons think that it could not contain above 5 or 6 vessels and even these would be under the necessity of carrying anchors ashore; while others assert that it is capable of affording shelter and anchorage for a number of vessels of a large size, and that 25 ships of war might ride in safety. The highest tide rises 21 feet. The company holding the King's Posts have a post here for carrying on their trade with the Indians; it comprehends nine buildings employed as stores, shops, &c. besides the post-house, which is 60 feet by 20, and a chapel of 25 feet by 20. A missionary visits this post every year and passes some time. The only place of residence here is erected on a bank of sandy alluvium, elevated about 50 feet above the river, forming a flat terrace at the base of the mountain which suddenly emerges at a short distance behind. This residence is a neat one-story building of commodious size, having a very tolerable garden, which, with other cultivated spots about the place, produces the vegetables for the inhabitants of the post. The scenery of the post, as viewed from the river in coming up the harbour or doubling the point of L'Islet, is particularly pleasing. The traveller beholds with pleasure the red roof and spire of the chapel with the surrounding buildings, and the range of small field-pieces on the edge of the plain which extends to the foot of the mountains that rise to a considerable height, in many places discovering the naked rocks, or exhibiting the destructive effects of the fire that has thinned the woods which clothed their summits, leaving occasionally the tall pine clipped of its branches soaring above the dwarf growth of spruce and birch that has succeeded to the loftier timber. He likewise sees the beautiful growth of fir trees rising in as many cones upon the terrace, which was once the seat of the fortifications of the French, situated on the west side of the creek which runs down from the hills, whose craggy summits contrast with peculiar effect with the firs below. The harbour is formed by the peninsula or L'Islet, which separates it from the Saguenay on the S. W. and the main shore on the N. E., about a third of a mile across and near half a mile in depth at low water, which rises 21 feet perpendicular in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours tide. The beach, on which there are extensive salmon fisheries, extends out a considerable distance, materially contracting the dimensions of the harbour; it is, however, secure and under shelter by the surrounding hills from most winds generally prevalent in the St. Lawrence, except the southernly gales which may affect vessels at flood tide, as the small White Island and Batture-aux-Allouettes are then covered and which shelter them at ebb tide. The entrance of the channel to the harbour of Tadoussac, or to the Saguenay, is intricate at the ebbing tide and for vessels descending the St. Lawrence, which must come almost abreast of the light-house on Green Island, bearing S. E. from the harbour, and then pass to the north of White Island at the extremity of the Shoal-aux-Allouettes and clear at the same time the shoal which sets out some distance from the N. E. point of the harbour: it is far less intricate for vessels coming up from below. A light-house placed upon Red Island would very essentially facilitate the entrance into the harbour of Tadoussac, and would at the same time indicate the course to make the north channel of the St. Lawrence. The harbour is open for vessels and free from ice from May until the middle of December. At Tadoussac there is nothing calculated to arrest the eye of the agriculturist. Previous to the establishment of a colony in Canada, this place was frequented for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade. The ice forms here much later than at Quebec and disappears much earlier, which is occasioned by the extreme depth of the waters which are much more salt than to the southwards, and by the prevalence of N. W. winds in spring and fall, which drive to the southwards all the broken ice which is formed at the mouths of the fresh water rivers. *Vide Vol. I. p.* 291.—*Trinity*

Bay, 14 miles below Cap à l'Est, extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland and is about one mile wide at its mouth and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide at its head; it is bounded W. by very high rocks and E. by rocks of less elevation. This bay is a safe harbour in all winds and the anchorage is very good; the depth of water varies from 10 to 30 fathoms. Near it is some culturable land, the hills sloping gradually to its margin. At its entrance Cap la Trinité rises to an elevation of not less than 800 feet, and part of it is cut perpendicularly with the surface of the Saguenay and its summit juts considerably over its base. Here the tide rises 21 feet perpendicular.

Capes.—Cap à l'Est or *East Cape*, is about 18 miles below Chicoutimi. Its base in some places presents the abrupt face of the cliff, and at others the broken masses of granite rock that crumble from the summit and are irregularly heaped together, among which a few dwarf spruce and white birch attain a stunted growth.—*Cap à l'Ouest* or *West Cape*, is opposite Cap à l'Est; here the width of the river is contracted to 48 chains. —*Cap de la Trinité*, 3 miles above St. John's Bay, is so called from 3 small peaks on its summit. It is at least 700, and Mr. Lateriére says 1800, feet high and its top very much overhangs its base, and few travellers can pass under its impending dome without feeling the insignificance of man when compared with such enormous masses poised on a just equilibrium by a power that forcibly awakens the idea of a divinity. Between this cape and another to the S. is a pretty little bay, into which runs a river one arpent wide, where the proprietor of the Posts has a salmon fishery, but where the culturable land is not sufficiently extensive to induce the laborious agriculturist to settle.—*Cap Diamant* or *Diamond Cape*, is nearly opposite St. John's Bay.—*Cap St. François* is a good harbour $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the mouth of the R. Caribou.—*Cap St. Joseph* is $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles from Cap St. François and is a good harbour.

Islands.—Barthelemy Isle, also called *Cocquert Isle*, in honour of the missionary whose tombstone is still in the church at Chicoutimi, is half a league above the mouth of the Little Saguenay river and forms a good harbour.—*Isle St. Louis*, half a league above the R. Ste Marguerite and about 7 leagues from Tadoussac, is on the S. side of the river. It is a large oblong mountain with no traces of vegetation, except moss and small trees that grow in the crevices. It is about one league long and about a quarter of a league wide. It is said to be the first place that affords anchorage from Tadoussac, affording a safe harbour under shelter of the hill, where vessels may be moored in perfect security. Half a league to the N. W. is another circular rock surrounded by the waters of the Saguenay, also called *Isle St. Louis*, on which there is not a single tree. Some persons assert that there are 3 islands of this name, all lying together, and say that the one nearest to the mouth of the Saguenay is the largest and is about half a mile in length, on the S. side of the river, and that its S. E. end is about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the river; and that the two others are much smaller and lie near the N. shore. The Saguenay is here about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide.

Points.—Pointe aux Bouleaux or *White Birch Point*, lies on the S. W. side of the river, about 4 or 5 miles from Tadoussac. It is a piece of low, level and exceedingly rich land, forming the W. bank of the Saguenay at its junction with the St. Lawrence. It is bounded N. W. by the little river aux Canards or Duck River, on which mills might easily be erected, and a brook empties itself N. E. into St. Catherine's Cove; this tract is otherwise well watered, and a small lake fed by a spring lies a few arpents from the St. Lawrence. The point forms an irregular square, extending $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league in front by one in depth, where it is bounded by the most desolate and arid mountains. The interior of this point is marshy and the timber, with the exception of its borders, is nothing but small gray spruce; on the borders are white birch, from which the point derives its name, also sapin, cedar and ash of tolerable size. This spot certainly offers very strong inducements to the settler, such as would instantly secure its occupation if granted. The principal plot of culturable ground may be said to be about 9 miles in superficies, on which 60 or 70 families or 400 souls might find subsistence and comfort. In its present condition an Indian family of 4 or 5 persons forced to stay upon it for three months successively, at any season of the year, would most certainly starve. The soil overlies a bed of clay and is composed of the usual vegetable mould, a rich loam and sometimes of a bed of sand, which together give an average depth of soil of 12 or 15 inches. This place is remarkable for the quality of its clay and its iron ore, chiefly magnetic iron

ore. The clay at Pointe aux Boulcaux and Pointe aux Vaches, the two outermost tongues of the banks of the Saguenay at its mouth, occurs in immense beds, of which that at the first place is about 30 or 40 feet in thickness above ground, and that at the last place probably 200 feet; both together extending in superficies apparently 10 or 12 miles. This clay is extremely fine in its texture, and contains a good deal of lime and some iron. It has the property of crumbling when water is thrown upon it, as unslacked lime does, and might, by merely being spread out and exposed to the falls of rain, become an excellent manure for a soil having an excess of acids, such as that of swamps, &c. &c. It is very probable that this clay will be successfully used in the manufacture of crockery and earthenware, and the abundance of it, the vicinity of fuel, and the advantages of good harbours for export at the door of the manufacturer, would make it extremely valuable. The reef of rocks that projects from Pointe aux Bouleau runs about two miles out and forms a kind of half moon open to the eastward. In spring tides these rocks are entirely covered, but there is always a surf about them. At the end of these rocks there is a small sandy island never covered by water; this and the rocks are called *Pointe et Battures aux Allouettes*. The Battures are the resort of large flocks of the different varieties of ox-birds. Fish abounds, particularly salmon.—*French Point* is a good harbour for boats, &c. and is sheltered from the N. W. —*Great Point* is a good harbour.—*Long Point* is a little below Rocky Point.—*Pointe aux Roches* is 3 leagues below Chicoutimi.—*Rocky Point* is a good harbour for canoes.

Rocks.—*La Boule* or *The Ball*, a large rock or mountain, is so called from its shape and remarkable for its height and form. It is 3 miles N. E. of the mouth of the Saguenay and about 6 miles from Tadoussac. It forms a good harbour for vessels against the N. W. winds, and projecting much into the river its gigantic base straitens it and causes, when the tide ebbs, a strong current and counter eddy. The tide rises 18 feet perpendicular and the lowest waters never leave the foot of these natural ramparts, where the depth of the water is so great that there is no anchorage. The banks of the river are here steep, and Mr. Laterrière says from 15 to 1800 ft. high and are of primitive granite.—*Pictures*, 4 leagues below Ha-Ha Bay, are so called because the surface of the rocks is smooth and, at a distance, these rocks look like pictures. From the mouth of the Saguenay to 1½ mile above Barthelemy or Cocquert Isle, the banks of the Saguenay are formed of high and steep rocks, almost all of which are of a round shape. *Vide Vol. I.*

Saguenay, Petite, river, empties itself into the S. side of the Saguenay, about 4 miles below St. John's Bay. Though the Petite Saguenay is an inconsiderable stream, similar to the St. Charles near Quebec, it forms a good harbour at its mouth, well sheltered from all winds; the anchorage, however, is very dangerous on account of large stones scattered here and there. In the western part of the bay or harbour are two small islands, and a river which runs between two high rocks and falls into the bottom of the bay. Here is a fishing station.

St. Ambroise (V. and P.), *v.* St. Gabriel, S.

St. Andre (V. and P.), *v.* Riviere du Loup, S.

St. Andrews, a village in the seigniory of Argenteuil (vide *Argenteuil, S.*), is allowed by all travellers to be beautifully situated and requiring only a few touches from the hand of art to render it truly delightful. It is seated on the North River that flows through it and is navigable for steam-boats as far as the village, which is already become extensive and contains 2 churches, and the erection of another for Roman catholics is in contemplation. There are several schools, a commissioner's court, numerous tradesmen and mechanics of every description, several well-stocked stores and commodious inns. The natural advantages which this village possesses, with the beauty of its situation, conspire to make it a place of great promise; and as the country in general increases in prosperity it will, without doubt, rise in riches and consequence. Nine public roads centre in this village, four of which lead direct to Montreal, viz. the *St. Benoit*, the *Rivière Rouge*, the *Côte St. Pierre*, the *Rigaud*, and *Brown's Valley*; two roads lead to the Ottawa; and the *Beach Ridges* and *Chute* roads communicate with the settlements on the North River. All these roads point to the village of St. Andrews as the most central place of that part of the county. This village is also remarkable for possessing the first paper-mill built in the British provinces of North America; it was commenced by a joint-stock company in 1804, and in the following year busi-

ness was commenced with very little prospect of success: a few years afterwards the present proprietor, James Brown, Esq. of Montreal, took the concern upon himself and with difficulty maintained it. The principal building is about 80 ft. long and is beautifully situated on a platform opposite the bridge which joins the two parts of the village and the mail road leading to the settlements on the Ottawa.

St. Ange Gardien (P.), *v.* Cote de Beaupre, S.

Ste. Anne (P.), *v.* Cote de Beaupre, S.

Ste. Anne (P.), *v.* Montreal.

Ste. Anne (P.), *v.* Varennes, S.

Ste. Anne Desplaines (P.), *v.* Mille Isles.

Ste. Anne de Yamachiche (P.), *v.* Grosbois, S.

Ste. Anne, river, in the counties of Portneuf and Champlain, rises in the rear of Stoneham, in the co. of Quebec, and forms in the first part of its course the river Talayorle. It descends S. across the rear part of the S. of Fausembault; it then traverses Bourglouis, receiving there a considerable increase from a stream that descends in a parallel direction from fief Hubert; it then traverses across D'Auteuil and Jacques Cartier and, cutting off the S. E. angle of Perthuis, it waters the rear portions of Deschambault and La Chevrotiére to La Tesserie, where it receives the Rivière Noire, which descends from a lake abounding with fish called Long Lake. The Ste. Anne then runs diagonally across Grondines and enters the S. of Ste. Anne, where it falls into the St. Lawrence, forming several islands at its mouth. Its course being about 70 miles and the extension of its branches about 25 miles, the river Ste. Anne may be said to drain about 1750 square miles. The course of this river is rapid and through a very mountainous country. The land near the banks of the river, following its windings and not in a straight line, is susceptible of culture for about 7 or 8 leagues; but the timber is not very good, except at some points of the river where there are some elms.—In a little isle, on which is the boundary of the fief Gorgendiére in the S. of Deschambault, and at the foot of a cataract about 28 or 30 ft. high a prodigious number of trout, of astonishing voracity, are caught with the hook and sometimes with the dart. Salmon fishing in the Ste. Anne is also very considerable and might be improved to great profit: this fish is caught with a dart by the light of a torch placed on the prow of the boat, but as it is principally found above the rapids the fishing is dangerous.—At the mouth of this river, in flood tide, the water is about 400 yards wide and 10 or 12 ft. deep and easily admits boats and schooners to load and unload; these craft are there protected from the ice during winter. Higher up, this R. is interrupted by many falls and rapids, by which and the shallowness of the water it is rendered unnavigable. The banks are low near its mouth, but farther up they are much higher and in some places rocky, but generally covered with fine timber.

Ste. Anne, river, in the co. of Kamouraska, rises in the T. of Ashford and intersecting the E. angle of St. Roch des Aulnais enters Ste. Anne; then running to the middle of the rear line it traverses the centre of that seigniory circuitously and falls into the St. Lawrence.

Ste. Anne, river, in Côte de Beaupré, rises and runs through unexplored waste lands into that seigniory, where being joined by the R. Lombrette it divides the parishes of St. Joachim and St. Fereol and falls into the St. Lawrence at the E. corner of the parish of Ste. Anne. A bridge has lately been erected over this river. The Rapids of Ste. Anne are swift and shallow, and offer serious impediments in ascending the river. There are several falls in the river, but the most celebrated are 2 miles above the village of Ste. Anne. As the traveller proceeds to visit these interesting falls, and as the road ascends a part of the way up the mountain, there are seen splendid prospects of Quebec and the adjacent country; but without a glass, from the distance, the scenery in the back ground is rather indistinct. Having attained the level, a rough path for nearly 1½ mile conducts the visitor, after a sudden descent, into a most solitary vale of rocks and trees, almost a natural grotto, through the centre of which the stream rushes until it escapes by a narrow channel between the rocks, and continues roaring and tumbling with augmenting velocity. From below there is a striking view of the cataract, which combined with the natural wildness and extraordinary features of the scenery defies description; the painter alone could convey to the mind the representation with effect.

Ste. Anne or Mascouche, river, in the cos. of Terrebonne and Lachenaye, rises near the par-

tition line of Blainville and Rivière du Chêne. It runs through a part of Desplaines and Terrebonne and traverses the S. of Lachenaye to L'Assomption, where it makes an immediate and sharp turning backwards and re-enters Lachenaye, where it waters the village of St. Henry, and after a very meandering course in that S. falls into the R. St. Jean, or Jesus, at the N. E. corner of the S. of Terrebonne.

STE. ANNE, seigniory, in the co. of Champlain, with its 3 augmentations, is bounded N. E. by Les Grondines; S. W. by Ste. Marie and Batiscan; in the rear by waste lands and in front by the St. Lawrence.—This property was granted as follows:

Ste. Anne, S.	Breadth and depth.	Date of grant.	To whom granted.	Contents in square leagues.
Original Grant .	1½ leagues by 1	Oct. 29, 1672	Sieurs Sueur and Lanaudière	1½
1st Augmentation	2 Ditto 3	Mar. 4, 1697	Marguerite Denis, widow of Lanaudière	6
2nd Ditto	2 Ditto 1½	Oct. 30, 1700	Thomas Tarieu, Sieur de la Perade	3
3rd Ditto	2 Ditto 3	Apr. 20, 1735	Thomas Tarieu, Sieur de la Perade	6
				16½

The original grant extends in front from Les Grondines to the mouth of the river Ste. Anne; the augmentations extend in breadth from Les Grondines to Batiscan, equal to the breadth of the original grant and that of the S. of Ste. Marie. This property now belongs to the Hon. John Hall. The front of this seigniory is so low as to be inundated in the spring by the rising of the St. Lawrence, but this temporary inconvenience contributes greatly to the luxuriance of the fine meadows that border the river. The soil is sufficiently fertile, and consists of a light sandy earth on a reddish clay about the front, but towards the rear it is a mixture of yellow loam and black mould; altogether it is very productive in grain of all kinds, and most other articles of general growth. The quantity of land under cultivation amounts to nearly 300 lots or farms, somewhat irregularly dispersed along the R. Ste. Anne and at the descent of a small ridge, that stretches across the S. a short distance from the front. Very little of the augmentations is cultivated; they are almost entirely in woodland, producing timber of all kinds and some of excellent growth and great value: the quality of the land, as indicated by the various kinds of wood growing upon it, is very good.—Watered by the rivers Batiscan and Ste. Anne, with a few other streams of not much consequence; both these rivers are large but scarcely at all navigable. On the east side of the R. Ste. Anne and near the St. Lawrence is the *Village of Ste. Anne*, containing about 40 houses, a neat church 140 ft. by 60, a parsonage-house and a chapel; here are also a few shopkeepers and an inn with good accommodations, where the stage-coaches put up, and also a post-house. At the village is a ferry, where canoes and scows are always to be had for transporting travellers, carriages, &c. the river is here so shallow that large boats are shoved across with poles: the charge for each person is three-pence and one shilling for a horse and carriage. The property of this ferry was granted in perpetuity by letters patent to the late Hon. C. de Lanaudière, his heirs, &c. Owing to the inundation during the spring, the main road from Quebec is farther retired from the bank of the St. Lawrence at this place than at most others; it passes along the ridge or eminence until it arrives near the village, where it resumes its usual direction. On both sides of the river Ste. Anne there are roads that follow its course through several seigniories to the north-east. The manor-house, agreeably situated near the point formed by the Ste. Anne and the St. Lawrence, is surrounded by excellent gardens and many fine groups of beautiful trees.—There is one stone-built corn-mill which drives 2 sets of stones.—The *Parish of Ste. Anne*, by an order in council of Mar. 3, 1722, which confirms the regulations of Feb. 20, 1721, extends 2¼ leagues fronting the St. Lawrence, including the S. of Ste. Anne, 1½ league, and ¾ league of the S. of Ste. Marie, from which it extends in a straight line to the S. of Batiscan.—There is no road across the non-conceded lands in this S., nor are they surveyed. The concessions granted before 1759 were generally rented in corn and money,

and the amounts varied.—At the mouth of the Ste. Anne lie the isles, St. Ignace, Ste. Marguerite, du Large, and du Sable, which belong to the S.; they are low but yield fine pasture and some good meadow land; being well clothed with wood they afford several very pleasing prospects.

Statistics.

Population	2,436	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	3
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	5	Shopkeepers	5
Curés	1	Potasheries	2	Taverns	2
Villages	1	Medical men	2	Artisans	25
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,320	Potatoes	20,000	Buck-wheat	1,560
Oats	19,500	Peas	2,100	Indian corn	580
Barley	200				

Live Stock.

Horses	800	Cows	2,100	Swine	1,200
Oxen	872	Sheep	4,360		

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, aux Sieurs *Sueur* et *Lanaudiere*, de l'étendue de la terre qui se trouve sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, au lieu dit des *Grondines*, depuis celle appartenante aux Religieuses de l'Hôpital de *Québec*, jusqu'à la Rivière *Ste. Anne*, icelle comprise, sur une lieue de profondeur, avec la quantité de terre qu'ils ont acquis du Sieur *Hamelin*." —*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 15.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 4me Mars, 1697, par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, faite à *Marguerite Denis*, veuve du Sieur *de Lanaudière*, de trois lieues de terre de profondeur derrière la terre et Seigneurie de *Ste. Anne*, sur toute la largeur d'icelle, et celle des Sieurs *de Sucur* et *Hamelin*, avec les isles, islets et batures non-concédées qui se trouvent dans la dite étendue; la dite profondeur tenant d'un côté à la Seigneurie des *Grondines*, et d'autre côté à celle de *Batiscan*." —*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 5, *folio* 5.

Autre Augmentation.—"Concession du 30me Octobre, 1700, par *Hector de Callière*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Thomas Tarieu de la Perade*, de l'espace de terre qui se trouve au derrière de la Seigneurie de *Ste. Anne*, lequel espace contient environ deux lieues de front entres les lignes prolongées des Seigneuries de *St. Charles des Roches (les Grondines)* et *Batiscan*, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur; ensemble la rivière qui peut traverser le dit espace, et les islets qui peuvent s'y rencontrer."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 5, *folio* 37.

Troisième Augmentation.—"Concession du 20me Avril, 1735, faite par le *Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, à Mr. *Thomas Tarieu*, Sieur *de la Perade*, d'une étendue de terre de trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre derrière et sur la même largeur de la Concession du 30me Octobre, 1700."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 7 *folio*, 31.

STE. ANNE, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, adjoins the N. E. angle of Cape Chat. It is half a league in front on the St. Lawrence by one league in depth, extending a quarter of a league above and below the R. Ste. Anne. It was granted, Nov. 28, 1688, to Sieur Riverin.

Statistics.

Population	43	Keel boats	4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Oats	20	Potatoes	150

Live Stock.

Cows	2

Title.—"Concession du 28me Novembre, 1688, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Riverin*, de la rivière *Ste. Anne*, située aux monts *Notre Dame*, dans le fleuve *St. Laurent*, avec une demi lieue de front sur le dit fleuve, moitié audessus et l'autre moitié audessous de la dite rivière, icelle non comprise dans la dite étendue, sur une lieue de profondeur dans les terres."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 3, *folio* 19.

STE. ANNE DE LA GRANDE ANSE OR LA POCADIERE, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Rivière Ouelle; S. W. by St. Roch des Aulnais; in the rear by Ixworth; in front by the St. Lawrence.—This seigniory is one of the least in extent and wealth on the south side of the St. Lawrence. It is about 1½ league in breadth, and 1½ league in depth. It was granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Demoiselle Lacombe, and is now the property of Monsr. Schmidt. It is divided into 3 ranges of concessions, and all the lands susceptible of cultivation are conceded. All or the greater part of the first range of concessions was granted before 1759. The ordinary extent appears to have been from 2 to 4 arpents by 42 in depth, at the rate of a shilling and 8 deniers per arpent, with the usual fines on alienation, of which it is customary to remit a part when the purchaser pays in ready money. The soil is very fertile and produces grain of all sorts; most of the concessions are under a good system of agricultural management, and thickly inhabited: the land approaching the mountains is of good quality, but none of it is under tillage. Among a variety of fine timber, abundance of capital red pine is produced, also white pine, maple, black birch, epinette, and sapin.—This S. is watered by the rivers Ste. Anne and St. Jean, and by several minor streams. Rivière Ste. Anne turns 4 saw-mills, one corn-mill with 3 sets of stones, and one fulling-mill. The Rivière St. Jean turns one corn-mill with 2 sets of stones, which can only work in spring and autumn.—Besides the main road, there are some others branching off in different directions into the seigniories of Rivière Ouelle and St. Roch, all of which are in good order.—In this S. geese

and turkies are in abundance, although they are scarce in Kamouraska, and not very numerous in Rivière Ouelle: the inhabitants sell their poultry at Quebec.—The church, which is 120 ft. by 50, is surrounded by several houses, pleasantly situated; and there are two schools, each having 80 scholars, in which the Latin, French and English languages are taught, also accompts, &c. The *college of Ste. Anne* is about 25 leagues from Quebec, and is well situated in regard to the northern parishes of Lower Canada. It is built one arpent from the church, in a romantic solitude, in the midst of a grove in the vicinity of a fine mountain; and, perhaps it is no exaggeration to say, that there is not in all Canada a place more healthy nor more convenient, in every respect, for the purposes of such an establishment. The building is 100 ft. by 43, three stories high, and built with stone.—Of the 283 families in this S. 121 live solely on the produce of their farms, and 100 are desirous and capable of cultivating lands if any were provided for them, and not too far off. Nevertheless none of the inhabitants emigrate to the townships conceded in free and common soccage, although the town of Ixworth is so near and there is a very convenient road to it; and although it is separated from the seigniory by the last line of houses only, no one will leave home to settle there.—In this S. six fisheries are carried on, principally by companies. They extend far into the St. Lawrence and produce bass, sturgeon, herrings, some salmon, and a large quantity of eels are taken on the mud. This S. is the last eastward on the south shore where herrings are caught.—When the author was in this S., the inhabitants had killed 3 bears during the week: these bears had destroyed 40 sheep in that year.

Statistics.

Population	2,546	Schools . .	2	Artisans .	15
Churches R. C.	1	Corn-mills .	1	River-craft .	2
Curés . . .	1	Notaries .	1	Tonnage .	50
Presbyteries .	1	Shopkeepers .	2	Keel-boats	9
Colleges . .	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	28,600	Potatoes	33,000	Mixed grain	2,000
Oats .	6,500	Peas .	13,000	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	7,800	Rye .	1,560	lbs.	4,140

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, à Demoiselle *Lacombe*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur autant de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, tenant d'un côté à la concession du Sieur de *St. Denis*; d'autre aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 9.

St. Antoine, parish, in the S. of Contrecœur, extends 2 leagues in front and 100 arpents in depth. It contains 3 concessions entirely settled. The village consists of 22 houses, including an inn; and there is one school, which is supported by the inhabitants. The church is 100 ft. by 40. All the mills are turned by wind, and there are 6 for grinding corn, 4 of them in the front concession and 2 in the second; there are also two saw-mills. The cattle is of the Canadian breed, and agricultural labour is chiefly performed with horses, and the English cart is used. One third of the grain produced is sold, and also some manufactured stuffs, the inhabitants making more than sufficient for their use. The land and the roads are generally good.

Statistics.

Population	1,970	Villages . .	1	Shopkeepers	3
Churches R. C.	1	Corn-mills .	6	Taverns . .	2
Curés . .	1	Saw-mills . .	2	Artisans . .	14
Schools . .	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	13,000	Peas .	1,500	Mixed grain .	800
Oats .	10,200	Rye .	900	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	130	Indian corn	300	lbs.	3,000
Potatoes	33,500				

Live Stock.

Horses .	700	Cows .	1,000	Swine . .	600
Oxen .	400	Sheep .	4,000		

St. Antoine (P.), *v.* Lavaltrie, S.

St. Antoine (P.), *v.* Lotbiniere, S.

St. Antoine (V. and P.), *v.* Riviere du Loup, S.

St. Antoine (S. V. and P.), *v.* Tilly, S.

St. Antoine de Perade (P.), *v.* Longueuil, B.

St. Armand, seigniory, in the co. of Missiskoui, is bounded E. by Sutton; W. by Missiskoui Bay; N. by Stanbridge and Durham; S. by the province line.—Granted, Sept., 1748, to Sieur Nicolas Réné Levasseur, and is now the property of the heirs of the late Hon. Thomas Dunn. According to the terms of the original grant, this seigniory ought to have an extent of 6 leagues in front by 3 in depth; but as the boundary line of the United States intersects it, there is not now more than 1½ league of it in that direction within the British territory. The greater part of the land is of a superior quality, affording good situations and choice of soil for every species of cultivation; the surface is irregular, and in some places, particularly towards

Sutton, ridges rise to a considerable height and many large swells approach almost to mountains, covered with beech, birch, maple and pine timber. The shores of the bay south of the village are rather high, with a gentle slope down to the water's edge; but they subside to the general level on advancing towards the head of the bay. As the soil near the bay is generally considered better adapted to corn than pasture, wheat is there particularly cultivated. Here are several fine apple orchards from which cider is made, and it may be useful to remark, that young apple-trees are planted on the farms in general in the eastern townships.—This property is well situated for improvement, as it adjoins the state of Vermont, with good roads in every direction, besides the main road that runs through Philipsburg to Albany by Burlington and Vergennes, and which is the most direct line of communication with New York. The high roads leading to the United States, and even the cross-roads, are all good: on the county-road, leading from Frelightsburg to St. John's, called Kempt Road, £2000 have been expended by the commissioners; 10 miles of it leads over a bad swamp, and on the road various bridges are erected.—The first settlement was made in 1785 by some Dutch loyalists.—This seigniory is not well timbered with pine and oak, but other kinds are plentiful.—The principal stream is Pyke River, on which and other minor streams are many corn and saw-mills.—There are 4 villages in St. Armand, Frelightsburg, Philipsburg, Huntsburg, and Martin Village. *Frelightsburg* stands in the 13th range, on the s. side of Pyke River, delightfully situated at a short distance w. from the base of St. Armand's Mountain, in a picturesque valley. It consists of a church and 50 dwelling-houses, one quarter of which are brick, and as many two stories high. The village and the mountain embellish each other reciprocally, the view from the pinnacle borrowing much interest from the gay settlements below it, and this village is beautifully set off by the lofty hill that rises magnificently from it. From the summit of Pinnacle Mountain the prospect s. is peculiarly remarkable, whence the Vermont Hills and settlements are traced to their union with the mountains and settlements of Lower Canada, with which they are blended, as it were, under the eye of the observer, being merely divided by an imaginary line of latitude that defines the dominions of the respective powers. The situation of this village, being the centrical point from which no less than 6 important public roads diverge, marks it out as the proper place where a court-house and gaol should be erected. Frelightsburg being so near the province line is much resorted to by insolvent debtors. Its name is derived from its original founder, Mr. Frelight, who established it in 1800, and whose family hold the corn and saw-mills and also the carding and fulling machine, which are situated in the centre of the village, on Pyke River. Two annual fairs are held in this village, one on the first Wednesday in March and the other on the last Wednesday in September.—The *Village of Philipsburg* is conveniently situated on the edge of the bay, about one mile from the province line; it is a handsome place, containing about 30 houses exceedingly well built with wood, many of them in the peculiar style of neatness common to the Dutch and the others more in the fashion of the American than the Canadian villages: some regard has been paid to regularity in the formation of the principal street, which has a lively and agreeable appearance; between this street and the bay are many storehouses, with wharfs for landing goods at a short distance from them. Many of the inhabitants are employed in trade and mercantile pursuits, besides artisans, and perhaps more than a due proportion of tavern-keepers. On the south side of the road, leading from the village to the eastern part of the seigniory, is a handsome church built with wood and a good parsonage-house; there are also two baptist meeting-houses, a public free-school, and several private schools; from the wharfs there is a ferry to the opposite side of the bay, about 4 miles.

Statistical account of the Villages of Frelightsburg and Philipsburg.

Villages.	Population.	Catholic.	Episcopal.	Presbyterian.	Fulling-mill.	No. of houses.	Outhouses.	Merchants.	Store-houses.	Taverns.	Medical houses.	Schools.	Blacksmiths.	Wheelwrights.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Shoemakers.	Masons.	Brick-layers.	Potters.	Painters.	Pearlasheries.	Breweries.	Tanneries.	Distilleries.	Saw-mills.	Grist-mills.
Frelightsburg	280	1	1	1	1	50	60	80	9	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philipsburg	240	.	.	.	.	30	50	4	4	1	2	1	3	.	4	2	1	1	1	1	.	4	1	.	.	1
	520	1	1	1	1	80	110	84	13	2	3	3	6	1	7	6	4	3	4	1	1	5	1	1	1	2

Martin Village is 7 miles east of Philipsburg, and Huntsburg is almost on the province line. —The *Pinnacle Mountain* covers about 600 acres and rises in a conical shape to a considerable height; it is seen at a great distance in the surrounding country. Between Philipsburg and the boundary line is a high ridge of land, on which General Macombe encamped in March, 1813, when he made an incursion into the province and held possession of the village for some time.—Among the inconveniences, under which this prosperous part of the province labours, may be enumerated the want of courts of justice, the want of a direct road to Montreal, its vicinity to the province line, with no means of bringing offenders to immediate justice, and, lastly, the inadequate remuneration allowed to those who endeavour to convey offenders to Montreal, in consequence of which many escape.

Statistics.

Population	2,919	Fulling-mills	2	Breweries	2
Churches, R. C.	3	Saw-mills	8	Distilleries	3
Curés	2	Tanneries	2	Medical men	2
Schools	4	Hat-manufact.	1	Notaries	2
Villages	3	Potteries	2	Shopkeepers	15
Corn-mills	6	Potasheries	4	Taverns	9
Carding-mills	2	Pearlasheries	4	Artisans	45

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	41,976	Peas	11,000	Ind. corn	18,000
Oats	45,000	Rye	500	Maple sugar,	
Barley	6,000	Buck wht.	10,000		cwts. 2,000
Potatoes	90,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,502	Cows	3,200	Swine	1,700
Oxen	1,906	Sheep	8,005		

Title.—"Concession du 23me Septembre, 1748, faite par *Rolland Michel Barrin*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Nicolas René Levasseur*, de six lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur le long de la rivière de *Missiskoui*, dans le lac *Champlain*, les dites six lieues à prendre à huit arpens au dessous de la première chute qui se trouve à trois lieues de profondeur de la dite rivière, en remontant la susdite rivière de *Missiskoui*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 35.

St. Augustin (S. P. and V.), *v.* Desmaure, S.

St. Aulnes, river, crosses Montapeine and Martiniére and runs into Lauzon.

St. Barbe (P.), *v.* Lake of Two Mountains, S.

St. Barbe (P.), in the F. of Aubert de L'Isle.

St. Barnabe, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Lessard; S. W. by Rimouski; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ league in front by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Mar. 11, 1751, to Sieur Lepage de St. Barnabé.—This grant includes Pointe aux Peres or Father's Point, with the isles and islets in front of it, excepting the island of St. Barnabé, which belongs to the S. of Rimouski. In this S. are some settlements in as favourable condition as the soil and climate will admit. The Rimouski Portage road runs along the front. Timber of good quality is abundant.

Title.—"Concession du 11me Mars, 1751, faite par le Marquis de *la Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Lepage* de *St. Barnabé*, de cinq quarts de lieue de terre de front, sur deux lieues de profondeur, avec les rivières, isles et islets qui se trouveront au devant du dit terrein, à prendre depuis la concession accordée au feu Sieur *Rouer de la Cardoniére*, en descendant au Nord-est, jusques et compris la pointe de L'Isle aux *Péres*, de manière qu'il se trouvera avoir trois lieues et un quart de front, sur deux lieues de profondeur, qui seront bornées en total à la concession des représentans de feu Sieur *de Vitré* au Sud-ouest, et au Nord-est à la pointe de L'Isle aux *Péres*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 77.

St. Benoit (P.), *v.* Lake of Two Mountains, S.

St. Blain, fief, is a dismembered part of the S. of Vercheres, and is 23 arpents in front by 2 leagues in depth. Divided from Vercheres by an act of partition, Sept. 1686. It now belongs to Madame de Boucherville. The soil is generally a blackish friable mould, which, moderately well managed, is productive. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of this F. is under tillage.

Title.—"Ce fief est une partie démembrée de la Seigneurie de *Verchéres*, comme il paroit par un acte de Foi

et Hommage rendu devant Mr. *Begon*, alors Intendant, le 13me Février, 1723, fondé sur un acte de partage du 15me Septembre, 1686, suivant lequel le front de ce fief commence à la ligne de séparation entre les Seigneuries de *Verchéres* et de *St. Michel*, et contient vingt-trois arpens de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, sur le rumb de vent ordinaire des concessions de la Seigneurie de *Verchére.*"—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio* 3, *datée* 30*me Janvier*, 1723.

Ste. Catherine (P.), *v.* Fausembault, S.

Ste. Catherine's Bay, *v.* Saguenay, R.

St. Cesaire (P.), *v.* St. Hyacinthe, S.

St. Charles (P.), *v.* Livaudiere, S.

St. Charles Boromee (P.), *v.* Notre Dame des Anges, S.

St. Charles Brook, in the S. of Lanoraye, is a small stream that rises in Lavaltrie and running N. E. joins the Little Chaloupe.

St. Charles, river, in the S. of Pointe du Lac, is a small stream running into Lake St. Peter.

St. Charles (R. and L.) The river, called by the Indians *Cabir Coubat* on account of its windings and meanderings, is formed by the union of several streams that rise in the S. section of the T. of Stoneham, in the co. of Quebec. It then descends into the fief St. Ignace, where it expands into a beautiful lake, to which it lends its name. Soon after it has issused from this lake it receives the united waters of two small streams that run from lakes Segamite and Sebastian, with this addition it bends suddenly to the S. and takes in the tributary stream of Nelson River. It then passes the Indian Village and rolls over a steep and irregular rock 30 ft. high, forming a beautiful and romantic cataract. In passing a mill which is under the fall the current becomes extremely narrow, and for the space of 3 miles is bounded by woody banks, on which are frequent openings cut through the trees, disclosing the rushing waters. The rapidity of the stream opposed by rocks produces a quantity of white foam upon its gloomy surface, accompanied by murmuring sounds. The waterfall with the smaller cascades above it, the mill, the bridge, the village and the distant hills form an agreeable landscape. From this cataract the river descends in numerous and graceful curvatures to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls a little above the City of Quebec, forming an estuary which is almost dry at low water, with the exception of the bed of the river, and offers a convenient strand for river craft and boats.—*Lake St. Charles*, about 13 miles from the City of Quebec, and nearly 6 miles from Lorette, is a sweetly retired spot and an enchanting picture, and, though lying in a low flat country, is surrounded by mountainous forests highly picturesque and romantic; as it abounds in fish it is doubly inviting. Its outline is very irregular; its length rather more than 4 miles and its greatest breadth does not exceed one mile: a narrow strait projects nearly across, dividing its waters into almost equal parts. This lake affords one of the most exquisitely picturesque scenes in the province. The margin presents an appearance at once wild, romantic, and delightful; the devious course of the low banks forms numerous little bays and headlands, where the trees to the water's edge complete, by the variety of their foliage and gradation of size as they rise upon the different slopes, one of the richest views that can delight an admirer who prefers a prospect adorned only by the hand of nature. This charming panorama, during the spring and summer, is frequently visited on account of its arcadian beauty: the road leading to it from Quebec passes all the way by the side of the river St. Charles, and by its embellishments greatly heightens the satisfaction of those who make the excursion, and whence no one returns without ample gratification.

St. Charles, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded N. E. by St. Denis; S. W. by Rouville; in the rear by St. Hyacinthe; in front by the river Richelieu. It contains 2 square leagues and was granted, Mar. 1, 1695, to Sieur Hertel de la Fresniére; it is now the property of the Hon. P. D. Debartzch.—The land, generally, is not surpassed in fertility by any that surrounds it: the soil most prevalent is a fine strong loam; in some places there is a rich vegetable mould upon a stratum of clay, and in others a mixture of clay and sand: an inconsiderable proportion remains uncultivated. The mode of husbandry is very fair, and is generally rewarded with abundant harvests. The population of the settled parts is somewhat above the numerical ratio in proportion to their extent.—The lower part of the seigniory is watered by the Rivière des Hurons, and the north-east or upper angle is crossed by the little river Miot.—The houses are scattered about the concessions, but there is no village, although there are a few houses round the church, which is dedicated to St. Charles, which, with the parsonage-house, stand on the bank of the Richelieu, about

midway between the lateral boundaries; and near the same spot is a handsome manor-house, where the proprietor resides. At the western extremity of the front the Richelieu, by a sudden turn, spreads to a breadth of more than half a mile, in which expansion there are two small islands, calles les Isles aux Cerfs, which form part of the seignorial property. All the lands are disposed of except 5 concessions, of which two extend 3 arpents by 40 each, two, 3 arpents by 30 each, and the 5th measures from 10 to 12 arpents in depth; each of these concessions has its road excepting the end of the 5th. The rent of the old-conceded lands is 1 sol per superficial arpent, and the rent of the more recent concessions is one quart of wheat per superficial arpent. The obstacles that retard the settlement of non-conceded lands in this S. are stated to be the expensive process necessary to make water-courses, the difficulty of conveying the necessary materials on account of the badness of the roads, and the want of money.

Statistics.

Population	1,621	Corn-mills	5	Medical men	1
Churches, R.C.	1	Hat manufact.	1	Notaries	1
Curés	1	Potasheries	1	Shopkeepers	4
Presbyteries	1	Pearlasheries	1	Taverns	2
Schools	1	Just. of peace	1	Artisans	16

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,600	Potatoes	26,000	Rye	90
Oats	6,500	Peas	2,600	Indian corn	350
Barley	2,600				

Live Stock.

Horses	672	Cows	1,210	Swine	950
Oxen	680	Sheep	3,400		

Title.—" Concession du 1er Mars, 1695, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Hertel de la Fremiére*, de deux lieues de terre de front sur autant de profondeur, à commencer du côté du sud de la rivière *Richelieu* aux terres du Sieur *Rouville*, les dites deux lieues de front suivant et cotoyant la dite rivière, en descendant du côté de *Sorel*, et les dites deux lieues de profondeur courant du côté du sud."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 20.

St. Charles d'Yamaska, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded N. E. by Bourgmarie East; S. W. by St. Ours; in the rear by De Ramzay; in front by the Yamaska, comprising the isles, islets and battures in front of the S. in that river. Granted, Aug. 14, 1701, to Sieur Réné Fézéret, and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow. The best and only cultivated part lies along the bank of the river, and extends only a short distance from it, producing grain in moderate abundance. With the exception of this tract the S. is nearly all woodland, in some places bearing the appearance of a soil that might be made profitable if cultivated with industry and a little skill.

Title.—" Concession du 14me Août, 1701, faite par *Hector de Calliére*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Réné Fézéret*, d'une lieue et demie de terre en superficie dans la rivière de *Yamaska*, icelle comprise, à prendre du côté du sud de la dite rivière, tirant sud-est, tenant d'un bout à la Concession du feu Sieur *Bourchemin*, et de l'autre aux terres non-concédées, avec les isles, islets, prairies et battures adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 33.

Ste. Claire, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by the aug. to Vincelot; S. W. by Fournier and waste lands; in the rear by waste lands; in front by Gagné and Cap St. Ignace.—About 1 league in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted, Mar. 17, 1693, to Réné Lepage. The land is very uneven, but moderately good; the timber is of great variety and superior quality. Population, 1600.

Title.—" Concession du 17me Mars, 1693, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Réné Lepage*, d'une lieue de terre de front à prendre à une ligne qui sera tirée au Nord-est et Sud-ouest, pour terminer la profondeur de la concession du Sieur *Couillard de l'Epinay*, située à la rivière du Sud, avec deux lieues de profondeur, joignant d'un côté au Nord-est la prolongation de la ligne qui fait la séparation des terres du dit Sieur de *l'Epinay*, d'avec celle du Sieur *Amiot de Vincelot*; d'autre côté, au Sud-ouest, les terres non-concédées; d'un bout, au Nord-ouest, la dite ligne qui termine la profondeur de la terre du dit Sieur de *l'Epinay*, et d'autre bout au Sud-est une autre ligne parallèle qui terminera les dites deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance, Lettre* D. *No.* 4, *folio* 12.

St. Cloud, river, is a small stream that rises in the S. W. part of the S. of Laprairie, and running N. crosses the road from St. John and soon after joins the R. St. Lambert.

St. Constant (P.), *v.* La Salle, S.

Ste. Croix, river, in the S. of Gouffre, rises in the concession St. Croix and runs into the R. du Gouffre. It turns a saw-mill.

Ste. Croix, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, is bounded N. E. by Bonsecours, Desplaines, and St. Giles; S. W. by the S. of Lotbinière and its aug. and the T. of Nelson; in the rear by the T. of Leeds; in front by the St. Lawrence.—The original title of this concession has not been found; but it appears, from the registers of fealty and homage, that a declaration, exhibited by a notary, proved that the Dames Religieuses Ursulines possessed

the seigniory of Ste. Croix, containing one league in front by ten in depth, which was granted to them 16th Jan., 1637, and confirmed by M. Lauzon, the governor, 6th Mar., 1652: it still remains the property of the convent.—On the high and steep bank of the St. Lawrence the soil is a light-coloured loam, greatly improved by a very superior style of cultivation. Receding thence, the land decreases in height and the soil changes to a rich dark mould, which continues for some miles and then declines into extensive swamps, covered with cedar, hemlock, black ash and spruce fir: with the exception of the wet lands, the whole seigniory is abundantly clothed with fine timber of all sorts. No stream of magnitude is to be met with throughout the whole tract. The extent of non-conceded lands susceptible of cultivation is 2 leagues by $7\frac{1}{2}$. There is no road across these lands, nor have they been surveyed. The farms granted before 1759 were 2 or 3 arpents in front by 30 or 40 in depth, paying one sol for quit-rent, with fines on alienation, according to the custom of Paris, besides 20 sols and a capon for each front arpent.—A considerable number of persons are in a state to make new settlements in this S., and the quality of the lands is in general excellent. It is thought that the lumber trade retards the settlement of land in this S. No one goes to settle in the townships, there being at present an abundance of unconceded lands in the S.

Statistics.

Population	1,556	Corn-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Churches, R.C.	1	Saw-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Notaries	1	Artisans	18

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	9,200	Potatoes	5,800	Rye	200
Oats	5,650	Peas	1,500	Indian corn	50
Barley	490				

Live Stock.

Horses	560	Cows	1,160	Swine	1,400
Oxen	289	Sheep	3,640		

Title.—"Le titre de cette concession n'a pas été trouvé au Secrétariat; il paroit seulement par le Régistre des Foi et Hommage une déclaration faite par *Pierre Duquet*, Notaire Royal, au nom des Dames Religieuses Ursulines de *Québec*, propriétaires de la Seigneurie de *Ste. Croix* et autres lieux, devant Mr. *Duchesneau*, Intendant, qui dit, que les dites Dames possèdent un fief et seigneurie au lieu nommé *Platon Ste. Croix*, contenant une lieue de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur dix lieues de profondeur, borné d'un côté au Sieur de *Lotbinière* et d'autre aux terres non encore habitées, aux dites Dames Religieuses appartenant par titre de l'ancienne Compagnie, en date du 16me Janvier, 1637, et confirmé par Mr. *de Lauzon*, Gouverneur, le 6me Mars, 1652."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 68, *folio* 312, *le* 24*me Avril*, 1781.

St. Cuthbert (P. and V.), *v.* Berthier, S. in Berthier, co.

St. Cuthbert, river, in the co. of Berthier, rises in small lakes behind the seigniories of Berthier and Dusablé. It is deep and navigable for loaded boats for 4 or 5 miles, higher up it breaks into rapids and falls.

St. Damas (P.), *v.* St. Hyacinthe, S.

St. David, river, in the co. of Yamaska, rises in the T. of Upton, and running W. through the S. angle of the S. of De Guir is joined by the Ruisseau des Chênes; it then enters Bourgmarie East, where it turns the corn-mill of J. Wurtell, Esq, and running into the S. of Yamaska falls into the R. Yamaska about one mile above Isle Joseph.

St. Denis, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Kamouraska; S. W. by the S. of Rivière Ouelle; in the rear by the unsurveyed T. of Woodbridge; in front by the St. Lawrence.—About 1 league in breadth by 4 in depth. Granted May 12th, 1679, to Sieur de St. Denis, for, and in the name of Joseph Juchereau, his son, and now belongs to the heirs of Dr. Blanchette.—The soil is not much inferior to that of Rivière Ouelle, but the surface is more overspread with small detached ridges, and it is crossed by the high chain of mountains near the middle of its depth. About a quarter of the grant is under culture and produces good wheat and other grain. The timber is excellent and plentiful, among which is pine of fine growth. —The principal streams are the Discharge of Lac St. Pierre and two arms of the R. Kamouraska.—The best cultivated lands are by the sides of the roads that cross the seigniory. On a rising ground, close by a little inlet called St. Denis Cove, is the telegraph station No. 10.—In the 9th year of Geo. IV. the provincial legislature enacted that £500 currency should be applied to the making of a road between Kamouraska and Rivière Ouelle to the waste lands of the crown. This road was commenced in 1830, at the uncultivated lands in the fourth range of St. Denis, at about 24 arpents from the road of La Côte de Beaubien, and continued through the waste lands of the

crown beyond St. Denis, upwards of 4 miles. This road is opened in length 16 miles from north to south, its width 15 feet; it is passable for wheel carriages, and is cleared 15 feet on each side; it crosses several brooks and five rivers of a good size. On each of those rivers good and substantial bridges have been constructed, the lengths of which are as follow:—

1. Discharge of Lake St. Peter	26 feet
2. Petit Bras (with a pillar in the middle)	104
3. Grand Bras	63
4. River du Loup	70
5. Discharge of a lake whose name is unknown	14

Ditches have been dug in several parts of the road, on a width and depth adequate to the draining off the water, making altogether a length of 16⅕ arpents. The ground crossed by this road in the S. of St. Denis is generally good; beyond that S. on the waste lands of the crown, it appears to be of a better quality still; the whole is proper to encourage industrious and enterprising young men to settle there, those lands being in no way inferior to several of the best country parts in the district. There being in St. Denis 7 mountains, the road has been turned, but without much increasing its length; and the hills offer no obstacle worth mentioning to the passing of wheel-carriages. There are but few hills on the crown lands s. of St. Denis, and the few there are offer no difficulties. It appears, that, from the farthest extremity of the road opened to the river St. John, there is a very rich soil, generally level and capable of making fine settlements. Between the road of La Côte de Beaubien and the spot where the above-mentioned road was begun are about 24 arpents, where a road is yet to be made; the ground being swampy, it will require paving and ditching. The probable expense of making this piece of road, including compensation to the proprietor and the charges of the Grand Voyer, is in the opinion of the commissioners £95, making altogether £595; and, if it were the intention of the legislature to continue that road as far as the river St. John, a farther sum of £1,000 currency should be added. —This S. forms part of the parish of Notre Dame de Liesse.

Title.—"Concession du 12me Mai, 1679, faite par le Comte *de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au Sieur de *St. Denis* pour et au nom de *Joseph Juchereau*, sons fils, des terres qui sont du côté du Sud, entres celles du Sieur *de Laduraintaie* et du Sieur *de la Bouteillerie*, le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, contenant une lieue de front ou environ, sur quatre lieues dans la profondeur de la dite lieue."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Lettre* B. *folio* 36.

St. Denis, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded N. E. by the aug. to St. Ours; S. W. by St. Charles and Cournoyer; in the rear by St. Hyacinthe; in front by Contrecœur.—It is 2 leagues in breadth and depth, and it includes the isles and islets in the R. Richelieu as far as the S. extends up that river. Granted Sept. 20, 1694, to Louis de Ganne, Sieur de Falaise. It now belongs to Madame Fleury Deschambault.—The lands are fertile and the whole of the S. is conceded and peopled. There are 5 ranges of concessions, containing 250 farms, all under cultivation. Flax is raised generally and the soil is in many places fit for hemp. The lands for many leagues in this neighbourhood are considered the most productive in the district of Montreal. The sterile lands in this S. have been left covered with standing wood, and the parts that have been cleared have been abandoned. Timber has been reserved on good lands, but not in sufficient quantities, which has obliged many to procure lands in the adjoining parishes of La Presentation, St. Ours, &c. which they keep covered with standing wood. All the lands are conceded *en roture*. The two ranges of concessions nearest the river were granted prior to 1759, at 6 livres and 1 sol quit rent for each 90 arpents; the rents of the concessions subsequently granted are from 15 to 20 livres. It is said that none of the proprietors ever saw their contracts of concession.—On the S. bank of the Richelieu is the *Village of St. Denis*, containing from 90 to 100 houses and a very fine church, 130 ft. by 50, the whole tolerably well built in an agreeable and pleasant situation, which, when seen from the opposite side of the river, where some of the best houses and the church, with its three handsome spires, present a front view, exhibit a favourable specimen of picturesque beauty: between the main street and the river are some capacious storehouses, chiefly used as granaries, in which large quantities of corn are collected from the adjacent seigniories for exportation. Many of the houses are built with stone, and the largest is the residence of M. de St. Germain. At a school, conducted by two sisters of the congregation, 25 scholars are instructed; and there is one French school for boys supported by the curé, where there are 40 scholars. There is also another school. In the river, nearly fronting the village, is the Isle de Madere and a smaller one; from this place there is a seignorial ferry to the opposite seigniory of

Contrecœur; 15 sols are charged for a carriage. It is remarkable that there are neither saw nor corn-mills on either of the streams; there are, however, 9 wind-mills for grinding corn, 5 of which are in the front range, 1 in the second and 3 in the third.—The cattle are of the Canadian breed and though small are strong.—Much poultry is reared.—The timber is chiefly maple, cherry and epinette.—In proportion to the superficies of this seigniory it is very well inhabited.—The public roads in all directions are numerous and generally good; the principal are those by which the communication between the rivers St. Lawrence and Yamaska is kept up.—This S. is watered by the Richelieu, which runs across the front, and by the little river, or rather rivulet, named Le Miot or L'Amiot, which rises in the 4th concession and, running diagonally across the 2nd and 3rd, discharges itself into the Richelieu in the S. of St. Charles.—There is a considerable number of persons willing and able to form new settlements, even at some distance from their relatives; and there is, beyond the S. of St. Hyacinthe, a large extent of fertile land, at least fertile in appearance, on which these persons would settle with alacrity and joy, if it was conceded on terms similar to those of this seigniory. Scarcely any one leaves this R. to settle in the townships. —*Fief Cascarinette* is in the lower part of the S.; it is 16 arpents in breadth and extends the whole depth of the S.; it now belongs to the seignior.

Statistics.

Population	3,100	Corn-mills	9	Just. of Peace	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Tanneries	2	Medical men	1
Curés	1	Hat manufact.	1	Notaries	1
Presbyteries	1	Potteries	12	Shopkeepers	9
Convents	1	Potasheries	1	Taverns	2
Villages	1	Pearlasheries	1	Artisans	19

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18,200	Potatoes	30,000	Rye	200
Oats	7,800	Peas	5,200	Indian corn	610
Barley	260				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,150	Cows	1,300	Swine	1,750
Oxen	1,200	Sheep	6,500		

Title.—" Concession du 20me Septembre, 1694, faite par *Louis du Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Louis de Gannc*, Sieur *de Falaise*, de deux lieues de terre de profondeur derrière la terre et Seigneurie de *Contrecœur*, sur toute la largeur d'icelle, qui est de deux lieues, laquelle profondeur passera en partie au delà de la rivière *Chambly*, et courra les mêmes rumbs de vent que la dite terre de *Contrecœur*; avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière *Chambly* par le travers de la dite profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 17. —*Régistre d'Intendance*, 9, *folio* 61.

St. Dennis, township, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. and S. E. by waste lands; S. W. by the T. of Matane; N. and N. W. partly by the St. Lawrence and partly by the S. of Matane. The hills, called the Paps of Matane, are in this township, which is well watered in front by various small streams, and in the rear by the R. Matane.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 40,000 acres.

Ste. Elizabeth (P.), *v.* Lanoraye, S.

St. Esprit (P.), *v.* L'Assomption, S.

St. Esprit, river, is formed by two branches that rise in Rawdon and Kilkenny and meet a little within the rear line of L'Assomption, which S. the Rivière St. Esprit partly traverses in its course to the S. of St. Sulpice, where it joins the R. L'Assomption.

St. Etienne (P.), *v.* Beaumont, S.

St. Etienne, river, discharges itself into the Saguenay on the W. side, about a mile below the Ruisseau des Grosses Roches.

St. Etienne, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, joins the S. angle of the rear line of Lauzon and is bounded N. E. by the R. Chaudière; S. W. by St. Giles; S. and E. by Ste. Marie. It is 3 leagues by 2. Granted, Oct. 7, 1737, to François Etienne Cugnet, and is now the property of —— Pozer, Esq.—In soil and timber this seigniory is very similar to the rear part of Lauzon.—At a little distance from the Chaudière are some ranges of settlements tolerably fertile and apparently well managed.

Title.—" Concession du 7me Octobre, 1737, faite par le *Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *François Etienne Cugnet*, d'un terrain restant à concéder vis-à-vis la Seigneurie appartenante aux héritiers *Jolliet*, sur la rivière du *Sault de la Chaudière*, du côté du Sud-ouest, depuis le bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie de *Lauzon* jusqu'à celle nouvellement concédée au Sieur *Taschereau*, contenant environ trois lieues de front sur la dite rivière du *Sault de la Chaudière*, au Sud-ouest de la dite rivière, sur deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière dans l'espace du dit terrein du côté du Sud-ouest, suivant qu'elles se trouveront situées au devant du dit terrein, et les lacs qui se trouveront situés sur les dites terres."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 8, *folio* 20.

St. Etienne, fief, in the co. of St. Maurice. Granted, Apr. 13, 1740, to the Company of the Forges at St. Maurice. 3 leagues deep by 2 broad. It belongs to the crown, and is let, with other pro-

perty, to Messrs. Munro and Bell. It is but little cultivated, although it has a mixture of marl and in many places a rich black vegetable earth; the ground is irregular, as in the S. of St. Maurice, but rising into stronger ridges on the north-west. This fief has several divisions or côtés called Rouge, de Grand Pont, Croche, Turcotte, de 14 Arpens, and St. Jean. The upper lands are well covered with maple, birch, beech, and ash; but on the low grounds, which are wet in some places, there are only the usual inferior kinds, but these in great abundance. In this grant are several pineries which produce trees of a superior growth, particularly the one a little below and on Pigeon Island.—Iron ore, which at one time was found plentifully in several parts of this fief, is now only met with in the rear. Quarries of limestone, a good gray stone, and some other hard species fit for building are opened on the banks of the St. Maurice, near the falls of Gros and those of Gabelle a little below.—Wood for the purposes of the forges is produced in abundance; great quantities of it are felled and carried by sleighs every winter to the furnaces, where it is made into charcoal for the use of the smelting-houses: it was in consequence of the great demand, from the continual consumption of this article, that the additional tract of crown land was granted on the renewal of the lease.—The foundery of St. Maurice is situated in this fief, in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of a small stream with the St. Maurice, about eight miles above the town of Three Rivers; here the high banks of the river, embellished with every variety of fine trees in groups on each side, the dark hue of the large pineries and immense surrounding forests, and the more distant and softened shades of the lofty mountains that bound the view, form together a bold and magnificent prospect when viewed from the place where the road ascends the brow of the ridge that overlooks the valley. The foundery itself is replete with conveniences for carrying on an extensive concern; furnaces, forges, casting-houses, workshops, &c. with the dwelling-houses and other buildings, have altogether the appearance of a tolerably large village. The articles manufactured here consist of stoves of all descriptions that are used throughout the provinces, large caldrons or kettles for making potashes, machinery for mills, with cast and wrought iron work of all denominations; large quantities of pig and bar iron are exported: the number of men employed is from 250 to 300; the principal foremen and persons engaged in making models, &c. are either English or Scotch; the workmen are generally Canadians. In the early establishment of this foundery, about 1737, the ore was found in great abundance near the surface, of a quality not inferior to many of the best mines of Europe for pliability. At first the mode of working the different veins was managed with very little skill, but in 1739 an artisan was brought from France who combined a knowledge of the different branches of manufacturing wrought and cast iron with a competent skill in working the mines; from this acquisition great improvements took place, which have progressively increased, and the establishment is now carried on with almost as much ability, and on the same principle, as similar concerns in England and Scotland. It is singular that neither of the provinces produces sand proper for the purposes of casting iron; the proprietors of these works, therefore, import from England all they use in that operation. Since the year 1806 Messrs. Munro and Bell have occupied these valuable premises; previous to that period the annual rent was £800: on the termination of their former lease they were very reasonably entitled to the consideration of the government in reletting them, and therefore their rent was reduced 50 per cent.

St. Eustache, lake, in the T. of Blandford, discharges itself into the R. Origuaux. It is about 100 acres in superficial extent and contains fish.

St. Eustache (P. and V.), *v.* Riviere du Chene in Mille Isles.

Ste. Famille (P.), *v.* Orleans Island.

St. Fereol (P.), *v.* Cote de Beaupre, S.

St. Francis, Inferior District of, *v.* Districts.

St. Francis, lake, in the townships of Garthby and Coleraine, is of considerable size, and being divided into two parts forms two sheets of water, which are connected by a short river or channel. One of these parts is 12 or 14 miles in length and very irregular in breadth; the other is about half that length. The lake is surrounded in every direction by lofty wood-covered mountains, approaching each other so close on either side of the little river as almost to cut off the communication of the

waters between the two parts of the lake: these mountains contain iron ore in many places.

St. Francis, river, in the co. of Beauce, is a small stream in the S. of Vaudreuil; it turns a corn-mill and runs into the R. Chaudière near the church.

St. Francis, river, in the cos. of Rimouski and Kamouraska, rises in a small L. of the same name in the highlands and falls into the R. St. John in a S. E. direction. This is the only river on the Temiscouata Portage that runs constantly in a south direction.

St. Francis, river, in the cos. of Sherbrooke, Drummond, and Yamaska, rises in L. St. Francis and in several streams descending from the southern townships. From Lake St. Francis in Garthby and Coleraine this river runs about 30 miles in a S. W. direction to the T. of Ascot, and then taking a course nearly N. W. it runs about 70 miles and discharges itself into Lake St. Peter. The whole length of this river cannot be less than 100 miles. The country from which it collects its waters is of a triangular shape, each side being about 60 miles, the vertex being at the embouchure into Lake St. Peter, and the base a line extending from the south point of Memphramagog to the easterly point of Lake St. Francis. The area will therefore be about 1500 square miles, or equal to 15 ordinary townships. In the north its shape is very narrow. From Lake St. Francis it traverses the T. of Weedon, where it makes an expansion called Lake Weedon; it then waters the S. angle of Dudswell and the W. angle of Bury, after which it divides the triangular T. of Westbury into two nearly equal parts and enters the T. of Ascot, where it takes a sudden turn to the N. W., and passes the villages of Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, at each of which places it receives a great accession of waters that originally come from the United States, descending by the rivers Coaticook and Magog. The confluence of the united waters of the rivers Massiwippi, Coaticook, and Salmon River, with the R. St. Francis, near Lennoxville, is called the *Upper Locks;* and the junction of the R. Magog with the St. Francis at Sherbrooke Village is called the *Lower Locks*. A little below Hyatt's Mills there is a very singular high rock in the river, on the pinnacle of which stands one solitary pine-tree of large dimensions; the rock and the tree form an object extraordinarily unique. From Ascot the R. St. Francis becomes the boundary line of 12 townships, separating Brompton, Melbourne, Durham, Wickham, and Grantham, on the west bank, from Stoke, Windsor, Shipton, Kingsey, Simpson, and Wendover, on the east bank: after this it divides Upton from the S. of Courval and becomes the N. E. boundary of De Guir; it then divides Pierreville into two parts and enters the S. of St. François, where it washes the Indian Village, and dividing into several branches, which form various islands, loses itself in the waters of Lake St. Peter.—The River St. Francis is one of the communications by which a considerable and increasing traffic is carried on between the S. of St. François and the southern townships, and also the United States. The navigation is difficult and exceedingly laborious, owing to the great number of rapids and falls; but as the river presents a direct route for sending the produce of these districts to a certain market, these obstacles are resolutely overcome by the industrious settlers on each side of the boundaries, and large quantities of pot and pearl ashes, and various other commodities, are every summer brought down by it into the St. Lawrence for Quebec. Great quantities of British manufactured goods are also sent upwards to the United States. The navigation from Lake Memphramagog to the St. Lawrence is opposed by many and powerful natural obstructions. From the outlet of the lake to the place where the stream joins the St. Francis is about 19 miles, in which distance there is a singular alternation of violent rapids and still water where the current is most tediously slow; about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile before it enters the river there is what is termed a *fall*—not indeed from a perpendicular height, but the bed of the river being very much contracted, and the current broken by high ledges of rock, it is impossible for boats to pass it; even single sticks of timber are seldom sent down it, as experience has proved that they never escape without being much bruised, if not absolutely shivered to pieces: in this short distance the whole descent is from 170 to 180 feet. At this place the scows and boats are unloaded, their contents carried to the end of the fall, and there re-embarked in other craft ready to receive them; hence they are borne down by a gentle current about six miles to the Great Brompton Falls, about two miles in length:

as empty boats can run down them on the west side only, the cargoes are again taken out and conveyed to the foot of the falls, where the boats are reladen and proceed about seven miles farther to the Little Brompton Falls; a repetition of the former labours must again take place, as they can be passed by nothing but light craft: at this point the portage is no more than 250 yards. A mile or two farther on is Dutchman's Shoot, where the river is narrowed by a ledge of rocks and two small islands forming a rapid, through which, with much care and some difficulty, loaded boats can pass. After this a current, rapid and slow in succession, continues, without impediment, for 15 miles to Kingsey Portage; this is a confined part of the river, with a large rock in the middle of it, which is covered when the water is very high, and at which time only the loaded boats are able to pass it; the current rushes through the channel with great impetuosity and retains its violence for more than a mile beyond it. Hence no material obstacles present themselves until arriving at Menue Falls, about 20 miles; these are $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long and only practicable for empty boats. Lord's Falls, about 2 miles farther down, and about the same length as those of Menue, are subject to the same inconvenience or even greater, for unless the water be very high they cannot be passed by the light boats. At 6 miles below this fall is the commencement of a very rapid current that continues for 15 miles, and when passed all difficulties are overcome and the river is free into Lake St. Peter. From the upper part to the lower part of the R. it varies in breadth from 100 yards to nearly a mile, and about 16 miles from its mouth it is only about 30 ft. wide and very shallow. Notwithstanding this troublesome medley of land and water carriage, the trade now carried on is very considerable, as more than 1500 barrels of ashes only have been brought down in one summer.—In Wickham and Grantham the St. Francis abounds with bass, salmon, pickerel, sturgeon, and pike.

St. Francois (P.), *v.* Batiscan, S.

St. Francois (P.), *v.* Berthier, S., in Bellechasse, co.

St. Francois (S.), *v.* Orleans Island.

St. Francois, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded N. E. by Lussaudière; S. W. by Yamaska; in the rear by De Guir; in front by Lake St. Peter.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ league in front by nearly 2 in depth. Granted, Oct. 8, 1678, to Sieur Crevier, and is now the property of M. Le Gendre and some families of the Abenaqui Indians. This S. is low towards Lake St. Peter. The Bay of St. François and some others indent it rather deeply and occasion large tracts of marsh land along their shores; at a short distance from them are some very fine meadows, and farther to the interior the soil is good, in most parts rather light and sandy. The timber is but of indifferent quality, and chiefly consists of spruce fir, hemlock, and cedar; on the driest land there is a little maple and beech. The river St. Francis, with a few smaller streams, water it very well.—About one half of this grant is in a state of cultivation; the best settled and most improved parts lie on each side of the St. Francis. At the descent of this river into the St. Lawrence are several islands attached to the grant; the largest is nearly four miles long, and is partly cultivated and very well settled; the church and parsonage-house belonging to the seigniory stand on this island, where canoes are always in readiness to convey travellers to William Henry at the rate of five shillings each person, although there is not an established ferry: this passage is generally preferred in summer to the post roads. The other islands are low, some affording a little meadow land, but they are principally covered with wood. —There are several roads; the main road, from the eastward to William Henry, crosses the river at a ferry near the Abenaqui village, where 3*d.* is paid for each person and 1*s.* for a horse and carriage. By the river St. Francis a considerable and increasing traffic is carried on with the southern townships, and also with the United States.—The *Parish of St. François Zavier*, by the regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722, extends from Baie St. Antoine to Yamaska, and includes Kussodière or Lussaudière, Pierreville, and St. François, with the exception of that part which belongs to the Indian Mission.—All the lands in this parish are conceded, and many of the concessions were granted before 1759 at a very low price, viz. at half a sol or one sol per arpent, each land or farm extending from 2 to 3 arpents in front to 30 or 40 in depth; the concessions made subsequently to 1759 were granted on nearly the

same conditions.—*For an account of the Abenaqui Village, &c. vide* INDIANS.

Statistics.

Population	2,920	Corn-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Notaries	1	Artisans	14
Villages	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18,300	Potatoes	11,900	Rye	215
Oats	14,000	Peas	5,000	Indian corn	250
Barley	1,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	995	Cows	1,600	Swine	2,001
Oxen	750	Sheep	5,500		

Title.—" Concession du 8me Octobre, 1678, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *Crevier*, de la Seigneurie de *St. François*, contenant une lieue de profondeur en montant dans la rivière de *St. François;* ensemble les isles et islets qui sont dans la dite profondeur, et une lieue de large d'un côté de la dite rivière au Nord, à prendre au bout de la terre et Seigneurie du Sieur *de la Lussaudière*, ensemble les terres qui se trouveront de l'autre côté de la dite rivière au Sud; à commencer au bout de la terre et Seigneurie de *St. François* et jusqu'aux bornes du Sieur *de Lavalière*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2 à 9, *folio* 146.

ST. FRANCOIS DES SALLES (P.), *v.* ORLEANS ISLAND.

ST. FRANCOIS ZAVIER (P.), *v.* ST. FRANCOIS, in Yamaska, co.

ST. GABRIEL, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by St. Ignace; S. W. by Gaudarville, Faussembault and waste lands; in front by Sillery; in the rear by fief Hubert and waste lands.—2 leagues in front, but as the lateral boundaries do not run parallel, its breadth in the rear is more than four leagues; its depth is ten leagues. Granted, Apr. 16th, 1647, to Sieur Giffard, and is now the property of the crown.—Of this tract, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues were granted, Mar. 13th, 1651, to the Hurons inhabiting the village of La Jeune Lorette, and the remainder transferred by donation, Nov. 2, 1667, to the Order of Jesuits, by Sieur Giffard.—The lower part of this seigniory is good fertile land, the soil in general a fine black mould; near the first mountains, and in the vicinity of Lake St. Charles, it is a light loam; the remainder, and much the largest portion of the grant, is so extremely rough and mountainous, as to be wholly unfit for agricultural purposes. The lands on the farther side of the R. Jacq. Cartier, in this S., are mountainous; some settlements might nevertheless be made in the neighbourhood of Lake Tsonnontonan, where there is good hard wood.—Timber about the front is rather scarce, of inferior size and little value; but on the sides of the rising grounds, and in the interior, beech, maple, and birch are abundant and there is some pine, and in some places a little good oak may be found.—The river St. Charles bends a most picturesque course from N. W. to S. E. for nearly two leagues along the lower part of the seigniory, and receives the waters of several small tributary streams that completely answer the purposes of irrigation. The rivers Jacques Cartier, St. Anne, and Batiscan cross it at different points between the mountains.—As far as about six miles from the front, all the land is in a flourishing state of cultivation, every where interspersed with well-built houses, good gardens and well-stocked farms: beyond this, a wilderness spreads on every side, dreary and untrodden by human beings, except by the Indians in their hunting-excursions.—The church and parsonage of St. Ambroise, the church of La Vielle Lorette, the church and village of La Jeune Lorette, are all within this grant. Roads in every direction communicate with Quebec and the surrounding seigniories. A road might be made through the gorges of Mount Tsonnontonan, to the river Aux Pins, but it would be necessary to remove a large quantity of stone.—The church of La Vielle Lorette is pleasantly situated on the W. side of a little branch of the river St. Charles, on a rising ground, and nearly surrounded by a grove of small but handsome pine trees. The parsonage-house is the residence of Mr. Deschenaux, the grand vicar and curé of the parish: this gentleman, who is well known and highly esteemed, has exerted his good taste to great advantage upon the gardens and other embellishments of the place.

The mountain called *Tsounonthouan* is on the N. bank of the R. Jacques Cartier, and is about 24 miles N. W. of Quebec. It forms the most southern angle of the vast body of granitic mountains, which extends from the coasts of Labrador along the north shore of the river St. Lawrence to Quebec, and thence to the Ottawa, the northern banks of Lakes Huron and Superior, and cover nearly the whole country to the north, with the exception of the valley of the Saguenay, to Hudson's Bay. Its elevation is about 2,000 feet

above the level of the St. Lawrence. It is divided into two parts forming two distinct summits, and is remarkable for presenting, on all sides, an appearance nearly similar, and for the extent of space which it covers, which has entitled it to the name given to it by the Indians, and which means the "Great Mountain."—Although the distance from Quebec is so inconsiderable, it is only within the last eight years that there have been any settlements nearer to this mountain than twelve miles; the whole valley of the river Jacques Cartier, above the bridge for about 30 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 10 to 20 miles, having remained entirely unsettled, owing to the expensiveness of forming roads over the swampy grounds in the rear of the old settlements and the difficulty of obtaining grants. This mountain until lately was perhaps never ascended by any persons except Indians. In 1826, five inhabitants of Valcartier visited the summit of this mountain for the first time. After leaving the settlement on Dr. Blanchet's grant, and after ascending for some time, they arrived at a level along the bank of the torrent which divides the mountain on the S. E. side, and in half an hour they reached an old Indian cabin on the western bank of the same torrent. Quebec and the surrounding country were occasionally visible through the trees, of high growth, which cover the mountain. On leaving the torrent the ascent became very rugged and steep; in about ten minutes the party reached a beautiful spring issuing from under a rock, which they denominated the Holy Well; in fifteen minutes they were stopped by immense masses of granite forming insurmountable walls, but found to the left a narrow regular passage between two perpendicular masses, which they called Hope Gate; at a quarter past eleven, after passing several caverns and rents in the rock of great apparent extent and depth, they reached the summit of the south-eastern angle of the W. top of the mountain, and selected, for a station at this point, a large mass of granite elevated about five feet from the general level of the ground, with an even and nearly circular surface of between 20 and 30 feet in diameter. On the N. of this rock they erected a British flag, on the top of a high spruce tree, and deposited in the ground, in a glass bottle, a piece of the copper coin of his late Majesty. Some trees were felled at this station to open the view of the country to the S. E. of the mountain. The party then proceeded to explore the S. side of the summit of the mountain. It is level and of great extent, covered with a deep soil of light loam, over which there are several inches of the white soft sand, so frequently met with throughout the country in virgin ground beneath the black mould of decomposed leaves. The timber is white birch of large growth, of the sort of which the bark is used by the Indians for bark works. In the centre of this point of the mountain is a hollow, partaking something of the nature of a swamp. Generally, the earth and vegetable growth indicate a more moist atmosphere than on the low grounds. To the south of the station there is a vast square block of granite, under which there is a well of living water. More to the W., the top of the mountain offers the most interesting appearance. At the summit the descent commences by a semicircular wall of granite, of great extent, about 30 feet in height; below this there is an extensive semicircular and level terrace, about 150 feet wide, at the outer edge of which the descent continues by a perpendicular wall of solid granite, of about 100 feet in height. To these parts of the mountain, paths were marked out. The view from this top of the mountain is extensive and grand beyond conception, no other country perhaps affording equal advantages in this respect to the valley of the St. Lawrence at this particular part of it, where it begins to open out into the level country on both banks, which is included within the ranges of the northern mountains, and the southern chains, extending from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the White mountains in N. Hampshire, and the Green mountains in Vermont. The objects comprised in the view from the S. E. angle of the W. summit of Tsounonthouan, extend over a space of about 3,600 superficial miles, of which the surface of the St. Lawrence alone occupies about 200 miles, it being visible in its length, at intervals, upwards of 90 miles. Looking towards the E. the most distant view includes about 40 miles in depth of the mountains in the rear of Cape Torment, and extends to the sources of the Jacques Cartier and the mountains on the W. waters of the Saguenay; over the Charlesbourg Mountains, the mountains on the S. shore behind the river Ouelle are distinctly visible, and are followed by the eye without interruption to the

Highlands, between the sources of the rivers St. John, Penobscot, Kennebec, Connecticut, Etchemin, Chaudière, Becancour, and Nicolet: on the N. shore the southern edges of the northern mountains begin to be visible at the St. Maurice, and thence rise gradually to the mountains of the Lake of the Seven Islands and the sources of the Portneuf; in the middle ground the St. Lawrence is visible from St. Vallier to the Point of Champlain, although occasionally concealed by the high grounds of Quebec, St. Augustin, Jacques Cartier, and Grondines, close to the northern bank. Quebec, and the whole of the open and settled country on both banks, from Beaumont to Grondines, are distinctly seen. In the foreground, and as it were under the feet of the spectator, lies the whole valley of the Cartier, from the Nuns' Hill to the bridge, with its lakes, swamps and patches of opening settlements, the river, its islands and falls, at intervals, opening from behind the natural forest, which yet covers nearly the whole of its banks; to the left, Lake St. Charles is visible, and to the right, *Ontarietsi*, or Lake St. Joseph, shows its broad expanse partially concealed by the skirt of the Great Mountain. Time did not admit of a view from the northern side of the mountain, over the valley of Pine River and Lake *Tantaré*. It is known to be one uninterrupted continuation of mountains, to the valley of the Saguenay. From the general clearness of the atmosphere in North America, and the facility of perceiving objects relieved by the sky, it is probable that, with the aid of good glasses, signals at this mountain would communicate with Chambly Mountain by only one intervening station on the S. shore; one or two intervening stations would also communicate with the White Mountains, which are visible from the Atlantic; four or five intervening stations from Chambly would probably communicate with New York, making only six or seven stations between Quebec and New York, through which intelligence might be communicated in a few minutes, and at a very small expense.

The settlement of Valcartier was commenced in August, 1816; the first clearings were two leagues from the last Canadian settlements. Previous to the commencement of this settlement there was no road passable for a cart, or even for a single horse, in the interval between the last Canadian settlements and the new establishment. This tract, two leagues wide, was rendered impassable in summer by morasses and small streams, which, however, being frozen in winter, the Canadian settlers were enabled to go a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ league for the purpose of procuring wood.—A road, two-thirds of a league, was made by the grantees.—All the persons settled in the 5th concession, excepting one Canadian, are emigrants from Scotland and Ireland, 5 of them are Irish and 4 Scotch; most of them arrived in 1818. With industry and honesty they have a fair prospect of becoming landholders and capable of supporting their families with the produce of their farms.—The following table will show the progressive increase of this settlement.

	1821	1824	1828
Population	182	312	338
Children .	83	.	.
Servants .	27	.	.
Horses .	19	33	59
Oxen .	28	14	60
Cows .	65	118	130
Swine .	58	73	193

In the *Parish of St. Ambroise*, all the lands fit for culture are conceded, and even those not fit for agricultural purposes are conceded but not surveyed. The want of means prevents the youths of this P. from making new settlements; if they were furnished for one or two years with provisions, utensils, and the necessary live stock, there would not be so many living on *emplacemens* where they exist miserably.—*For an account of the Hurons, &c. vide* INDIANS.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cures.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills	Fulling-mills	Medical men.	Notaries.	Tanneries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
Ancienne Lorette	741	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	5
Jeune Lorette .	165	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. Ambroise .	1613	1	1	1	1	.	1	3	1	.	1	1	.	2	4	15
Valcartier .	338	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals.	2857	3	3	2	2	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	20

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.									Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Indian corn.	Buck-wht.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ancienne Lorette	8667	12410	1000	950	2300	26200	500	100	742	296	300	592	1740	444
Jeune Lorette .	.	15	.	.	18	70	.	.	16	8	16	15	.	45
St. Ambroise .	11700	26500	2000	1000	3500	60100	327	.	1887	644	659	1250	8500	1050
Valcartier .	402	4900	500	100	1800	15600	150	200	147	59	60	130	570	193
Totals.	20769	43825	3500	2050	7618	101970	977	300	2792	1007	1035	1987	10810	1732

Title.—" Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur *Giffard*, de la Seigneurie de *St. Gabriel*, à prendre au même endroit que sa présente concession, *(Beauport)* rangeant icelle de proche en proche, autant qu'il se pourra faire, sur dix lieues de profondeur dans les terres vers le Nord-Ouest.

Par le papier Terrier, Tome 2e, Folio 655, le susdit fief avoit originairement deux lieues de front. Cette concession ne joint pas *Beauport*, parce que la concession de *Notre Dame* des *Anges*, qui est entre les deux est plus ancienne."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 à 9, *folio* 73.

ST. GABRIEL (V.), *v.* ST. MICHEL, S.

ST. GEORGE (P.), *v.* NOYAN, S.

ST. GEORGE, river, in the S. of St. Sulpice. Ruisseau St. George rises near the boundary line of L'Assomption, and taking a N. E. direction runs into the R. L'Assomption.

ST. GEORGE (V.), *v.* SETTRINGTON, T.

ST. GENEVIEVE (P.), *v.* BATISCAN, S.

ST. GENEVIEVE (P.), *v.* MONTREAL.

ST. GENEVIEVE (V.) *v.* ST. MICHEL, S.

ST. GERVAIS, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. by the T. of Armagh; S. W. by the S. of Montapeine; in the rear by the T. of Buckland; in front by the augmentations of Beaumont and St. Michel and the S. of Livaudière.—2½ leagues in breadth, by the same in depth. Granted September 20th, 1752, to Sieur Michel Jean Hugues Péan de Livaudière.—On account of the irregularity and mountainous nature of its surface, one half of the S. is unfit for cultivation, although the soil itself is not bad, being principally a light-coloured loam. It abounds in timber of the best species, and is watered by the rivers du Sud, le Bras, Ruisseau du Moulin, &c. besides 4 lakes and sheets of water of minor size.—One of the principal occupations of the inhabitants during the spring is the manufacture of maple-sugar, of which they contrive to send considerable quantities to market.—There are 8 ranges of concessions, 7 of which are conceded; the first which contains the church is the most settled, and three-fourths of the first and second concessions are under cultivation; about half of the third and fourth, and one-fifth of the fifth concession are cultivated.—The village contains 30 houses.—Some veins of stone are found in the first range.—The apparel of two-thirds of the inhabitants is made of Canadian cloth, nevertheless, more of English manufacture is used here than in any of the seigniories lower down the St. Lawrence.—The *Parish of St. Gervais* extends 6 leagues in front, from St. Vallier to the concession east of the R. Etchemin, comprehending the whole of the S. of St. Gervais, part of Lauzon, and the fief belonging to Mrs. Reid. In this parish few or no lands remain unconceded, though in some parts there are no roads, none even surveyed.—Many young men in this P. are desirous of settling on lands near their parents and friends; their only opportunity is in the S. of Jolliet,

where the number of lands is insufficient. No one leaves the parish to settle in the townships or in the neighbouring crown lands.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Gervais.

Population . 1,147

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	6,500	Peas .	4,000	Mixed grain .	50
Oats .	6,700	Rye .	28	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	1,000	Buck-wheat	50	cwts.	357
Potatoes	10,000	Indian corn	210	Hay, tons .	828

Live Stock.

Horses .	380	Cows .	790	Swine .	650
Oxen .	400	Sheep .	2,300		

Title.—" Concession du 20me Septembre, 1752, faite au Sieur *Michel Jean Hugues Péan de Livaudière* d'un terrein non-concédé derrière la Seigneurie de *Beaumont*, et qui se trouve enclavé entre les lignes des Seigneuries de *St. Michel* au Nord-est et de *Livaudiere*, au Sud-ouest, ce qui compose deux lieues de front sur une lieue seulement de profondeur, laquelle lieue de profondeur joint la ligne du trait-quarré des profondeurs des dites Seigneuries de *St. Michel* et de *Livaudiere*, et en outre quatre lieues et un quart de front ou environ (ce qui est appelé *St. Gervais* sur la Carte) sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout des profondeurs de *St. Michel* des deux lieues ci-dessus concédées et de la Seigneurie de *Livaudiere*, laquelle étendue de terrein de quatre lieues et un quart de front, ou environ, sera bornée par devant au trait-quarré des lignes de profondeurs de *St. Michel*, des deux lieues ci-dessus concédées, et de *Livaudiere;* par derrière par une ligne droite et parallèle joignant aux terres non-concédées; au Nord-est par la continuation de la ligne de séparation des dites Seigneuries de *St. Valier* et de *St. Michel*, et au Sud-ouest également par continuation de la ligne de separation de la dite Seigneurie de *Livaudiere*, à celle nouvellement concédée à Mr. *de la Martiniére;* lesquels terreins de deux lieues de front sur une lieue de profondeur et de quatre lieues et un quart de front ou environ sur trois lieues de profondeur ci-dessus désignés ne feront avec les Seigneuries de *St. Michel* et de *Livaudiere*, appartenant déjà au Sieur *Pean* qu'une seule et même Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10, *folio* 9.

St. Giles, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbiniére, is bounded N. E. by Lauzon, St. Etienne, and Ste. Marie; S. W. by Ste. Croix and the T. of Leeds; in the rear by Leeds and the N. angle of Broughton; in front by the seigniories of Gaspé and Desplaines.—2¾ leagues broad by 6 deep. Granted Apr. 1, 1738, to Rageot de ——; the present proprietors are the heirs of the late Judge Davison.—This seigniory is of very irregular form, the greatest length being about 18 miles and breadth 8. It contains about 160,000 acres, and is watered through its whole length by the Beaurivage, which is swelled by the accession of numerous smaller streams. Craig's road runs along the banks of this river for 12 miles. The number of concessions is 22, containing 524 lots.—No parish has been formed in this seigniory. It is considered as a part of St. Nicholas, the curé of which occasionally says mass within the limits of St. Giles.—The most populous and best settled parts are those which lie upon Craig's road, and that which leads from this road to Ste. Marie. The other parts are but partially settled, but fresh lots are in daily demand.—Two of the most northernly concessions lying on the river Noire and west of the Beaurivage are low, flat land, with some swamps and some patches of hard wood consisting of birch and maple. The other kinds of timber are chiefly cedar, ash, elm, spruce and red epinette.—The next four concessions lying along the river Beaurivage, principally on the east side but partly on the west, are in general sandy; with the exception of the points, as they are called, of alluvial soil lying next to the river and on a lower level than the rest of the land. Each lot has some point land, more or less, from 2 to 30 arpents. The timber on the points consists of elm, ash, maple and butternut. The remainder of these concessions contain spruce, red epinette and black birch, with some pine and a little maple and cedar; in some places there are considerable swamps.—The south-eastern part, lying between the Beaurivage and the branch called the Fourchet, is named the Mountains. There are 12 or 14 concessions in this part. The soil is here much better than in the low parts of the seigniory. Almost all the new settlers prefer it; and many of the inhabitants of the lower parts, finding the lands there poor, have left them and gone to the mountains. The soil here is sandy, but produces very good crops. The wood on the hills consists of maple, beech, hemlock, basswood, elm and spruce; and in the hollows between the hills it consists of spruce, sapin, hemlock, cedar and some ash. The banks of the rivers are in general steep, with little point land. The land is for the most part stony.—The cleared land in the whole seigniory may be estimated about 10,000 acres, the uncleared about 150,000. Perhaps one-eighth of the whole consists of swamps, one-half of flat land, and the remainder hilly and rocky.—The timber, both of the hard and soft kinds, is very good: there is, however, but little good pine. Mr. Caldwell has, for the last 6 or 7 years, bought annually about 20,000 spruce saw logs for his

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mills at St. Nicholas. The trees in general are not very large, but the wood is of excellent quality. There has been a good deal of very fine red epinette, and there yet remains some hard wood, of which the birch and maple are the best.—With respect to the waters of this seigniory, every brook is believed to run either into the Beaurivage or into some branch of it. Except this river, there is none of any importance, and its source as well as that of the Fourchet is unknown. The general opinion among the inhabitants is, that they are outlets of lakes in the township of Broughton. The branch called Le Bras is believed to have its rise in a small lake in Lauzon. The Black River runs out of a large swamp in the rear of the most northernly concession. The Beaurivage is nowhere navigable; the rapidity of its descent is very considerable, and in the spring and fall the stream is very powerful. In the heat of summer the waters are very low, and sometimes insufficient to turn a grist-mill of one pair of stones. In the upper part of the seigniory the bed of the river is principally solid rock and the descent rapid.—With regard to the population, it appears there are about 12 men above 60 years of age, 270 between 16 and 60, 170 women and 280 children. Three persons have received licences to keep taverns.—Education here is in a very low state, there being no school of any kind in the seigniory. There is one schoolhouse, however, nearly finished, and another partly subscribed for; but the people, though very anxious to have schools, are as yet too poor to be capable of supporting them. In so great an extent less than three schools would be insufficient, and that number could not at present be maintained without assistance.—There is at present one church or chapel, and another is to be commenced on the St. Mary's road.—Of cattle there are some fine oxen and the Americans have good cows, but much attention does not appear to be yet paid to the choice of cattle for breeding. There are many horses, but few of them are good. Of domestic animals horned cattle are the most numerous and thriving. At present there are very few sheep, yet the mountain lands are well adapted for feeding that animal, and in a few years may be expected to be well stocked with it. There are some good pigs, and the inhabitants begin to find out the value of the different breeds.—All the grain raised in the settlement has hitherto been consumed within it, the constant arrival of new settlers creating a demand for the surplus raised by the old ones. A great quantity of potatoes are raised on the mountains; these and wheat form the principal crops, though grain of every kind is grown.—Most of the Canadian farmers raise a little flax for their own use; but neither the European settlers, nor those from the United States, attempt it; it seems to answer very well on moist lands, but only a very small proportion of the land in this neighbourhood is fit for it.—The only roads that deserve to be mentioned here are Craig's Road and that of St. Mary's; the former is good through the whole settlement, the latter for one-half. The other roads in the seigniory are barely passable.—There are no lakes nor waterfalls, nor any mountains that deserve the name. Limestone is found, but not in great quantities. No mines have yet been discovered, nor any indications of them observed. —Salt is made in this S.—There is only one fief called *Beaurivage*, which was reserved at the time the S. was sold, and is still possessed by one of the family of the original proprietor.

Statistics.

Population	732	Corn-mills	2	Taverns	3
Chapels	1	Saw-mills	5	Artisans	21
Schools	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	7,800	Potatoes	8,400	Rye	200
Oats	9,400	Peas	2,500	Indian corn	1,590
Barley	500				

Live Stock.

Horses	420	Cows	650	Swine	700
Oxen	305	Sheep	1,400		

St. Gregoire (P.), *v.* Godefroi, S.

St. Gregoire (V.), *v.* Nicolet, S.

St. Helen's Island, in the St. Lawrence, lies off the city of Montreal, formerly the property of the Barons of Longueuil it now belongs to the crown. Fortifications and stores have been erected on this island and a military garrison is there stationed.

St. Henry (P.), *v.* Lauzon, S.

St. Henry (V.), *v.* Lachenaye, S.

St. Henry de Mascouche (P.), *v.* Lachenaye, S.

St. Hilaire (P.), *v.* Rouville, S.

St. Hyacinthe, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded by the depth line of the S. of St. Charles on the river Yamaska, beginning at the eastern angle of that S. prolonged until it reaches the river Yamaska, thence by that river as far as the S. W. line of the aug. of the S. of St. Ours, thence by the said line as far as the depth line of the S. of St. Denis, thence by the said depth line as far as the N. E. line of the S. of St. Charles on the river Richelieu, thence by the said N. E. line of St. Charles as far as the depth line of the said seigniory, thence by the said depth line as far as the N. E. line of the S. of Rouville, thence by the said N. E. line as far as the depth line of that seigniory, thence by the said depth line as far as the line between St. Hyacinthe and the aug. of the S. of Monnoir, thence by the aforesaid line as far as the S. angle of the S. of St. Hyacinthe, thence by the western line of part of the T. of Farnham to the S. angle of the S. of St. Hyacinthe, thence easternly by the W. outlines of part of Farnham and then by the towns of Granby and Milton, as far as the N. W. angle of Milton, thence by the N. line of Milton as far as the W. line of the T. of Upton, thence by the said W. line of Upton as far as the S. W. line of part of Upton, and thence by the said S. W. line of Upton as far as the eastern angle of the S. of St. Charles on the river Yamaska. It comprehends the seigniories of De Ramsay, Bourchemin east of the river Yamaska, and St. Hyacinthe.—Its extreme length is 41 miles and its breadth 19, containing 477 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 32′ 45″ N. lon. 72° 54′ W.—It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at St. Hyacinthe.—The principal river is the Yamaska.—With the exception of two large and conspicuous mountains, Rougemont and Yamaska, the face of this county throughout is level. It is traversed by numerous roads, and well settled. It ranks the 17th in population and the 9th in agricultural produce. As the seigniory of St. Hyacinthe comprises by far the greater part of this interesting county, the reader is referred to the description given of that seigniory, from which he may infer the general character of the county, the principal features of the other parts of the county being similar to those of that seigniory.

Statistics.

Population	12,846	Villages	1	Tanneries	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Schools	4	Potasheries	3
Churches, R. C.	5	Corn-mills	6	Pearlasheries	3
Curés	4	Saw-mills	12	Shopkeepers	11
Presbyteries	5	Carding-mills	1	Taverns	15
Convents	1	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	59
Colleges	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	114,771	Peas	17,072	Mixed grain	5,250
Oats	95,400	Rye	3,220	Maple sugar, cwts.	610
Barley	13,706	Indian corn	1,844	Hay, tons	50,600
Potatoes	69,110	Buck-wheat	5,107		

Live Stock.

Horses	7,042	Cows	10,135	Swine	7,351
Oxen	6,215	Sheep	32,828		

St. Hyacinthe, seigniory, in the co. of St. Hyacinthe, is bounded N. E. by St. Ours, Bourchemin and De Ramsay; S. W. by the aug. to Monnoir and the T. of Farnham; N. W. by Rouville, St. Charles, and St. Denis; S. E. by Milton and Granby.—6 leagues in front by 6 in depth, being 3 leagues on each side of the R. Yamaska. Granted Sept. 23, 1748, to Sieur F. Rigaud, seigneur de Vaudreuil, and now belongs to Mons. Desolles and the Hon. P. D. Debartzch.—The local situation of this extensive grant renders it a most valuable and highly improvable property. So great an extent naturally embraces many varieties of soil, but the best kinds predominate, and the proportion below mediocrity is very trifling. The least improvable is towards the N. and N. E. sides, where the land is low and in some places swampy; approaching Granby it rises and presents a valuable tract of rich dry soil. In many parts are lands admirably well adapted to the production of hemp and flax in large quantities; and to the growth of all the grains peculiar to the country no part of the district is more congenial. The banks of the Yamaska and other streams afford plenty of good meadow land; in fact, the different classes of arable, meadow and pasture are nearly all of first-rate quality.—There is much fine beech, maple and basswood timber; cedar and spruce-fir are abundant on the low wet lands; oak and pine are found in tolerable quantities and of large scantling towards Granby and Farnham. The part on the N. W. side of the Yamaska is nearly all employed in agriculture; the opposite bank and the parts towards the S. E. extremity also present many wide ranges of cultivated

grounds.—The Yamaska running along the middle of this spacious property, being navigable for large boats and rafts, affords ample means of speedy conveyance for the produce of the field and the growths of the forests. A branch of this river, diverging to the eastward into the new townships, and which receives several minor streams, plentifully waters that division; while the river Salvayle, that has its rise near the boundary of St. Charles, with some of less note, completely answer the purpose of irrigation for the western part.—The roads are well kept and are in almost every direction; those on each side of the Yamaska are the principal, by which the communication between Three Rivers, Quebec and the state of Vermont is directly maintained; and, in consequence of the importance of this route, every attention is paid by the proper officers of the different districts to preserve it in the best possible state. From these roads others of nō less general utility strike off into the new townships, and thence in several ramifications to the state of New Hampshire, &c.; altogether forming the means of intercourse invaluable to this part of the province.—There are 5 parishes, *St. Hyacinthe, St. Cesaire, St. Damas, La Presentation* and *St. Pie.* Although these parishes are tolerably well inhabited, there is only one village, called St. Hyacinthe, which is most conveniently situated on an angle, formed in the N. E. part by a large bend of the Yamaska; it contains nearly 200 houses, many of them built with stone or brick in a superior style, a large handsome church, a good parsonage-house, and a college or rather public school. Being in the main road, there is a continual influx of strangers travelling to and from the frontiers, for whose reception there are one or two respectable inns. The environs are most agreeably diversified with flourishing orchards, gardens, meadows, pastures and inclosures. A market is held twice a week.—5 miles from the v. are the corn, saw and carding-mills of Mons. St. Ours.—Near the boundary line of Rouville is a mountain called Rougemont, which is similar to that of Belœil though inferior in elevation and extent; it is adorned nearly to the summit with beautiful woods containing some fine timber. On the other side of the river, near the boundary line of Milton and Granby, is the Yamaska mountain, almost of the same form and magnitude, clothed with woods, in which there is some excellent timber.—The increase of settlements in this S. is retarded by the poverty of the grantees and the difficulty of making water-courses. Some of the inhabitants settle in the townships, although the neighbouring seigniories are not entirely conceded.—No lands were conceded prior to 1759, and the last concessions were granted on higher conditions than the preceding.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mill.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potasheries.	Pearl-ashes.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shop-keepers.	Taverns.	Artizans.
St. Hyacinthe .	7939	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	6	1	3	3	3	2	3	7	9	30
St. Cesaire .	1694	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	9
St. Damas .	1818	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	10
La Presentation	1824	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	12
	13475	4	4	4	1	1	3	1	5	1	1	10	1	3	3	5	2	4	13	16	61

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Indian corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Hyacinthe .	60000	55740	7500	70350	1587	1000	790	3574	3490	6148	18100	3351
St. Cesaire .	14200	7920	2950	.	7400	2200	430	764	1375	1522	6090	1408
St. Damas .	16000	19500	1005	23150	5630	100	10	726	782	1600	3700	1089
La Presentation	15000	6200	2100	13000	1250	100	365	720	692	1350	3500	1050
	105200	89760	13555	106500	15867	3400	1595	5784	6339	10720	31390	6898

Title.—" Concession du 23me Septembre, 1748, faite par *Rolland Michel Barrin*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *François Rigaud*, Seigneur de *Vaudreuil*, de six lieues de front, le long de la rivière *Yamaska*, sur trois lieues de profondeur de chaque côté d'icelle; les dites six lieues de front, à prendre à sept lieues de l'embouchure de la dite rivière, qui sont les dernières terres concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 9, *folio* 36.

St. Ignace Isle, in the St. Lawrence, at the head of Lake St. Peter, lies a little s. of Isle Dupas. This and other isles near it consist principally of meadows and grazing land. Isle St. Ignace, Isle Madame, Isle aux Oies, Isle Ronde, and Isle de Grace belong to government. These and some other isles to the eastward are very low, with marshy strands, but clothed with good timber. They abound with all sorts of wild fowl, as do the intervals between them with excellent fish of various kinds. Isle Madame is one league in length and half a league in width.

St. Ignace (P. and S.), *v.* Cap St. Ignace.

St. Ignace, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by L'Epinay and the T. of Stoneham; S. W. by Sillery and by St. Gabriel of which it formerly formed a part; in the rear by Fief Hubert; in front by the R. St. Charles. It is half a league in front by ten leagues in depth. Granted, Aug. 20th, 1652, to the community of the Hotel Dieu to whom it still belongs.—In the quality of the land and the peculiarities of the soil there is a strong affinity between this and the S. of St. Gabriel; the lower part is rich, fertile, and well cultivated for more than two leagues towards Lake St. Charles, in which tract many farms are extremely productive in grain of all kinds. On some of the farms flax is cultivated with great success, and on the R. St. Charles the pastures and meadows are so fine as scarcely to be rivalled by any in the province: beyond the lake the country assumes a mountainous and barren character, affording no land upon which agricultural industry could be exerted with any hopes of success. On the lower part of the S. the little timber that remains is of inferior dimensions and confined to small woods and patches here and there; but in the vicinity of Lake St. Charles and farther rearward a great abundance of the finest sort is produced. The rivers Jacques Cartier, Ste. Anne, and Batiscan cross it in the intervals between the different ranges of mountains, while the cultivated part is exceedingly well watered by the river St. Charles and Lake St. Charles aided by many small streams.

Title.—" Concession du 20me Août, 1652, faite par Monsieur *de Lauzon*, Gouverneur, aux Dames de l'Hôtel Dieu, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur la rivière *St. Charles*, sur dix lieues de profondeur; démembrée du fief *St. Gabriel*, par donation du Sieur *Robert Giffard*, Seigneur de *Beauport*, aux dites Dames; à prendre d'un côté aux terres concédées sur la rivière *St. Charles*, au Sieur *Guillaume Couillard*, d'autre part à la ligne qui fait la séparation des terres depuis peu accordées aux Sauvages, d'autre bout par derrière aux terres non-concédées, et par devant à la rivière *St. Charles*."—*Papier Terrier, No.* 64, *folio* 296, 19*me Mars*, 1781.

St. Jacques, river, in the S. of St. Gabriel. This small stream runs into the R. St. Charles about 2 miles below Jeune Lorette.

St. Jacques, (R.), *v.* St. Lambert, R.

St. Jacques (V.), *v.* Isle Verte, S.

St. Jean, fief, in the co. of St. Maurice, lies between the seigniories of Rivière du Loup, Maskinongé, and Carufel. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league in front by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Oct. 13, 1701, to the Ursuline nuns of Three Rivers. A confirmation of the grant with its augmentation, Mar. 27, 1733, gives it one league more in depth. The Ursulines still retain the property. The land is good and productive, and nearly the whole of the fief is cultivated, but very little of the augmentation. It has some fine timber.

Title.—" Concession du 13me Octobre, 1701, faite par *Hector de Callière*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, aux Dames *Religieuses Ursulines*, des *Trois Rivières*, de l'espace de terre concédée, qui se trouve dans le lac *St. Pierre* au fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord; consistant d'environ trois quarts de lieues de front entre le Sieur *Joseph Petit* dit *Bruno*, Seigneur de *Maskinongé*, et le Sieur *Trotier de Beaubien*, Seigneur de la *Rivière du Loup*, sur la profondeur de deux lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 5, *folio* 34.

Augmentation.—" Confirmation du 27me Mars, 1733, par sa Majesté, d'une concession faite le 10me Décembre, 1727, aux Dames *Ursulines* des *Trois Rivières*, d'un terrein joignant du côté du Nord-Est au fief de la *Rivière du Loup*, appartenant aux dites Religieuses, et du côté du Sud-Ouest au fief du Sieur *Sicard*, ayant environ trois quarts de lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Régistre* G, *folio* 42.

St. Jean, river, runs from the W. into a bay opposite Cap Dimond on the R. Saguenay.

St. Jean, river, in the S. of Ste. Anne, in the co. of Kamouraska. This small stream rises S. W. of Mount St. Barbe, and running N. W. joins the R. Ste. Anne near the line that divides the 1st and 2nd ranges of the S.

St. Jean de Baptiste (V. and P.), *v.* Orleans Island.

St. Jean de Baptiste (P.), *v.* Ecureuils, S.
St. Jean de Baptiste (P.), *v.* Rouville, S.
St. Jean de Baptiste (V.), *v.* St. Michel, S.

St. Jean Deschaillons or Riviere du Chene, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière. This S. with its augmentation is bounded N. E. by the S. of Lotbinière and its augmentation; S. W. by Levrard and the T. of Blandford; in the rear by a small triangular piece of waste land that separates it from the townships of Stanfold and Somerset; in front by the St. Lawrence.—The original grant is 2 leagues square and was made, Apr. 25, 1674, to Sieur St. Ours; the augmentation is 2 leagues fronting the rear of the S. and 4½ leagues in depth, and was granted, Jan. 25, 1752, to Roc de St. Ours, Sieur Deschaillons: they are now the property of Charles de St. Ours, Esq.—The soil in general is of a favourable quality, being either a good yellow loam or a fine black mould; but, notwithstanding these advantages, cultivation has made but an indifferent progress. On the bank of the St. Lawrence there are two ranges of concessions containing about 150 farm lots, the majority of which appear to be under respectable management. Both the original grant and the augmentation are thickly clothed with wood of various species, better calculated for firewood than for any other purpose, and great quantities are supplied to the garrison and city of Quebec.—The Petite Rivière du Chêne, which crosses the original grant diagonally and falls into the St. Lawrence a little below Cap à la Roche, is the only stream that waters this tract; and it is not navigable at any season for any thing larger than a canoe: about half a mile above its mouth there is a good corn-mill. On each side of this river are settlements with roads, which traverse the seigniory and communicate with those of St. Pierre les Bequets, and finally reach the road, recently opened, leading into the T. of Blandford up to the Canadian settlement of Messrs. Lagueu, Langevin, and others, situated on the R. Bécancour. The aug. has scarcely any means of irrigation.—A little distance upwards from Cap à la Roche a very neat church is seated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, which, along the whole front, is a good deal elevated. The houses of the tenantry are dispersed among the concessions by the side of the main road that passes close to the river; they are mostly built with wood and have a very neat appearance.

Statistics.

Population	658	Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	11
Curés	1	Saw-mills	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels		Bushels.
Wheat	5,200	Potatoes	3,940	Rye	200
Oats	6,800	Peas	1,300	Indian corn	85

Live Stock.

Horses	262	Cows	524	Swine	655
Oxen	140	Sheep	1,572		

Title.—" Concession du 25me Avril, 1674, au Sieur de *St. Ours*, de deux lieues de terre de front le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, à commencer quatre arpens audessous de la Rivière *du Chêne* en montant le dit fleuve, avec deux lieues de profondeur dans les dites terres, nommée la Seigneurie *Deschaillons*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, folio* 67. *Cahiers d'Intendance*, 2 *à* 9, *folio* 243.

Augmentation.—" Concession du 25me Janvier, 1752, faite par le Marquis *de La Jonquière*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, à *Roc de St. Ours*, Sieur *Deschaillons*, dans la profondeur de la rivière *du Chêne* sur le même front de la Seigneurie de la rivière *du Chêne* à lui déja concédée, avec quatre lieues et demie de profondeur à prendre au bout des deux lieues que contient sa dite Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10, *folio* 28.—By this concession of augmentation, and by the ratification of it, the first concession is said to contain only one league and a half, as per the *Régistre, No.* 10, *folio* 2, *et Ins. Con. Sup. Letter* K, *folio* 7.

St. Jean Port Joli, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Reaume; S. W. by the S. of L'Islet; in the rear by the augmentation to the T. of Ashford; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in front and depth. Granted, May 25, 1677, to Noel L'Anglois, and now belongs to — Gaspé, Esq.—The land in front is rather low, but the uniformity is varied by a trifling ridge and a few rising grounds: towards the rear it is mountainous and rugged. The soil is a mixture of light sandy earth and clay; about the high lands it is poor and indifferent. About one-third of the tract is in a moderate state of cultivation, and the settlements, generally speaking, have been brought by industry into a very respectable condition.—All the lands are conceded and surveyed. Many farms were conceded before 1759, at the rate of 40 sols for each front arpent by 40 in depth; the farms conceded since that period were granted on the same terms, with the exception of some, the rent of which does not exceed 3 livres per arpent. There are 4 ranges of concessions: 2 are settled, and 25 inhabitants are in the 3rd. The 1st is most settled and the soil is dry and sandy, except in the higher and lower parts, where the

soil is strong with a clay bottom. The 2nd concession is all strong soil upon clay. On the 3rd are maple and other hard wood, epinette, spruce, and black birch, but not much cedar. The 4th range is traversed by the mountain. The church, 120 ft. by 40, has two steeples and is surrounded by 15 houses, including the parsonage-house; it is close to the St. Lawrence, near which the main road passes; there are also several other roads to the adjacent grants on each side. At the mouth of the R. Trois Saumons the valuable mills and distillery belonging to Mr. Harrower are very eligibly placed: the latter is an establishment of considerable magnitude, with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business; at high water decked vessels of twenty tons may come up to the premises. Over the river there is a good bridge. The beach at the mouth of the Trois Saumons is flat and thickly covered with detached rocks that run a good way out. From the St. Lawrence the view of the mills and surrounding objects, heightened by the pleasing natural scenery of the environs, is very agreeable.—At the mouth of the R. Port Joli vessels of 60 tons burden can enter, although the port is not so advantageous as that at the mouth of the Salmon River.—Beech, birch, maple, and pine timber are in great plenty, as well as most of the inferior kinds. The rivers Trois Saumons and Port Joli have their sources in the mountains at the back of the seigniory, and, descending in a westernly direction, water the S. very well: there are a few other streams of inconsiderable note.—A great number of persons in this parish have the means and are willing to make new settlements in the place of their birth and near their relatives, but there is no land for them, all being already occupied.

Statistics.

Population	2,452	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	6
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	8	Artisans	25
Presbyteries	1	Distillery	1	Schooners	6
Chapels	1	Merchants	6	Keel boats	12
Schools	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	19,700	Potatoes	23,000	Maple sugar	178
Oats	18,500	Peas	3,000	Hay, tons	3,500
Barley	1,000	Indian corn	112		

Live Stock.

Horses	900	Cows	2,400	Swine	1,650
Oxen	550	Sheep	5,500		

Title.—"Concession du 25me Mai, 1677, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Comte de *Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Noël l'Anglois*, de la consistence de deux lieues de terre de front, le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à commencer depuis les terres qui appartiennent à la Demoiselle *Lacombe*, en remontant le dit fleuve, jusqu'à la concession de la Demoiselle *Geneviève Couillard*, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 44, *page* 194, *le* 23*me Sept.*, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, *No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 301.

ST. JOACHIM (P.), *v.* COTE DE BEAUPRE.

ST. JOHN, lake, in the co. of Saguenay, lies in an immense valley, and is the reservoir or basin into which numerous large rivers and streams empty themselves, many of which rise in the high lands that separate the Hudson's Bay territory from Lower Canada. It is situated in lat. 48° 32′ 37″ N. and between long. 71° 29′ and 72° 9′ W. It is 57½ miles from Chicoutimi, about 35 leagues N. of Quebec and 60 leagues W. N.-W. of Tadoussac. It covers about 510 square miles and is 90 miles in circumference; in the widest part, from the mouth of the Metabetshuan to that of the Peribonea, it is about 30 miles, and in the narrowest part, from St. David's Point to Pointe Bleu, about 18 miles. Lake St. John, called by the Indians *Peaquagomi* which means Flat Lake, is nearly circular and is remarkably shallow. This lake has two outlets, called the *Grande Décharge* and the *Petite Décharge*, which issue from the N. E. side of the lake, about 2 miles from which they form a confluence and take the name of Saguenay River. Besides the communication with the St. Lawrence by means of the R. Saguenay, from Lake St. John a water communication, with portages, may be had through Lake Mistassinis and Rupert's River with James' Bay. A communication with the St. Lawrence may also be had through the Batiscan River, and another through the river St. Maurice or the Black River. A water communication with the Ottawa or Great River is also had through various streams and lakes emptying themselves into Lake St. John and the Saguenay, until the sources of the Gatineau are reached, which is navigable for canoes a distance of 300 miles. Such are the astonishing facilities of internal water communication afforded by the streams emptying themselves into Lake St. John, that there is no portion of Lower or Upper Canada to the successful defence or attack of which the possession of that lake might not be conducive: and this part of the province seems to be most important in a military point of view, for the

great valley of Lake St. John could not be attacked by land, for no enemy could march over the mountains by which it is on every side surrounded.

The *Navigation* of Lake St. John is subject to some difficulties; schooners of 30 or 40 tons may sail on the lake, but not very near its borders, which can only be approached by flat-bottomed boats or bark canoes on account of shoals, particularly near the entrance of the rivers; its depth varies from 6 to 40 fathoms from one to two miles from the shore it is generally only 3 ft. deep, and this extreme shallowness is common to the lake (the depth of which in no part bears any proportion to its extent), and is the cause of the sea-like turbulence its surface assumes after the least wind, occasioning a violent ground swell and lofty breakers, to which, at a distance from the shore, the hardiest voyageur is frequently unwilling to expose himself. Upon placing the hand in the water on these occasions it feels very decidedly tepid. This shallowness and unusual temperature, by occasioning a more rapid evaporation, may account for a fact which might otherwise be difficult, viz. six tolerably large rivers and several smaller ones fall into Lake St. John, while only one of moderate dimensions runs out of it. With the least wind from the north-west the waves run prodigiously high, which renders canoe navigation very dangerous here. The waters also rise very rapidly in time of rain and fall almost as suddenly, particularly when the wind is N. W., to which and the S. W. winds the lake is much exposed when a heavy swell runs to the opposite shore. In the autumn it is sometimes almost impossible to cross it on account of the broken swells. Under the lee of the land there is no sea for some distance off the shore, but it has been seen to be one sheet of foam. The ice of the lake is not passable in safety before the 10th of January; the first appearance of its forming on the lake is about the 10th of November, and it begins to form all over about the beginning of January, but in consequence of the prevalent winds it is not passable at that time. The lake is navigable all round but not in the centre about the latter end of April, and all over by the 8th or 12th of May.

The *Climate* of Lake St. John is as mild or milder than that of Montreal. There is a difference of 15 or 20 days between the vegetation at the Post and Chicoutimi, for at the latter place potatoe stocks, cabbages, and onions have been frost-bitten about the 23rd of Sept., while the potatoes at the Post on the lake remained in flower and uninjured till about the 12th of Oct. when they were dug up. This great difference in so small a distance is supposed by Mr. Nixon to arise from the low situation of the ground and the vicinity to salt water at Chicoutimi. Every thing that grows in the neighbourhood of Quebec and even melons can be produced on the borders of the lake, and the nights are less cold than in the surrounding country. In 1828, when, on account of mildew, the crops almost entirely failed in the district of Montreal, and generally throughout Upper Canada, the little corn that was grown at Lake St. John was of very good quality. The lake is frozen over about the middle of November and is clear of ice by the end of May; the interval of vegetation is therefore short but is proportionably more rapid. The ground will be in a state fit for cultivation before the lake is clear from ice, and will be free from frost, at least one foot deep, on or before the 1st of May, at which period 10 gallons of peas have been sown which produced more than 10 bushels, although from the wetness of the season about one third of the crop was lost. These peas were harvested on the 1st of Sept. and among them were found nearly half a pint of wheat, which, as an experiment, were sown about the 7th of May, and when harvested on the 8th of Sept. produced full half of a Winchester bushel; two of the ears, without selection, were examined and found to contain, one 41, the other 46 grains of corn: the straw grew about 4 ft. in height. On the 3rd or 4th of May half a bushel of barley was sown, and produced, Aug. 5, from 5 to 6 bushels. A pint of Indian corn, sown May 10th, produced at least 10 gallons, although much was destroyed by worms. Not quite 8 bushels of potatoes, planted in heaps, produced 300 bushels. These experiments were made without manure.

Soil.—The shores of L. St. John abound with inexhaustible quarries of limestone and extensive beds of fine marl. The S. shore, from Pointe Bleue to within about a league from the R. Metabetshouan, is composed of clay, slate, and carboniferous limestone. The N. shore, from the Assuapmoissoin to the Peribonea, is a sandy alluvium on a marly clay; from the Peribonea to the Kacouatimi it is a sandy swamp, and from the Kacouatimi to the Grande Décharge it is formed of syenite composed almost entirely of a brilliant felspar. The

shores of the lake are in many places very sandy, and where no rock appears fine shining yellow sand is found, and where rocks and sand appear intermixed the former rise through the latter, assuming an isolated appearance. This sandy girdle is not confined to the margin of the lake, but passes a short distance into the interior, bestowing upon the land forming the borders of the lake an infertility of aspect which vanishes upon passing these sandy limits. Between Chicoutimi and the country immediately in its rear, on one side, and Ha-Ha Bay and the waters emptying into it, on the other, there is said to be 300,000 acres of culturable land. Proceeding from Chicoutimi to Lake St. John by the western route, it seems probable that the country is not susceptible of culture to the westward of the river Chicoutimi as far as the lower extremity of Lake Kiguagomi. From Lake Kiguagomi to Lake St. John there is, according to the report of traders and Indians, a deep tract of level and fertile country. The *peninsula* lying between Kiguagomi and the grand outlet of Lake St. John is said to contain 250,000 acres of level and fertile land. On the S. W. side of Lake St. John the mountains approach near to the lake, and beyond them the whole country, lying to the westward, as far as the river St. Maurice, is altogether unsusceptible of culture, with the exception of a few patches too inconsiderable to be particularised. The N. E. side of Lake St. John contains much good land.—Eight large rivers, besides minor streams, fall into Lake St. John; these rivers are nearly all of the first class and are navigable for large bateaux for many leagues, and farther on for bark canoes; their names are the Peribonea, Mistassini, Assuapmoussoin, Ouiatchouan, Ouiatchouanitch, Metabetshouan, Kuspahiganish, and Kuspahigan. The following is a table of the distances to which the rivers which run into the lake have been ascended.

	Miles.	*Chains.*
River Peribonea . .	21	20
Musk-rat River . .	2	10
River David . .	8	49
Rum River . .	1	43
River Mistassini .	9	00
Koucciatien River .	0	40
River Baddeley .	7	00
River Pastagoutin .	6	00
Saguenay from Chicoutimi to Terres Rompues	6	4

Islands, &c.—Pointe Bleue, about 6½ miles N. by E. from the R. Ouiatchouan, is a point of rock covered with moss and a small growth of cedar, from which the lake borders run W.N.W., describing a very wide bay around which the land appears of good quality, being timbered with ash, fir, balsam, spruce and cedar, and it is level to a considerable extent. Numerous small alder islands lie in the bay.—*Isle aux Couleuvres* or *Snake Island,* called by the Indians *Manitou-Ministouki,* "the Evil Spirit's Island," lies nearly opposite the mouth of the Ouiatchouanish. Some voyagers have had the greatest disinclination to visit this island on account of the number of snakes which were reported to exist there, and many wonderful stories of their forming festoons, knots, and lying together like a string of sausages, were told; but after traversing the whole island one shrivelled skin only has been seen. Pears too (probably under the guardianship of the snakes) were said to be abundant with equal foundation.—*Grosse Isle* is 1½ mile from Pointe à la Traverse; it is about three-fourths of a league long and about 550 ft. wide, and is said to belong to the Ursulines. It is almost entirely a barren rock, but there is one farm on it of 90 acres which is under cultivation and the land is good; the timber consists of spruce, elm, pine and ash. On this isle are blocks of granite.—*Petite Isle* lies at a little distance N. W. of Grosse Isle.—*Dalhousie Islands* lie opposite the outlets called Grande and Petite Decharge.—*Presq'ile* or *The Peninsula* is formed by the grand outlet on one side, and by the river Chicoutimi, and lakes Kiguagomi, Kiguagomishish, Alder River, Belle Rivière, the Kushpahigan and part of Lake St. John, on the other sides; it lies between 70° 34′ and 71° 29′ west longitude from Greenwich, and 48° 14′ 38″ and 48° 34′ north latitude. The soil, which is a loam, is in general well adapted for settlement. The timber is red pine, cypress, white birch, sapin, white spruce, black birch, &c., all of moderate size, except the pines, which are scattered here and there and are very large, but appear to be generally of bad quality. The land beyond the bank is level; and if settlements were formed here, beginning at Chicoutimi, which should always be the central point, a road might by degrees be opened, communicating with Lake St. John; this would be the more easy to make, as there is but one river to cross, and which (except during floods) may be forded. The Peninsula con-

tains about 245,000 acres, and would consequently hold 2,450 inhabitants, allowing 100 acres to each. The climate is at least as mild as that of the neighbourhood of Quebec, but the spring is about 15 days later than at the post at the River Metabetshouan, on Lake St. John. This beautiful Peninsula is joined to the continent by an isthmus or portage of only one mile in length. Through the lakes and rivers, that bound the s. side of the Peninsula, a communication is kept up between Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, which is more particularly explained by the following table.

Table of Distances from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi, beginning at the Mouth of Kushpahigan or Belle Rivière.

6											Portage of Belle Rivière, 500 yards.
8¾	2¾										Mouth of Rivière des Aulnais.
10¾	4¾	2									Falls of Rivière des Aulnais and Portage, 700 yards.
16¾	10¾	8	6								Head of Lake Kiguagomishish or Portage of Kiguagomi.
17¾	11¾	9	7	1							Lake Ouiqui half a mile, Kiguagomi.
37¾	31¾	28½	26½	20½	1: ½						Portage des Roches, 200 yards.
40¾	34¾	33	30	24	23	3½					Portage de l'Islet, 440 yards.
42¾	36¾	34	32	26	25	5½	2				Beau Portage, 250 yards.
50¼	44¼	41¼	39½	33½	32½	13	3½	9½			Portage de l'Enfant, 200 yards.
50½	44½	41½	39¾	33½	3 ¾	13¼	3¾	9¾	¼		Portage du Chien, 210 yards.
52¾	46½	43¼	41½	35½	34½	15	11½	9¾	2	1¾	Portage Ka Ka, 200 yards.
53¼	47¾	44½	42½	36½	35½	16	12½	0½	3	2¾	1 Portage of Chicoutimi.
55½	49½	46¾	44¾	38¾	37¾	18¼	14¾	12¾	5½	5	3¼ 2¼ Chicoutimi.

Making a total distance of 55½ miles from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi, exclusive of minor portages amounting to 2 miles.

Fish.—Lake St. John abounds with many kinds of fish, particularly pike, carp, doré, white-fish, awenanish, chub, and a fish called *la munie* which resembles the eel in colour, the dog-fish in shape, and the cod-fish in the head but much flatter; its average length is 2½ ft.: the Indians are very fond of it boiled, but the white people make no use of it except the liver, which is considered a delicacy; it is also used for bait during the winter season. The awenanish is said to be the most delicious fresh water fish in the world. Great quantities of fish are taken at the mouth of the Ouiatchouan, which appears the most favourable place for setting the nets, and where the fish is found more abundant than in any other part of the lake; it is salted and put into barrels for the use of the traders. The fish abounding between Chicoutimi and the Kushpahigan are red trout, watouche or chub-pike, carp and doré; the last two are to be found only as far as the falls of the Belle Rivière: the red trout is only to be met with in Lake Kiguagomi and at the Portage de l'Islet, except a few in lakes Ouiqui and Kiguagomishish, in which there are chub and carp in great abundance. There are smelts in Lac Vert. —*For other particulars relative to Lake St. John and the Peninsula,* vide Vol. I., pp. 285—289, and also *King's Posts.*

ST. JOHN (R.), *v.* RICHELIEU, R.

ST. JOHN, river, in the southern parts of the cos. of Bellechasse, L'Islet, Kamouraska, and Rimouski, rises in three large branches called the South Branch, the Main Branch, and the West Branch which is also called the River Daaquam. The South Branch rises in a lake near one of the sources of the American river Penobscot; the Main Branch issues from a small lake called the Ahpmoojeene-Gamook, in an extensive swamp near the province line, and on waste lands in the rear of the T. of Watford; the West Branch or Daaquam has its head waters from the boundary line between

Standon and Ware, and within one mile of Lake Etchemin. The country watered by the Southern and Main Branches has not been sufficiently explored, and, therefore, no description of those branches can be here given. The Western Branch has been visited by experienced surveyors, and its source is found to be separated from the rivers Etchemin and du Sud by high lands which appear to take a N. E. direction. This branch of the R. St. John, after leaving the T. of Ware, takes a N. E. course, and, after receiving on its left bank another branch called the R. Eseganetsgook, soon forms a junction with the Main Branch which had previously received the waters of the South Branch. From the confluence of these streams the St. John becomes an important river, and after receiving the R. St. Francis, which rises near Temiscouata portage and descends through a part of the counties of Rimouski and Kamouraska, it hastens to its confluence with the river Madawaska, whence it directs its course S. E. to the Great Falls, receiving in its way the Grande Rivière and other tributary streams. Having entered the province of New Brunswick, it runs for many miles southwardly; after which it turns to the south-east, and ultimately loses itself in the Bay of Fundy.—The West Branch at its head is 55 links wide and runs rapidly over stones through indifferent land that produces spruce and sapin. The first part of its course is very crooked and runs between E. N. E. and E. and generally through alders and meadows; its banks are here from 2 to 4 ft. high, and the land on each side for half a mile from the banks flat and low; the depth of the water varies from one or two feet, to six or seven feet, and it runs in a gentle stream over gravel or sand where the water is shallow, and where it is deep over mud; the width varies from 50 to 80 links during the first seven or eight miles, and it is navigable for rafts without any impediment. In this distance trout and other fish have been caught in tolerable abundance.—The Main Branch deserves particular notice on account of its great extent and the various advantages it offers in an agricultural and military point of view: it runs nearly in a parallel direction with the St. Lawrence to its confluence with the Madawaska, and at some places is only from 12 to 14 leagues therefrom, and about 22 to 25 from Quebec; it traverses the middle of this portion of territory N. E. from its source to its junction with the Madawaska, about 132 miles: it offers an interesting field for a new line of settlements of at least 36 townships in connexion with the most flourishing and inhabited parts of the province, and presents at no very distant period a new and shorter line of communication to New Brunswick by nearly 60 miles.—This river is said to be navigable nearly from its source to its confluence with the Madawaska, 25 to 30 leagues, and its average breadth is from 10 to 20 chains until it reaches Presqu' Isle, below which it widens considerably, and at its confluence with the Madawaska it is from 15 to 20 chains wide.—Its water, which rises considerably in the spring and fall of the year, is tolerably deep, but at a short distance below the Forks, there is a rapid where the water is very shallow. The current in some places is very rapid and in others gentle, and is navigable for canoes and large flat boats with the exception of those parts of the river which are obstructed by falls or rapids, where there are short portages, the principal of which are at the Great Falls of 75 feet, and at the Little Falls near the confluence of this river with the Madawaska. From the rapid, a little below the Forks, to the Great Falls the navigation is easy and fit for steam-boats; from the Green River, below the falls of St. John, to Presqu' Isle are a few interruptions by rapids, but they are not of much consequence; from Presqu' Isle to Frederickton, long intervals are to be found where steam-boats may ply; and at Frederickton, vessels from 50 to 100 tons ascend from the sea. A steam-boat navigation might be effected from the source of the river St. John, 50 or 60 miles from Quebec, at least with few interruptions. The Indians ascend this river in canoes at times and reach the river *Etchemin* by a portage in their way to Quebec, and some Americans have gone down in canoes, by making some portages, from the state of Maine.—The advantages afforded by the river St. John have been always admitted, for Charlevoix described its borders to be covered, in his time, with fine oak and other trees, particularly beech; and vines were found there which produced very large grapes with a thick and hard skin, but of a delicious flavour. This river may be said to be generally deep, smooth and navigable from its remotest sources, and running through a country possessing every advantage of soil, climate and water-communication. The fine and extensive

valley of the St. John is every where worthy of attention. In this fine river, nature has provided a grand canal, traversing the richest portion of the province and affording an inland water-communication of several hundred miles in extent.—The country on this R., above the Madawaska settlement, is rich and in every way suited to agriculture. From the entrance of the Madawaska the river St. John is settled on both sides down to the Great Falls, about 40 miles, and exhibits flourishing settlements. For the first 4 miles of the Madawaska settlement on this river, there is every appearance of comfort, and the lands bordering on the river are remarkably fine, and in the highest state of cultivation; and the farms join each other the same as those on the old settlements on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The whole way on both sides as far as the Great Fall is well settled by a colony of Acadians, who appear to be in good circumstances, and the land is a rich loamy soil in general. The river in the spring overflows its banks and leaves a deposit which fertilizes the ground to an astonishing degree. On either side of the river, the *platins* or flat grounds extending inland for some distance, produce abundance of hay and pasturage, and enable the inhabitants to keep numerous flocks and herds, and these would, if they had any means of getting them to market, be a source of great wealth to the settlement; but they have unfortunately no main road, and use the river as such by means of *pirogues* or small wooden canoes, and this even from house to house. Their communication with the St. Lawrence is extremely difficult, and has never been attempted with any produce or stock; and the people feel the disadvantages under which in this respect they are placed. They have, in going to the St. Lawrence, fifteen leagues of water-carriage to perform up the River *Madawaska* and Lake *Temiscouata*, before they get to the portage, which is twelve leagues and entirely impracticable for carriages. They are distant from Frederickton in New Brunswick upwards of fifty leagues, and the interruption of the Great Falls as well as a want of roads in that direction also precludes them from that market.—The only description of commerce hitherto attempted on this river is the lumber trade to the Bay of Fundy, and this trade might be carried on most extensively.

ST. JOHN, river, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into the S. W. side of the R. Saguenay. It is said that there is good anchorage at its mouth for all sorts of vessels. On its banks and near its mouth, is about a square mile of culturable land, which is in lon. 69° 42″, lat. 48° 13′ 15″.

ST. JOSEPH (F.), *v.* MONNOIR, S.

ST. JOSEPH (L.), *v.* ONTARIETSI.

ST. JOSEPH (P.), *v.* LANORAYE, S.

ST. JOSEPH, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. E. by Frampton; S. W. by Broughton; in the rear by Vaudreuil; in front by Ste. Marie.—3 leagues in breadth by 4 in depth. Granted, Sept. 23, 1736, to Sieur Rigaud de Vaudreuil; and is now the property of the Hon. P. E. Taschereau. The W. section belongs to Fleury Delagorgondière and the widow of the Hon. A. L. Duchesnaye. The surface is uneven and rocky in several places; yet the land is tolerably good, and in general very productive where it is under culture. Timber of almost every description is found in great plenty. The River Chaudière passes through the centre, dividing the S. nearly in equal proportions. On each side the R. are settlements at a little distance from the bank, where agriculture has been carried on with good success. Besides these tracts, there are, in different parts of the interior, a few concessions that have also made considerable progress. The farm-houses by the road side, on each bank of the river, are numerous, neat and substantial, denoting the ease and comfort of their occupants. Here is scarcely any stream except the main river.—The S. has a church and parsonage-house, and at the lower part are valuable corn and saw-mills.

Statistics.

Population	1,936	Corn-mills	2	Notaries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	3
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	2
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	6	Artisans	21
Schools	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	13,000	Peas	3,900	Maple sugar,	
Oats	7,900	Rye	100	cwts.	473
Barley	6,500	Buck wheat	600	Hay, tons	1,193
Potatoes	20,000	Indian corn	400		

Live Stock.

Horses	598	Cows	828	Swine	1,150
Oxen	370	Sheep	3,740		

Title.—" Concession du 23me Septembre, 1736, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Rigaud de Vaudreuil*, de trois lieues de terre de front et deux lieues de profondeur, des deux côtés de la rivière du *Sault de la Chaudière*, en remontant, ensemble tous les lacs, isles et islets qui s'y trouvent, à commencer à la fin de la concession

accordée aujourd'hui au Sieur *Taschereau.*"—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 8.

ST. JOSEPH (V.), *v.* LAUZON, S.

ST. JOSEPH (V.), *v.* ST. MICHEL, S.

ST. JOSEPH (V.), *v.* SOULANGE, S.

ST. LAMBERT, river, is a continuation of the Ruisseau St. Jacques, which rises in the N. E. extremity of the T. of Sherrington and runs N. near to the church of St. Philip in the S. of Laprairie, where it takes the name of St. Lambert; it then descends towards the V. of Laprairie, 20 arpents below which it falls into the St. Lawrence, after having received the waters of the little river St. Cloud. It traverses the common S. of the village and within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league of it crosses the road from St. John. It is navigable about half a league from its mouth, but only in the spring.

ST. LAWRENCE (I.), *v.* ORLEANS, I.

ST. LAWRENCE, river, also called the IROQUOIS and the CATARAQUI. This noble river has been so amply described in the first volume *(vide page* 156 *et seq.)*, that it is only necessary to insert here some interesting information relative to its navigation, which, although highly useful to those who navigate it, was thought of too dry a nature to interest the general reader, and was therefore omitted in the first volume.

Abstract of the "Report and Evidence on the Channels of the St. Lawrence, printed by order of the House of Assembly, 1829."

Pierre Bonneau.—I am a licensed pilot; there is a passage between the south shore of the Ile aux Coudres and Seal Shoal which large vessels may ascend at high tide; the bottom of the channel is sandy, and over it a few stones are scattered; it must be well known to proceed that way; few pilots are acquainted with it, and seven vessels having run foul of each other in a fog, the inhabitants of Ile aux Coudres conducted them to Quebec by the north; two of them ran aground, and if the weather had been worse and a calm had not come on, they would have been shipwrecked.—Among the shipwrecks which have occurred in that passage, I recollect that of a large vessel conducted by one Godebout; that shipwreck would not have taken place had he been acquainted with that passage, and every pilot ought to be acquainted with it, as notwithstanding their skill they may get into it; the north channel is deeper than the south channel and the traverse opposite Cap Tourmente is a safe one, sufficient for the passage of the largest vessels; from Cap Maillard to Cap Tourmente the anchorages are very good; that called La Prairie at the Ile aux Coudres is the best between Bic and Quebec. A vessel may be hauled up there to be careened; the brig Hen, which was cast on shore on Ile Rouge and had sustained much injury, was conducted under my direction to the Ile aux Coudres to be careened. A vessel sustaining damage on descending might be repaired at Ile aux Coudres and pursue her voyage, whereas if obliged to go back to Quebec she would be forced to winter there; vessels which do not sail until late in the autumn make much better passages by the north channel, for by that course they avoid the ice which collects in larger quantities in the south channel; and were I free to choose for myself between those two channels, having a vessel to conduct in the autumn, I should prefer the north channel; from the Brandy Pots to Crane Island there is no securer harbour, sheltered against strong winds, than La Prairie at Ile aux Coudres, and all pilots ought to know it.

Lieut.-Col. Bouchette, surveyor-general.—From observations of the north channel, made in the summer of 1827, I am of opinion that this channel is not only practicable, but of the greatest service to the navigation of that part of the river, and this opinion agrees perfectly with that of Capt. Bayfield of the royal navy. I cannot account for this channel being abandoned and neglected after it had been practised by the French previous to 1759, and at that period also adopted by the British fleet. I am fully of opinion that a perfect knowledge acquired of that channel would be of great utility for the purpose of navigation.—As far as relates to the soundings, bearings, position of shoals and general course of the south channel, I believe the maritime chart of Mr. John Lambly to be correct, but not as to the configuration of the land on both sides of the St. Lawrence and shape of the islands.

François Cloutier, of the parish of Ste. Anne, innkeeper. —I know the channel between the Côte de Beaupré and the Island of Orleans; I believe some benefit would result from its being better known to the pilots, particularly with respect to the ice in the autumn; I know of no other reason why it should not be generally frequented than that it is comparatively narrow in some places, and that there are shoals which cross each other. A little below the upper end of the Island of Orleans there is a sand bank, which runs about half a league from Beaupré, leaving only a channel of about 15 acres wide; there is another shoal, which runs from the Island of Orleans and stretches about half a league immediately below the river Montmorenci; these two shoals cross each other about 12 or 15 acres; at the end of this shoal, which is generally called the Batture du Pavillon, the channel is only about 5 acres wide for about 10 or 12 acres; thence the channel is pretty regular as far as the Islets du Chateau Riché. These islets divide the channel into two; that on the north is almost impassable, that on the south is good and is about 12 acres wide; the least depth of water when the tide is out is about 5 fathoms.—The Sainte Famille shoal stretches about a quarter of a league from the shore, whence the channel is good as far down as the church of Sainte Anne, where there is a shoal which runs about 36 arpents, leaving also a good channel on the north; thence as far as the river Ste. Anne there is only about five fathoms of water, and afterwards below the lower end of the island the currents form a sand bank, which stretches about a league and a quarter, leaving in the north channel about six or eight fathoms of water: this channel can only be occasionally used, for in some parts it is so narrow that it would be impossible to tack a ship in it. Last spring I took up a ship drawing 15 feet water by this channel, and having a leading wind I experienced no difficulty; the anchorage is every where good.

Henry Bayfield, Esq., commander in his Majesty's navy. —During last summer I surveyed and sounded that part of the river which is included between the city of Quebec and Ile aux Coudres. The north and south channels of the St. Lawrence have each their advantages and disadvantages. The principal advantage which the south channel possesses is that the tides are not strong as in the north channel, excepting in and near the traverse, so that a vessel can anchor immediately wherever she may happen to be (excepting in the traverse), in the event of a calm or change of tide rendering that measure necessary. But there is not so great a difference between the two channels in this respect as has been generally supposed, for vessels may also anchor in most parts of the north channel, and the tides are in a few parts of it stronger than in some parts of the south channel near the traverse, where vessels frequently anchor to wait for a change of tide. The south channel possesses a valuable anchorage at Crane Island;

its disadvantages are the dangerous pass of the traverse and the shoalness of the water to the southward of Beaujeu's Bank, off Crane Island. Here a large ship could not pass at certain times of the tide.—I am aware that there is a deeper channel between this shoal and Crane Island, but it is too narrow for a vessel to beat through. The Avignon Rock, to the southward of the Stone Pillar, is very dangerous to a vessel beating in a dark night. The advantages of the north channel are as follows:—its entrance between Ile aux Coudres and the main land is not nearly so dangerous as the traverse, and there is a good roadsted at Laprairie, on the north side of Ile aux Coudres, at its commencement, where a vessel may safely ride in all winds. There is also good shelter from the north-east gales to the westward of the island. This channel is perfectly straight, requiring no change of course, and entirely free from detached shoals all the way from Ile aux Coudres to the old traverse off Cap Tourmente. This old traverse passes between sands which dry at low water, and would be perfectly safe if it were buoyed as the traverse of the south channel now is. The tide in this old traverse is not very strong, the ground is good, and consequently a vessel might anchor if becalmed in the channel itself, which is impossible in the traverse of the south channel, both on account of the nature of the bottom and the strength of the tide. This traverse would be unquestionably less dangerous in every respect than the traverse of the south channel if it were buoyed in the same manner. The principal disadvantage in the north channel is the great depth of water in the channel immediately between Ile aux Coudres and the main land, and the great rapidity of the tides in the same part. The former circumstance would render it extremely difficult for a vessel to be held by her anchors if suddenly becalmed; and if she were becalmed in a certain position just about St. Paul's Bay, with the ebb tide running, she would run great risk of being set ashore, but an experienced pilot would be aware of this circumstance, and would never attempt to run through between Ile aux Coudres and the main land with the ebb tide running, when there appeared any chance of its falling calm: I may here remark that there is the same danger of being becalmed near the traverse of the south channel as in the part just before mentioned, so that the channels are not far from equal in this respect. Having thus stated the advantages and disadvantages of each channel, I shall give it as my opinion that these two channels are equally good; the one will be preferred by a navigator equally acquainted with both under some circumstances, and the other under contrary circumstances of winds, weather, season of the year, &c.; consequently there must be a great advantage in having two channels instead of one, and therefore there cannot be a doubt that it would tend to improve the navigation of the river if the pilots were by law bound to make themselves equally acquainted with both channels, and indeed with every part of the river, as is the case in other countries.—In the course of our researches last summer we discovered a third channel which has never been before noticed. It is not so good as either of the others, but ought to be well known. The western entrances of this channel are between the islands to the westward of Crane Island; the principal entrance being between Ile aux Reaux and Grosse Ile, the whole of which have been represented as impassable from shoal water in the most recently published chart of the river; passing to the northward of Crane and Goose Islands, &c. this channel is divided into two branches by Seal Shoals, the one branch passing to the southward of those shoals, and between them and the Pillars, joins the south channel, passing, like it, through and out between the buoys of the traverse.—This channel, between the Pillars and Seal Shoals, is narrow and dangerous, but the other branch, which passes to the northward of Seal Shoals, and between them and Ile aux Coudres, is a wide channel, and has the advantage of avoiding the traverse entirely; but, on the other hand, I do not think that it has more than three fathoms of water at low water during spring tides; in one part, and for a short distance between the Seal Shoals (la Batture aux Loups Marins) and Ile aux Coudres, the bottom in this channel is good for anchoring and the tides not so strong as in the other channels, but it possesses no good roadsted, and there are many shoals. As the north and south channels are superior to this middle channel, I do not recommend it for general use, but as vessels have, in north-easterly gales and thick weather, been frequently driven up between the Seal Shoals and the Pillars, and also between the Seal Shoals and Coudres, and in all probability will frequently be so again, I am decidedly of opinion that the pilots should become acquainted with this channel also, in order that they may be able to extricate a vessel so situated.—I think the dangers of the north and south channels about equal. The anchorage at Ile aux Coudres is a great advantage to the north channel.—The short distance to which the shoal water extends off the north coast is also an advantage, and so may be also the height of that coast in some respects, but on the other hand its mountainous character causes heavy squalls in north-west winds, which however occur very seldom during the months of September and October, in which we were there, and in which also that wind is most frequent: the wind, in nine days out of ten, is neither directly up or down the river.—In the channel between Ile aux Coudres and the north coast the water is too deep and the tide too rapid for vessels conveniently to anchor, but there is a small bay at Laprairie, on the north side of Ile aux Coudres, where vessels may safely anchor in all winds, out of the strength of the tide and in a moderate depth of water. They must anchor near the shore, but the ground is excellent, and there is seldom or never any sea which can affect a vessel. I am of opinion, if a pier were constructed here, that this place would form an excellent situation as a depôt for caulking, repairing, and loading vessels, particularly late in the autumn, and that vessels might sail with greater safety and later in the season from this place than from Quebec, as they would by so doing have fifty miles less of the most dangerous part of the river to pass through than those from the latter place.—Laprairie Bay, on the north side of Coudres, is the best sheltered of any roadsted between Quebec and Hare Island, but the space in which large vessels can anchor is small; I think that not more than ten large vessels could ride at anchor there at the same time, but until our charts are constructed I cannot speak positively as to the exact number.—I am of opinion that vessels might in general sail later in this season by taking the north channel instead of the south, because the testimony of many of the inhabitants, whom I have questioned, went to assure me that the north channel remains for weeks in the autumn clear of ice after the south channel has been completely filled by it. That this report of the inhabitants is correct I have no doubt, as the shoals, on which ice is first formed, are less extensive in the north than in the south channel, and at the season of ice northerly winds prevail much more than those from the opposite direction, so that the ice is driven to the southward.—I think the best means to render the pilots acquainted with the north and middle channels would be, to cause a certain number of them at a time to sound completely the channels in question in a small schooner, and select the necessary leading marks, &c.; as soon as this certain number have become completely acquainted, they should be succeeded by others until the whole shall have become sufficiently qualified. I think two months well employed, and in the finest season of the year, would answer for each party of pilots so employed; but the river will never be safely navigated until accurate charts are made of it. To ensure that the future pilots should be duly qualified, I think that no apprentice pilot should obtain a branch, who, upon examination, shall not be found qualified to take a ship through every practicable channel in the river.—Mr. Laimbly's charts are incorrect in every respect, excepting the soundings of the south channel and leading marks to avoid the dangers therein. His directions are good as far as they go, and I am of opinion that he deserves great credit for having done so much as he has, when I consider that he has never possessed the necessary instruments. The north channel was always used by the French; and Admiral Saunders' fleet, in which were line of battle ships, passed up by the north channel and through the old traverse at the foot of the Island of

Orleans. I do not know for what reason this channel has been abandoned. I have not yet examined the river below the Ile aux Coudres.

Observations relative to the navigation of the St. Lawrence between the seigniories of Soulange and Beauharnois, and between Montreal and the south shore.

A short distance from the Pointe des Cascades lies Isle des Cascades, which, with 2 or 3 smaller isles, break the current of the St. Lawrence at its entrance into Lake St. Louis. A sudden declivity in the bed of the river, obstructed by rocks in some places and scooped into cavities in others, produces a most singular commotion called the Cascades; it is an extraordinary agitation of the waters precipitated with great velocity between the islands, which being repelled by the rocks and hollows underneath, the waves are thrown up in spherical figures much above the surface and driven with the utmost violence back again upon the current, exhibiting nearly the same effect as would be produced by the most furious tempest.—At a place near Longueuil's Mill the bateaux, ascending the St. Lawrence, are unloaded and their cargoes transported in carts to the village in order that they may be towed up light through the Grande Batture or Rapide du Coteau des Cedres: the Rapide de Bouleau on the opposite shore is deeper but not less difficult to pass; their combined effects make this the most intricate and hazardous place between Montreal and Lake Ontario.—At Coteau du Lac, just above the river Delisle, boats again enter locks to avoid a very strong rapid between Prison Island and the point abreast of it, where a duty is collected upon wines, spirits, and many other articles carried into Upper Canada. This place has been always esteemed a military post of some consequence, and works are erected and kept in good repair which command the passage on the north side of the river; and if another was thrown up on Prison Island it would render the pass so difficult as to make it very improbable that any enemy, however enterprising, would venture through the outer channel between Prison Island and Grande Isle. The stream is interrupted hereabout by several islands, between which it rushes with great impetuosity, and is so much agitated that boats and rafts encounter great inconvenience in descending; and to descend in safety they must keep close under the shores of Prison Island.—The current from Coteau du Lac to the Cedars is in most situations so powerful that the bateaux-men are necessitated to make use of their setting-poles, which are about 7 feet in length and shod with iron. As the current impels the vessel towards the shore, the men place themselves upon that side which is inwards and push it forward by the pressure of each upon his pole at the same instant; the bateaux by these united efforts is forced up the stream, and the impulsive movement is continued by thus setting the poles in the bed of the waters and by a reiteration of the same exertions. This operation, although fatiguing and laborious in the extreme, they will prolong for the space of several hours. When the current is too powerful for the use of poles, the bateau is dragged by a long rope, the men engaged in this office walking along the banks of the river. In the less rapid streams the oars are used, and when the wind is favourable and the current not so strong recourse is had to the sail.—The course of the St. Lawrence from La Chine to Montreal forms a considerable curve. The navigation is very difficult, owing to the rapidity of the water and the shallowness of particular parts. The current is strong for some distance above Lachine. The first rapid commences near the windmill, on the high point of land between the upper and lower village, and extends to the government depôt; it is so rough that the boats take a long time to haul up it; hence to the mill the water is smooth but runs with a strong current. At the mill Sault St. Louis commences, which is extremely rough: the rapid extends to about a mile below the mill. There are a number of large beds of rock which render the navigation very difficult during the dry seasons. The boats generally pass up unloaded and take in their cargo at Upper Lachine. After this to Montreal the water is smooth and swift, with the same inconveniences of rocks and shallows. A strong current, called St. Mary's, extends to 2 miles below the town, at the foot of which vessels are detained, frequently for weeks, till they get a strong rough wind sufficient to enable them to stem the current.—Between the island of Montreal and the south shore, near Coghnawaga village, the breadth of the St. Lawrence is contracted to about half a mile; from this spot to the lower extremity of Rapide St. Louis, nearly four miles, there is a gradual shelving descent of its rocky bed. In passing through this channel the stream ac-

quires an irresistible impetus, and towards the lower part moves with a velocity of 18 miles an hour, until it is separated by some small islands below into several channels. The incessant roar of the torrent, the inconceivable rapidity with which unwieldy bodies are hurried on, as it were, to inevitable ruin, and the agitated surface of the water, present a scene at once extraordinary, appalling and terrific. Boats and rafts coming down the river are compelled to run through this tremendous pass, which is never free from difficulty and imminent hazard, although the boats are guided by experienced pilots, who are constrained to keep as close as possible to the southern shore, and should any mismanagement or error in steerage unhappily take place, certain destruction would ensue: accidents, however, very rarely occur.

Observations relative to the navigation of the St. Lawrence off the county of Rimouski, and Gaspé Bay in the Gulf.

Gaspé.—On proceeding to Gaspé to report or clear, it is not necessary to go farther up than Douglas Town, about 6 miles below Gaspé, there to anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms and go up in the boat. At Gaspé there are almost regular sea and land breezes: the sea breeze sets in about 10 o'clock in the morning and continues till about sunset, and about 10 o'clock at night the land breeze springs up. This knowledge may frequently save a day, as Mr. M'Connell, the collector, is exceedingly desirous to spare captains any detention. The rocks called the Seal Rocks, and laid down in the charts about the centre of the bay, do not extend above half a mile from the S. shore.

Mitis.—In proceeding up the St. Lawrence for Great Mitis, after passing Cape Chat, the first place of remark is Matane River, known by a large square white house, &c. level at the top and without a chimney. Ten leagues farther up is Little Mitis, on a long, low, flat rocky point, with several white houses extending about a cable's length to the N. E. This is a guide for the anchorage at Great Mitis, which is 6 miles farther up to the W. On opening the bay close on shore a square house is first seen, which is a corn-mill near the water side. A mile farther up to the W., in the S. W. corner of the bay, at the same view is seen the upper part only of a house, which is the establishment. The ship will then close in with Little Mitis Point, into 6 or 7 fathoms water, and run for Great Mitis by the lead in from 5 to 8 fathoms. If turning up on the N. shore, or in the mid channel, Mount Camille will be seen, which must be brought to bear S. W. by S., which will lead from the sea to the bay.

The following directions are useful for riding at Great Mitis, and also for entering the basin within the rock.

With a ship of great draught of water it will be advisable to lie at 6 fathoms at low water, with the house at the E. side of the R. Mitis open to the eastward of the island which is in the bay, so that the R. may be seen between them. The high land of Bic will then be just clear of Point Osnell, on which there is a fishery; some of the houses at Little Mitis will then be seen and Mount Camille will bear S. S. W. by compass. In such a mooring the swell is broken before it comes in by the shore, and vessels may be seen lying to while the ship is quite snug at anchor.—A vessel of easy draught of water may ride in safety in 5 fathoms with the house and island the same as before laid down; but the high land of Bic will then be shut in and also all the houses at Little Mitis: with these marks the ground will be found excellent for holding, being clay. By laying one anchor to the E. and another to the W. the ship will ride safely. By riding thus it will also be found that the quickest despatch will be insured by the bateaux and schooners, for with a westerly wind they can always reach the harbour after leaving the ship, which is the most difficult part in loading a vessel. The tide flows exactly at one o'clock at full and rises from 12 to 14 feet.—Vessels in the roads and bound for the basin at Great Mitis, within the rock, must be guided by the wind sea and the tide as to what time to weigh. There are 5 buoys laid down: a red buoy for fair way, 2 black buoys on the starboard and 2 white buoys on the larboard side.—From the anchorage steer directly for the fair way red buoy, which lies at 14 feet in half-flood spring tides, with the house at Point Osnell W. by S., Little Mitis Point E.; also with the house on Great Mitis Point a ship's length open to the eastward and Great Mitis Rock, bearing S. by W. and N. by E., distant from the rock about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The ground is all clear

from the anchorage to the buoy and 3 or 4 cables length E. and W. of it. From the fair way buoy steer S. S. W. about 7 or 800 yards, which will bring the ship equidistant between the 2 outer buoys, then steer in a fair way between the 2 inner buoys (the tide is always setting out and no tide sets in the channel). Having passed these buoys, the westward of which lies 136 yards N. by W. from the E. end of the island, not more than 100 feet distant from the rock, and keep close in to the S. side of the island as prudence dictates; the ground is all soft and clean. It may be preferable to moor the ship's head to the eastward, as the vessel is more easily swung when light, and her head would then be in a proper position for coming out again. There is plenty of room for 2 vessels to moor head and stern of each other in the basin.—No ballast must be hove out in the basin under any pretence; it should be put into bateaux and carried to the westward.

Ships bound to the anchorage at Rimouski should endeavour to close in with the land about Father Point (Point au Père), 6 or 7 fathoms water, and steer thence due W. about 3 miles for the body of Barnaby Island until the extreme easterly point, which is a large round stone, bears by compass W. N. W. about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water. Rimouski church will then bear about S. S. W., and a round bluff island between St. Barnaby and the main W. S. W., and Father Point E. a little northernly.—As the water shoals gradually towards Barnaby Island, ships of light draught of water may go nearer to it, taking care to allow for 3 or 4 feet scud in the event of a N. E. gale; with westerly gales, which generally prevail, ships may ride quite smooth and secure there. Ships intending to load there should moor N. W. and S. E. with not less than 60 fathoms each way, so as to have an open hawse to the N. E.—Off the W. point of Barnaby Island is an excellent secure anchorage from E. N. E. winds, in 4 fathoms at low water, Barnaby Island bearing N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, and a small island within Barnaby Island about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile E., the point of land from Bic at W. by S., and the E. end of Bic Island at W. by N. —*(For the navigation of the river at its entrance,* vide *Anticosti.)*

St. Laurent (P.), *v.* Montreal.

St. Laurent (P. and V.), *v.* Orleans, I.

St. Leon (P.), *v.* Grosbois, S.

St. Louis (Isles), *v.* Saguenay, R.

St. Louis, lake, is an expansion of the St. Lawrence, and is between the S. W. end of the island of Montreal and front parts of the counties of Laprairie and Beauharnois. The principal island in this lake is Isle Perrot that separates it from the Lake of Two Mountains, which is an expansion, or rather the estuary, of the Ottawa. For many years Lake St. Louis was the limit of the French colony towards the west.

St. Louis (P.), *v.* Kamouraska, S.

St. Louis (R.), *v.* Richelieu, R.

St. Luc (P.), *v.* Longueuil, B.

St. Marc (P.), *v.* Cournoyer, S.

Ste. Marguerite, isles, in the St. Lawrence, lie W. of Goose Island and near Isle de Grace. These isles, with 3 of smaller size, were granted Nov. 5, 1698, to Sieur de Grandville.

Title.—"Concession du 5me Novembre, 1698, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Grandville*, d'une terre située près des isles *aux Oies*, appelée les isles *Ste. Marguerite*, consistant en quarante arpens de front sur cinq de profondeur, avec trois petites isles du côté du Sud, et la batture joignant les dites isles."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 5, *folio* 25.

Ste. Marguerite, river, runs into the N. shore of the Saguenay, nearly 9 miles N. E. of La Boule and about 6 leagues from Tadoussac. Although it is the largest of the rivers that run into the Saguenay between Tadoussac and Chicoutimi, it is but an inconsiderable stream; it rises in a chain of mountains that abound in lakes, near those of the R. Terres Rompues. The course of this river is very rapid and lies deeply buried in abrupt mountains, which render its banks unfit for the purposes of agriculture. There is only a small space of culturable ground on the N. side of the little bay which is formed at its mouth, and part of it crumbles down upon the beach and forms long shoals of sand on which the fishermen stretch their salmon nets. It is navigable for canoes about 20 leagues, there being throughout that distance only 3 or 4 portages of little extent; by this route it is possible to reach Portneuf on the St. Lawrence. At its mouth, opposite to Anse aux Foins, it is two arpents wide and forms a safe harbour against all winds. Salmon go up it about 20 leagues, and then meet with falls that prevent their penetrating farther.

Ste. Marguerite, river, in the co. of Nicolet, rises in the augmentation to the S. of Nicolet,

near the boundary line of Roquetaillade. It runs a very mazy course through the greater part of this line, and then striking from it to the N. it continues wholly in Roquetaillade, where it runs into the St. Lawrence.

STE. MARGUERITE, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded N. E. by the R. St. Maurice; S. W. by Pointe du Lac; N. W. by the S. of St. Maurice; in front by the small grants made to the late order of Jesuits, Sieur de St. Paul and others. About ¾ of a league in front by one league in depth. Granted July 27, 1691, to Sieur J. Dubois de Boguinet.—Several fiefs lie in the immediate neighbourhood of this S. viz., Boucherville, Labadie, Vieupont, grants made to the Jesuits, Sieur St. Paul, &c.—The seigniory of Ste. Marguerite is of a light sandy soil, mixed in some places with clay, in others with loam; it has some good timber and is watered by several small streams, and the greatest part of it is well cultivated.—The *Parish of Three Rivers* contains the town of Three Rivers and several fiefs. The town derives its name from the separation of the mouth of the R. St. Maurice into three channels by two islands; in point of antiquity it is the second settlement in the province, and is situated nearly midway between Quebec and Montreal. It covers an area of nearly 400 acres and forms a front above 1300 yds. along the St. Lawrence, and it stands on an exceedingly light, sandy soil. To the bank of the St. Maurice the ground rises very considerably, but in the opposite direction it sinks almost to a level with the St. Lawrence. This place ranks as the third town in the province, but compared with either of the others it is small indeed, containing only about 550 houses, with a population not much exceeding 3500 souls. It sends two members to the provincial parliament. In the year 1618 some French colonists began to build this place, with a view of making it a depôt whence the fur trade might be carried on with the Indians to the northward; their plan experienced at first many flattering indications of success, but after Montreal was founded and had so increased as to be able to defend itself against the attacks of the natives of the country, it was supposed to be a situation better suited to this improving traffic and was consequently preferred; from that period Three Rivers, being greatly neglected, did not much enlarge either its extent or population. About the beginning of last century, however, it appeared about to rise into some consequence by the opening of the iron mines at St. Maurice; but up to the present time its improvement has been upon a very moderate scale. The trade carried on here is chiefly in British manufactured goods, which are plentifully distributed throughout the middle district. The exports consist of wheat, timber and the produce of its iron foundery added to that of the mines of St. Maurice. Peltry in small quantities still continues to be brought hither by the Indians from the northward, and is received by the agents of the H. B. Company. Several pot and pearlash factories, 2 or 3 breweries and an extensive brick manufactory considerably increase the general trade of the place. Many of the bark canoes used in the N. W. voyages are built here; and a variety of ingenious and ornamental works and toys are made. As a shipping port it is conveniently situated, there being a sufficient depth of water for ships of large tonnage to lie close to the wharfs and receive or discharge their cargoes by a temporary stage from their gangways. The town itself possesses little to attract a stranger's notice, and the streets are narrow and unpaved. The shops and store-houses are numerous, where may be had British goods of all denominations; several inns afford to travellers very respectable accommodations. S. W. of the town are the remains of some military works thrown up for its defence by the English army, during the first American war, which are now honoured by the inhabitants with the high-sounding title of *Anciennes Fortifications*. On the outside of these works is an extensive tract of common land. The principal public buildings in the town are the Ursuline convent, the protestant and catholic churches, the court-house, gaol and barracks. The major part of the private dwelling-houses, &c. are built with wood, the oldest only one story high, and small gardens are attached to them; those of a more recent date are in a much better style, many of them higher than the old ones, and have rather a handsome appearance. The Ursuline convent was founded in 1677, by Mons. de St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec, for the education of youth, chiefly females, and as an asylum for the sick and infirm poor. The establishment is for a superior and 24 nuns, and includes a parochial church and hospital. The old monastery of the Recollets, a stone building, is now dilapidated;

near it is a powder magazine. The protestant and catholic churches are good plain buildings. The court-house and gaol are handsome modern stone edifices. The building now occupied as barracks is solidly constructed of stone. On the eastern side of the town are several small fiefs and separate lots of ground belonging to different proprietors, most of them in a good state of cultivation.—This town has not essentially been affected by the general prosperity and increase of the settlements and population of the province. Its advancement must materially depend on the settling of the circumjacent lands, particularly the vast waste tracts in its rear, together with certain commercial advantages it might be made to enjoy in common with Quebec and Montreal as warehousing ports.—(*Vide* Vol. I. p. 206.)

Statistics.

Population	2,627	Schools	2	Shopkeepers	20
Banlieu, do.	483	Towns	1	Taverns	8
Churches, R. C.	2	Corn-mills	1	River-craft	2
Curés	2	Medical men	3	Tonnage	83
Presbyteries	1	Notaries	4	Keel-boats	2
Convents	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,500	Potatoes	29,600	Indian corn	150
Oats	27.000	Peas	2,060	Mixed grain	50
Barley	2,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	989	Cows	1,720	Swine	1,620
Oxen	1,020	Sheep	5,480		

Title.—" Concession du 27me Juillet, 1691, faite par *Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jacques Dubois de Boguinet*, de trois quarts de lieues ou environ de front, étant au derrière des concessions qui sont le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, audessus des *Trois Rivières*, appartenantes aux Révérends Peres Jésuites et au Sieur de *St. Paul;* joignant au côté du Sud-Ouest au fief *Vieupont* et au côté du Nord-Est au dit fleuve des *Trois Rivières;* ensemble la profondeur qui se trouvera jusqu'aux fiefs de *Tonnancour* et de *St. Maurice.*"—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 5.

" Les Régistres qui concernent cette partie de la Province ne suffisant pas pour placer, sur la Carte, les différentes concessions, elles y sont posées d'après un plan du lieu, sur lequel, dit-on, les propriétaires se réglent quant à leurs limites. Ces limites en quelques cas ne sont pas les mêmes que celles indiquées dans les titres originaires, différence qui peut avoir été causée par des échanges ou cessions faites entre les concessionnaires primitifs ou leurs représentans."

STE. MARIE (P.), *v.* MONNOIR, S.

STE. MARIE, river, is a small stream in the S. of Blainville.

STE. MARIE, river, in the S. of Ste. Marie, in the co. of Beauce, is formed by two branches that rise in the N. E. section of the S. It runs S. W. into the R. Chaudière.

STE. MARIE, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. E. by the T. of Frampton and the S. of Jolliet; S. W. by St. Giles; in the rear by St. Joseph; in front by St. Etienne.—3 leagues broad and 2 deep, according to the title. Granted Sept. 23, 1736, to Sieur Taschereau. The principal proprietors now are O. Perrault, Chas. Taschereau, E. Taschereau, Geo. Taschereau, and —— Fortier, Esqrs.—The land is uneven and rocky in some parts; an irregular ridge of broken heights passes in a S. W. direction over the rear part of the S., but the soil is generally good and productive. The cultivated tracts and numerous intervals of gentle acclivities are very fertile, although in general the soil is light and in some instances rather stony.—In this seigniory are 10 concessions, 5 of which are on each side of the R. Chaudière; the first 3 on each side are the most numerously inhabited. Nearly two-thirds of the S. are under good cultivation. The concessions, made before 1759, extended 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth, at the moderate rent of 9 livres 18 sols and subject to all the usual seignorial rights and dues.—The timber is abundant and consists of maple, wild cherry, beech, whitewood, fir, cedar, sapin and spruce.—This S. is watered by the Chaudière, du Domaine, Le Bras, Noire, Durbois, Belaire, Labbee and Lessard.—A road extends 2 leagues on each side of the Chaudière, and there is a road in front of each concession.—In the parish of Ste. Marie are 43,020 arpents of land unconceded and fit for cultivation; over this extent roads have been marked out and opened, and a great part has been surveyed and allotted as is usual in the seigniories.—The *Village of Ste. Marie* is the largest and most flourishing on the Chaudière; it consists of 39 houses, including the manor-house, two seignorial houses, a custom-house and two good inns; there is also a church with a parsonage-house. At the convent, a well-built stone edifice of 2 stories, 20 to 25 girls are instructed. There are two annual fairs, one held in March and the other in Sept.—In this S. there are nearly 900 families. The number of persons both willing and able to make new settlements is not considerable, as may be inferred from the fact, that all those young persons who have lately taken lands have not as yet erected any buildings; the lands taken and those not

taken are all of good quality. This S. is situated on the public road from Quebec to Boston, by the Kennebec road.

Statistics.

Population	4,600	Carding-mills	3	Pearlasheries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Fulling-mills	1	Medical men	1
Curés	1	Saw-mills	14	Notaries	1
Convents	1	Tanneries	2	Shopkeepers	6
Schools	1	Potteries	1	Taverns	4
Villages	1	Potasheries	1	Artisans	31
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	20,800	Peas	10,400	Maple sugar,	
Oats	12,500	Indian corn	1,000	cwts.	759
Barley	9,100	Mixed grain	800	Hay, tons	3,500
Potatoes	42,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,495	Cows	2,418	Swine	2,550
Oxen	868	Sheep	8,900		

Title.—"Concession du 23me Septembre, 1736, faite par le *Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Taschereau*, de trois lieues de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, des côtes de la rivière dite *Sault de la Chaudière*, en remontant, en commençant à l'endroit l'*Islet au Sapin*, icelui compris, ensemble les lacs isles et islets se qui trouveront dans la dite rivière dans la dite étendue de trois lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 8, *folio* 6.

Ste. Marie, seigniory, in the co. of Champlain, is bounded N. E. by the R. Ste. Anne; S. W. by the S. of Batiscan; in the rear by the first aug. to the S. of Ste. Anne; in front by the St. Lawrence.—¾ league broad and ½ league deep. Granted Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Lemoine and is now the property of M. Boisvert. The front is inundated by the St. Lawrence in the spring. Nearly two-thirds are under cultivation on the river Ste. Anne. This grant is watered by the rivers Batiscan and Ste. Anne, and possesses a corn and a saw-mill.—The manor-house is agreeably situated near the mouth of the river Ste. Anne.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Lemoine*, de trois quarts de lieue de terre sur demi lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis l'habitation des pères Jésuites, jusqu'à, la rivière *Ste. Anne*, supposé que cette quantité y soit."—*Registre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 32.

St. Martin (P.), *v.* Isle Jesus.

St. Maurice, county, in the district of Three Rivers, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Champlain; S. W. by the N. E. boundary of the fief Dusablé or York, to the depth of that fief, and thence by a line on the same course prolonged to the N. boundary of the province; N. W. by the N. boundary of the province; S. E. by the St. Lawrence, together with all the islands in that river nearest to the county, and in the whole or in part fronting the same. It comprises the Seigniories of Ste. Marguerite, St. Maurice, Point du Lac, Gatineau, Grosbois or Yamachiche, Rivière du Loup, Grand Pré, Fief St. Jean and its augmentation, Maskinongé, Carufel, and part of Lanaudière. Its extreme length is 240 miles and its breadth 28½, containing 9810 square miles. Its latitude on Lake St. Peter is 46° 17′ 30″ N. long. 72° 42′ 30″ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at Yamachiche. The principal rivers are the St. Maurice, Maskinongé, du Loup, Grande Machiche and Petite Machiche; the principal lakes are the Kempt, Matawin, and Shasawataisi. The face of the country, along the St. Lawrence and for several leagues in depth, is generally level, and is composed of a light sandy soil and clay; in the interior the land is uneven, and traversed by ridges of high lands. The principal settlements are chiefly along and in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence; and on each side of the several rivers above named, ranges of fine cultivated farms and handsome houses are to be seen almost all along the whole route or post road, from Three Rivers westward, leading through several flourishing villages, the chief of which are Rivière du Loup, Machiche, and Point du Lac; in these villages are handsome churches, schools, taverns, &c. The T. of Three Rivers is situated within this co. at the entrance of the St. Maurice, and there is a good road leading from it to the forges of St. Maurice, about 9 miles N. W. of the town. Of the numerous roads that traverse this co. in every direction, many require considerable improvement.

Statistics.

Population	15,289	Corn-mills	11	Potasheries	3
Churches, Pro.	2	Saw-mills	17	Pearlasheries	3
Churches, R. C.	6	Carding-mills	4	Shopkeepers	40
Curés	5	Fulling-mills	4	Taverns	30
Presbyteries	5	Distilleries	1	Artisans	119
Convents	1	Breweries	1	Ship-yards	3
Towns	1	Founderies	2	River-craft	6
Court-houses	1	Tanneries	4	Tonnage	203
Gaols	1	Potteries	2	Keel-boats	7
Villages	6				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	89,600	Peas	14,640	Mixed grain	4,280
Oats	85,900	Rye	3,130	Maple sugar,	
Barley	13,080	Buck-wheat	2,500	cwts.	648
Potatoes	129,880	Indian corn	330	Hay, tons	32,660

Live Stock.

Horses	4,401	Cows	7,565	Swine	6,720
Oxen	4,550	Sheep	29,580		

St. Maurice River, in the counties of Portneuf, Champlain, and St. Maurice, is one of the largest rivers that pour their waters into the St. Lawrence, although its depth is inconsiderable; it is inferior only to the Ottawa and the Saguenay. It drains an extent of country more than 140 miles in length and from 20 to 100 miles in breadth, equivalent to about 8400 square miles. It rises far in the interior of the country, near the skirts of the N. W. ridge of mountains, in a large lake called Oskelanaio. Its course is, generally, from N. to S. inclining a little to the E. Its tributary lakes and streams are very numerous, besides rivers of a large size capable of carrying canoes. Among the latter may be enumerated the

Kasikan	North Bastonais
Pisnay	Bastonais
Ribbon	Aux Rats
Windigo	Mattouin
Vermilion	Shawenegan.

After passing the Falls of Shawenegan, the St. Maurice turns again to the S., having run for some distance W., and becomes the boundary line between the S. of Cap de la Madeleine and the lands belonging to the Forges of St. Maurice. It soon after forms the N. E. boundary of the S. of Ste. Marguerite, and falls into the St. Lawrence below the town of Three Rivers, forming several islands at its mouth.—The navigation of the St. Maurice, whose banks are generally high and covered with large groups of fine majestic trees, is practicable for boats as far as La Tuque, with the exception of 7 portages at the following places, the shortest of which extends about two acres and the longest about nine.

	Leagues.
From Three Rivers to Portage Gabelle . .	5
From Gabelle to Portage aux Grais . .	$0\frac{1}{3}$
From aux Grais to Portage Shawenegan . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From Shawenegan to aux Hêtres . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From aux Hêtres to Grand Mere . . .	$1\frac{1}{3}$
From Grand Mere to Petit Pille . . .	$1\frac{1}{3}$
From Petit Pille to Grand Pille . . .	1
From Grand Pille to the Portage of La Tuque .	26
	38

From Grand Pille to La Tuque the current of the river is gentle and navigable for bateaux, with the exception of a few small rapids. Above the Post of La Tuque the R. is about half a mile broad, and in the spring the waters rise near the post to an extraordinary height, as evinced by the roots of trees found on the top branches of large trees in the meadows, &c. Near the mouth of the R. Vermilion the St. Maurice becomes very much interrupted by rapids, so much so that it is usual with the traders to ascend the Vermilion and then through a chain of small lakes with portages to re-enter the St. Maurice. At Wemontichinque the St. Maurice is divided into three branches: at this place, situated in 47° 88′ N., the Hudson's Bay and King's Post Company have trading stations. Up one of these branches which runs from the W. is a most extraordinary chain of lakes and navigable waters which probably has not its parallel in Canada or any other country. The number of these lakes is stated at 23, varying in size and depth, the greatest of which is called Kempt Lake, after his excellency the late administrator. In many places here the water is found upwards of 40 fathoms.

Soil.—From the mouth of the river the soil, particularly on the west bank, is very sandy and clothed with white pine, spruce, and white birch, and occasionally the sameness is diversified with a few spots of rich foliage. Nearer the Forges, which are about 9 miles above Three Rivers, the banks rise more boldly and to a considerable height. From Pointe à la Hache to the Falls of Gabelle, about 6 miles, the land varies much in its quality; where the sandy loam prevails it is timbered with pine, fir, aspin, spruce, and white birch; where it is clayey the maple, beech, basswood, and yellow or black birch is generally interspersed. In one place there is a white spruce or tamarac swamp, a description of bog-shaking earth, in which are generally found the ores used at the Forges. The Falls of La Gabelle are interesting to the geologist, for besides the limestone that abounds there, much sandstone and other minerals are to be found in the vicinity; the land about the falls is of arable quality, containing, however, much gravel intermixed with the loam beneath the vegetable mould. At the Falls of La Grais the land exhibits very favourable appearances for settlement to a considerable extent. Beyond the Grais the land improves and the banks of the R. present an excellent tract of country as is evinced by the rich verdure of the foliage, particularly on approaching Pigeon Island which partakes of the alluvial; the elm, basswood, beech and birch are intermixed with the spruce, balsam, pine and cedar. From the R. Shawenegan to Snake Point, nearly 4 m. from Portage des Hêtres, the banks slope gently to the river and present eligible seats for settle-

ment: the soil is generally a loam with a clay bottom and is timbered with spruce, fir, cedar, birch and pine, with occasionally some elm. In the Portage des Hêtres the land, which is in some places indifferent and somewhat stony, is timbered with beech, fir, maple, pine, and hemlock, with some birch and cedar. From this portage the banks assume a bolder aspect and the right bank is much broken and the soil is a light sandy loam generally timbered with spruce, pine, birch, some cedar, and balsam. The soil over the portage at the Falls of Grande Mere is of indifferent quality and is timbered with spruce, fir, white birch, and pine. At the Petites Pilles the soil and timber are similar to those below the Forges. At the Grosses Pilles, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles higher up, the land becomes quite rugged and broken and the soil sandy and unfit for the purposes of agriculture, producing only, particularly on the E. side, a stinted growth of birch and fir. From Isle aux Fraises the land on each side assumes a mountainous aspect and offers no fitness for agricultural purposes or for settlement. From the R. Metinac to the Rivières des Cinqs the banks of the St. Maurice, with few exceptions, are broken and mountainous and unfit for settlement; the only timber is white birch, spruce, tamarac, small red pine, some cedar and hemlock. In many places the shores are iron-bound and the stream very rapid. Opposite the mouth of the R. Batiscan the western bank is particularly bold and abrupt and rises into prominent capes about 200 feet high. About a mile beyond the Trading Post of the Hudson's Bay Company, which is between the two rivers aux Rats, the hills rise to 300 feet, discovering frequent cliffs which dip generally to the N. E. The land below the mouth of the Bastonais is of a better description, although the opposite bank is still hilly and unculturable; from the Bastonais to La Tuque the banks, although hilly, are not so broken and rugged as they are below that river: the Portage of La Tuque is over a very sandy soil, producing abundance of blue berries, and the timber is red pine, spruce, and cypress. Above the Post of La Tuque the land in the distance preserves the same mountainous character as below La Tuque, and appears in every respect unfit for settlement.—By the preceding account of the soil in different places on the St. Maurice, abstracted from the Report of the Deputy Surveyor-General, the following general description of the soil is supported. The lands, from the Forges of St. Maurice for 15 leagues on each side of the R., are considered susceptible of cultivation; thence the country becomes rough and mountainous. Higher up, beyond the 15 leagues, there are many spots susceptible of cultivation, but are too small to admit of any considerable settlement. In the first 15 leagues the timber is maple, beech, elm, ash, butternut, red pine, white pine, spruce, balsam, white and black birch. The timber above this part of the river and on the more rough and mountainous parts consists, on the mountains, principally of white birch and small red pine; on the more even parts the timber is much the same as on the first-mentioned 15 leagues. For the first 15 l. the soil is various. On the smoothest and best part of the country it is loam with a thin small coat of black soil, and much the same as that in the eastern townships. The hills are more rocky than the lower lands. Above these 15 leagues the soil, on the small culturable spots, is much the same as below, but the mountains are rocky and hardly culturable. From the river Mattouin upwards rocky mountains in many places extend to the very shore of the St. Maurice, and some of them are lofty. From the appearance of the soil on both sides of the river for 15 leagues above Three Rivers, it may be presumed that there is an extent of land on both sides capable of admitting large settlements.

Mountains.—On the eastern bank of the St. Maurice are two mountains which are spoken of by travellers. The *Caribou Mountain* rises near 200 feet, showing the face of an abrupt granite cliff, by the foot of which runs a very swift current. About three miles above it is *Bird Mountain* or *L'Oiseau*, as it is called, nearly 250 feet high, and the rocks of which the cliff is composed recede about 40° from the vertical towards the N. E.—The moose deer, beaver, otter and rabbits are so numerous, that Mr. Brownson's party had not the least difficulty in taking as many as they wanted for 20 men. There are ducks also, but they are not numerous.

Islands.—In the R. St. Maurice are at least 14 small islands from one to 50 acres in extent; about one half of them consist of good land, and the soil in the larger islands is better than that of the smaller. Among the principal islands may be numbered Bird Island, Isle du Cinq, la Peche, and Pigeon Island.

Fish.—The St. Maurice abounds with fish, particularly bass, pike, pickerel, trout, and white fish similar to that caught in Lake Ontario, and which is not found in the St. Lawrence; a species called Ouatassa or Whahatoosee, weighing from 1 to 2 lbs., is peculiar to the part of the river near the Falls of Grande Mere: most of the fish, particularly the pickerel, are of superior quality and flavour. Fish is so plentiful that Mr. Brownson's party found no difficulty in catching what they wanted for supper while the men removed their effects from the canoes and lighted a fire. The Post of La Tuque is amply supplied with very fine doré, pike, and other fish at the mouth of the R. Bastonais and at the island La Peche.

The *Falls* on the St. Maurice which have more particularly attracted the notice of travellers are chiefly in the lower part of its course. The *Fall of the Grais* is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a league above the Fall of Gabelle, and can only be considered as a cascade whose waters are separated into several channels by a few islets clothed with rich foliage, and presenting effect from the lower end of the portage. The *Falls of Gabelle* are about 25 ft. high and descend through a partial contraction of the river, possessing little of the picturesque.—The *Fall of the Grosses Pilles* is merely a cascade of 15 or 20 ft., although it renders a portage necessary of about 30 yards, from which the right bank of the R. is seen to rise into high perpendicular cliffs of 250 to 300 feet, one in particular much resembling Cape Diamond. The rock of which the cliff is composed is chiefly primeval granite, dipping about 45° N. E. A few shrubs grow in the crevices of the rock, and its summit is thinly clothed with fir, spruce, and small white birch.—The *Fall of the Petites Pilles* can only be considered as a rapid too dangerous for the passage of canoes, although some voyagers have ventured down at great risk. —The *Falls of Grande Mère* are about 2 leagues above the Hêtres. Nature, without giving to this fall the sublimity or the height of the Shawenegan, has collected a pleasing continuation of objects to reward the traveller. Two islands occasion three separate falls in the whole width of the river, which is here about 15 chains broad, each varying from the other. The eastern fall, and the most considerable for the body of water which falls perpendicularly about 30 feet, lies between the eastern shore and the large island which is covered with spruce and fir, and is a pretty curtain fall. The centre fall is the most insignificant of the three, and falls down an inclined plane receding about 20° from the vertical, which together with the western fall or cataract is undermining the second and small island, which is a large mass of rock whose summit is partly covered with spruce, fir and white birch.—The *Fall of les Hêtres* is more of a rapid than a cascade, being frequently descended in large canoes by expert bowmen, who are well acquainted with the course of the channel, which the voyageurs term *fil d'eau.*—The stupendous *Falls of the Shawenegan* are about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles lower than the Hêtres. Few falls or places indicate the marks of some extraordinary catastrophe or convulsion of nature so much as the Shawenegan: for that its present channel is the effect of some former event, or fracture in the vertical strata, may appear almost certain. Above the falls the general course of the St. Maurice is from the east towards the upper landing, and the distance between this and the lower landing is but 341 yards, forming a peninsula composed of calcareous strata, with a thick surface of clay and loam that could have been easily penetrated; the river thence suddenly bends its course towards the south-east, and, being divided into two channels, precipitates itself near 150 feet perpendicular, and rushes with terrific violence against the face of the cliff below, where the two channels are again united, and thus this great body of water forces its way through a narrow passage not more than 30 yards wide. It is probable that in the course of time the small peninsula will form an island, and that the St. Maurice will pour down its waters near the mouth of the river Shawenegan. Art could effect a canal, at an expense which would be trifling in comparison with the advantages to be derived from it, in the event of an extensive settlement being made upon the St. Maurice.—The most remarkable place on the St. Maurice is the Post of La Tuque, about 100 miles from the town of Three Rivers; it is separated from the falls by a conical hill principally composed of granite rock containing quartz, mica, and feldspar. The post is in 47° 18′ 30″ N. lat. by observation, and longitude 73° W. by account, variation of the compass 11° W. It is a place of trade for the King's Post Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, who have respectively an establishment here, which consequently excite a spirit of opposition injurious, perhaps, to one or

other of the parties, and ultimately so to the natives. The King's Post Company's establishment consists of two dwelling-houses, a store, &c.; the Hudson's Bay of a dwelling-house only, which is however the best at the post. The winter commences here about the end of October and the snow disappears and the river is free from ice about the end of May. The winter is exceedingly cold, and in summer, which is excessively hot, the sand-flies and Musquitoes are more numerous here than in other places on the St. Maurice, which is occasioned, perhaps, by the extensive low ground and marshes about the post and the extensive meadows on the islands near it.

The following table of the distances of the remarkable places on the St. Maurice, between Three Rivers and the Post of La Tuque, is extracted from the Report of the deputy surveyor-general, who lately made an exploring survey of this tract and ascertained the extent of the portages.

9	Forges.											
4½	5½	To Gabelle. 550 yards Portage.										
16	7½	1½	Grais. 1034 yards do.									
21½	12½	7	5½	Shawenegan. 554 yards do.								
28½	19½	14	12½	7	Hêtres. 616 yards do.							
34½	25½	20	18½	13	6	Grande Mêre. 336 yards do.						
37½	28½	23	21½	16	9	3	Petites Pilles. 200 yards do.					
42	33	27½	26	20½	13½	7½	4½	Grandes Pilles. 32 yards do.				
53	44	38½	37	31½	24½	18½	15½	11	Rivière Metinac.			
63½	54½	49	47½	42	35	29	26	21½	10½	Portages des Cinqs and Island.		
73½	64½	59	57	52	45	39	36	31½	20½	10	L'Oiseau or Bird Mountain.	
79½	70½	65	63	58	51	45	42	37½	26½	16	6	Isle au Noix.
86	77	71½	69½	64½	57½	51½	48½	44	33	22½	12½	6½ Post of Rivière au Rat.
95½	86½	81	79	74	67	61	58	53½	42½	32½	22	16 9½ Rivière Bastonais, N.
100	91	85½	83½	78½	71½	65½	62½	58	47	36½	26½	19½ 15 4½ Post of La Tuque.

For other particulars relative to the river St. Maurice, see vol. I. p. 284.

ST. MAURICE, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded S. W. by Pointe du Lac; S. E. by Ste. Marguerite; N. W. by St. Etienne; in front by the R. St. Maurice.—One league in breadth by 1½ league in depth: the original grant was 2 leagues in depth, but as the grant of Pointe du Lac was of a prior date, so great an extent could not be taken. St. Maurice was reunited to the king's domain, 6th April, 1740, and on the 13th of the same month granted to the Company of the Forges, with an additional piece of land, 3 leagues in depth by 2 in breadth, called fief St. Etienne; N. W. of St. Etienne is another tract of the same dimensions annexed to the above grants, as part of the lands belonging to the Forges. The whole is the property of the crown, but let on lease for 21 years, together with the forges, &c. to Messrs. Munro and Bell, for the sum of 500*l.* per annum only.—The soil is light and sandy, generally on clay or good marl; the surface is a continual alternation of gradual rise and fall; in the low parts are a few swamps, bearing much hemlock and cedar; the acclivities are mostly clothed with a general mixture of timber, but the chief sort is pine of a middling growth. A very small part only of this grant is cultivated. A fine road from Three Rivers crosses it, leading mostly through woods to the foundery.—The Forges of St. Maurice are in St. Etienne at the confluence of a small river with the R. St. Maurice, about 8 miles above the town of Three Rivers. The elevated banks of the river embellished with a variety of beautiful trees on all sides, the deep tints of vast forests of fir, and the more distant and softened shades of the lofty mountains that bound the view, form a bold and magnificent per-

spective, as seen from the road that ascends the summit of the hilly chain that commands the valley. The establishment is furnished with every convenience necessary to an extensive concern; the furnaces, the forges, the founderies, workshops, &c. with houses and other buildings, present the appearance of a tolerably sized village. The principal articles manufactured are stoves of all kinds used in the province, large potash kettles, machines for mills, and various kinds of cast and wrought iron; also a great quantity of pig and bar iron for exportation. The number of men employed is from 250 to 300; the overseers and persons employed in the construction of models are English and Scotch, and the workmen are generally Canadians. When this establishment was first formed, about 1737, the mineral was found in great abundance near the surface, and for flexibility was not inferior to any in Europe. At first, the veins were worked with very little skill; but in 1739 a French artisan was employed who made great improvements, which have progressively increased, so that now the establishment is conducted on the same principles as those of England and Scotland, and almost with equal ability. It is singular, that neither of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada supplies sand fit to be used in casting, therefore, what is used here is imported from England.—The following summary of the speech of Mr. Dumoulin, the representative of the town of Three Rivers in the provincial parliament, clearly describes the present inutility of the lands under lease to the lessee of the Forges. "Here is an extent of land, from three to four leagues broad and five leagues in depth, containing with its dependencies from 60 to 80 square leagues, which is wholly useless for the purposes of cultivation, and by which the settlement and town of Three Rivers is hemmed in at the back,—not a single part of it has been conceded to a cultivator, and those persons in the small tract that adjoins Three Rivers, who wish to establish their children in new settlements in their own neighbourhood, are prevented from doing any thing, by this unprofitable exclusive privilege granted to the Forges. The whole of this produces only, to the crown, the trifling sum of 500*l.* rent per annum. He was ready to acknowledge the great utility of the forges, but they had no manner of occasion for this extensive territory, which, if it were granted out in lots to cultivators, would be ten times more valuable. If it be supposed that the whole of this extent contained mines of iron, and that these ought to belong to the company who undertook the forges, all that need be done was to reserve, as he believed was usual in most grants, the mines that might be found for the crown or the company, and no grantee would regret a mine being opened on his lot, since it would double or treble the value of his produce, by the increase of population and consumption it would bring. It might be said, that granting lands for cultivation would destroy the supply of wood for fuel for the forges; but, in the first instance, it would increase it, for the settlers would fell all the wood they could, and convey it themselves to the forges, where they would get it, under those circumstances, at a cheaper rate than they do now by sending their own workmen or contractors into the woods to get it. The evils of this monopoly were further illustrated by a proclamation the lessees induced Lord Dalhousie to issue, prohibiting even the making of maple-sugar on the land in question. This had been an immemorial source of advantage to the inhabitants around, and, in the season, men were seen in all directions with their axes, proceeding to the forests about 7 leagues beyond Three Rivers, to make sugar, of which they made from 3 to 500,000 lbs. a year. Even the pretence of destruction to the fuel could not be made for this, as tapping the trees did not destroy them as wood.—The lease would be out in March 1831."—*For other particulars relative to the Forges, vide* ST. ETIENNE, F.

Title.—"Confirmation du 13me Avril, 1740, par le Roi de concession faite aux intéressés de la Compagnie des forges, établies à *St. Maurice*, du fief de *St. Etienne*, réuni au Domaine de sa Majesté, par ordre du 6me Avril précédent, et des terres qui sont depuis le dit fief de *St. Etienne*, à prendre le front sur la rivière des *Trois Rivières*, en remontant jusqu'à une lieue audessus du Sault de la *Gabelle*, ci-devant dit le Sault de la *Verrauderie*, sur deux lieues de profondeur, pour être le dit fief et les terres qui sont audessus unis et incorporés au fief de *St. Maurice*."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Régistre* H. *folio* 57.

ST. MICHEL D'YAMASKA (P.), *v.* YAMASKA, S.

ST. MICHEL, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. by La Valliére; S. W. by Beaumont; in the rear by St. Gervais; in front by the South Channel of the St. Lawrence.—This seigniory and that of St. Vallière have been formed out of the seigniory of Durantaye and its

augmentation. About one half of the seigniory of St. Michel, extending along the river, forms the parish of St. Michel; the other half, being the N. end of the seigniory, forms a part of the parish of St. Gervais.—This seigniory is divided into 6 ranges of concessions, each of which, almost without exception, is 40 arpents, or nearly half a league in depth; they extend entirely across the S.; 5 of them in a rectangular direction, and one, which is the 2d, being bounded on the S. by the R. Boyer, is of a triangular shape, and consequently is in extent, as compared with the others, only half a concession. In 5 of these ranges are 195 lots of land inhabited and cultivated; the 6th range, at the northern extremity of the seigniory, being sterile and unproductive, is inhabited by 13 indigent families only, who can scarcely be considered cultivators. The first, or river range, possesses the greatest number of inhabitants, on account of the village near the church and many *emplacemens*. In one part of the 4th range, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extent, there are but few habitations because the land is of bad quality and marshy. The other ranges, with the exception of the 6th above described, are nearly equally inhabited. The soil in the 1st and 2d ranges is, with little exception, light and sandy and, consequently, indifferently productive. The soil in the 3rd and 4th ranges is alluvial and rich with generally a clayey substratum. The soil in the 5th range varies in quality, but is generally sufficiently fertile. The 6th range is covered partly with sand, very fine and deep, and partly by an extensive chain of enormous rocks. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges of concessions produce maple, the small cherry-tree, beech, fir and other soft wood, but the quantity is inconsiderable and only enough for fuel. The same kinds of wood are abundant in the other ranges, but the pine, so much sought after, is scarcely to be seen in any part of the seigniory. About four-fifths of the lands in the concessions, generally, are under cultivation, and the other one-fifth is covered with forest. Two small rivers run across this seigniory in almost a parallel course; one, called *le Bras*, divides the 5th and 6th ranges of concessions; the other, called *la Rivière Boyer*, runs between the 2nd and 3rd concessions. The population of this seigniory, in Jan. 1827, amounted to 2,002 souls. 1,026 were males, including 490 between the ages of 16 and 60; the females amounted to 976. Here is neither college, convent, nor public school; for 20 years the curate supported private schools almost solely at his own expense, but five consecutive years of bad harvests forced him at last to withdraw his support, and the schools went to decay. There is only one village situated near the church, in which are two inns; it consists of 30 houses, all built of wood except one belonging to Dr. Maguire, which is two stories high, built of stone, and is far from being an inelegant building. There is one church only with two chapels of ease; there are four saw-mills, worked only in spring and autumn when the waters are more freely supplied by springs and rain, but no other manufacturing establishment. The only corn-mill used by the copyholders of this seigniory is in the neighbouring parish of Beaumont.—The agricultural produce, of course, depends much upon the seasons; the following account of the annual produce is about the average of 5 consecutive bad harvests between 1821 and 1827; before 1821, the average growth of wheat was much greater and that of oats much less.

11,000	bushels	of wheat.
13,000	do.	oats.
1,500	do.	peas.
800	do.	barley and rye.

A very small number of individuals in this seigniory apply themselves to the improvement of the different breeds of cattle; and, in fact, few have the necessary means. The cattle in general are ill fed in the winter, which is the chief reason of their inferiority. The introduction of American horses into the province, is esteemed in this seigniory an injury to agriculture.—The corn produce is entirely consumed within the seigniory, except, perhaps, 2 or 3,000 bushels of oats sold in the markets; and between 4 and 500 hogs, each weighing about 200 lb. are consumed by the inhabitants.—Four great roads, almost parallel, traverse the entire breadth of this seigniory, and one only half its breadth; these are cut at right angles by another road, extending from the St. Lawrence to the southern extremity of the seigniory. These roads are, generally, in indifferent repair.—There are two bridges built of wood and without tolls, one over *Rivière Boyer*, the other over *le Bras*.—Between the 4th and 5th ranges is a

muddy lake, extending into the seigniory of La Valliere, through which the water runs diagonally, and, intersecting the western angle of the S. of Berthier, discharges itself into the St. Lawrence.—The two chains of rocks in this seigniory are of considerable height and might be called mountains; one chain runs across the extremity of the 4th range, and the other is in the 6th range.—There are no mines, and the soil does not apparently present any natural phenomena; but the seigniory has not perhaps been sufficiently explored by geologists.—*The Parish of St. Michel* extends over the half of the seigniory fronting the St. Lawrence; it is 1½ league in width, and 2 leagues in depth. The farms in this parish are generally 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth. Correctly speaking, there are no large proprietors, for the individuals, who sometimes acquire the property of their neighbours or other properties in the parish, purchase them for the sake of settling their children and not with a view of farming on a larger scale; these acquisitions, therefore, are never permanent. All the lands are conceded, and about seven-ninths of the parish previously to 1759. These concessions, with few exceptions, were granted on the condition of paying a quit-rent of 2 or 3 sols, fines on alienation, and a perpetual annual rent of one sol for each superficial arpent, and also with a clause compelling the grantees to grind at the seignior's mill the corn required for his family and for farming purposes; the seignior, moreover, reserved to himself, in the event of a change of property, the right of *retraite* and that of taking as much timber off the conceded lands as might be required, hereafter, for the building of the mill, the seignorial manor-house and the parochial church, and also for their perpetual maintenance and repair: there is also a farther stipulation for the annual payment of some capons and a certain tax on all fish caught in the St. Lawrence; but the two last conditions are commuted for a moderate rent in money.—*The Parish of St. Joseph* is in the augmentation.—

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Michel and St. Joseph.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Saw-mills.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River-craft.	Keel-boats.
St. Michel .	2135	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	23	23	4
St. Joseph .	360	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2495	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	23	23	4

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Michel .	11000	13000	400	.	1500	400	17500	895	565	1780	4270	1250
St. Joseph .	2000	1500	40	1800	400	100	5000	145	105	361	850	280
	13009	14500	440	1800	1900	500	22500	1040	670	2141	5120	1530

For title, vide La Durantaie.

St. Nicolas, bras, river, *v.* du Sud, R.

St. Nicolas (P.), *v.* Lauzon, S.

St. Ours, seigniory, and its augmentation, in the co. of Richelieu, are bounded N. E. by Sorel and Bourchemin; S. W. by Contrecœur, St. Denis, and St. Hyacinthe; in the rear by the R. Yamaska; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in breadth by 6 in depth. Granted, 29th Oct. 1672, to Sieur de St. Ours, and is now in the possession of the Hon. Charles de St. Ours. The land in this extensive grant is every where of a good quality, and variously adapted to almost every species of agriculture.—Some concessions were granted prior to 1759, and they measured 3 arpents by 30; the rent was 1 sol per arpent, and

half a bushel of wheat for each 20 arpents. Down to the year 1821, all persons desirous of taking lands in the seigniory procured them on the original conditions.—Nearly 700 farms are conceded, and the concessions on the Richelieu are the most populous and the best. Four-fifths of the S. are under cultivation, and one-fifth is in standing wood near the St. Lawrence; the soil is sandy half way to the Richelieu and the rest is strong land; approaching the Yamaska the soil is lighter but very fertile.—Every part is susceptible of cultivation and the seigniory is remarkable for its evenness of surface. There are two fiefs, each about 14 arpents in front and extending the whole depth of the S.; one belongs to the heirs of Laperriere, the other to Roch de St. Ours, Esq.—The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence in front, the Richelieu, the Salvayle, and the Yamaska which forms the rear boundary line; the principal rivers of smaller size are the Ruisseau la Plante and Ruisseau la Prade. The Richelieu, which traverses the upper part diagonally, is navigable from the St. Lawrence for craft of 150 tons burthen; the Yamaska, at the rear of the aug., is also navigable, by both of which this S. possesses the advantages of expeditious water conveyance in an eminent degree: the other rivers are not navigable. There is a large bridge over the Salvayle at Rochville.—The roads are generally good, and the principal are, the post road along the Richelieu that leads from Sorel to Chambly, and another leading from Sorel to Montreal. The road N. E. of the R. Salvayle, leading to the V. of Grand Maska, does not appear to be much used; as it approaches the R. Yamaska it becomes excessively bad, scarcely meriting the name of road, running very circuitously through the woods, and barely wide enough for a summer vehicle; and, in the driest season, it is so wet that horses wade through an average depth of 14 inches of mud and water.—Some timber of the best kind and largest dimensions still remains, and also some of the inferior sorts. Along the R. Yamaska and the Rousseau Salvayle the timber is maple, cherry, beech, &c. at other places, pine, spruce, epinette, &c.—Two-thirds of the grain grown is consumed in the S., the other third is sold, and chiefly without being ground. Hemp is not grown, but every farmer sows about half a bushel of flax seed. In this S. are 3 corn-mills, 2 on the N. bank of the Richelieu, which are turned by the rivulets that there discharge themselves, the 3rd is on the Yamaska; each mill works 2 sets of stones. There are also 3 wind-mills for grinding corn, one on the bank of the St. Lawrence, the others on the Richelieu. There are 2 saw-mills, one on the Yamaska, the other turned by the Salvayle. The farmers in general work with horses and use the English plough. The horses are of the Canadian breed and though small are strong and good.—A great number of hired labourers, by saving their wages, have been able to take lands and open them by degrees, and are now become excellent inhabitants.—This seigniory contains 2 parishes and part of a 3rd, viz. St. Ours, St. Jude and part of Contrecœur.—*The Parish of St. Jude* is lately erected and the church, 75 ft. by 40, is centrically situated on the S. bank of the R. Salvayle, and near it is the V. of Rochville having about 35 houses. All the lands in this parish are conceded, and all the concessions have been made since 1759, and are charged $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat and 5 livres 4 sols whole currency for 3 arpents by 30.—In *the Parish of St. Ours* and in the part of the parish of Contrecœur lying in this S., all the lands are conceded, and most of them prior to 1759, and were granted on the royal terms.—On the right bank of the Richelieu is the village of St. Ours, consisting of about 90 houses, many of them substantially and well constructed with stone; in the centre are a handsome church, 120 ft. by 50, and a parsonage-house, and at a little distance the manor-house: besides traders and artisans, many persons of considerable property reside here, who are corn-dealers and make large purchases of grain of all kinds, produced in abundance in this and the adjoining seigniories, which is put on board large river craft in the Richelieu and Yamaska and sent to Quebec for exportation. There are 2 ferries at the V. St. Ours over the Richelieu, where from 5 to 12 sols are charged for a carriage.—The Island *Deschaillons*, a short distance from the village, is full a mile long and half a mile wide. In front of the seigniory there is a group of islands belonging to it; the largest of them is called Isle Commune which has some good pasture.—In population, extent, situation, local advantages, quantity of land in cultivation, and state of husbandry, there are few properties in the province superior to this seigniory.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Ours .	3760	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	6	2	25
St. Jude .	1414	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5174	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	6	2	25

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.						Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Ind. Corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Ours .	26200	11340	460	39000	5200	700	1434	1250	2560	10200	1650
St. Jude .	18200	7800	260	14500	5200	650	566	566	1132	3460	849
	44400	19140	720	53500	10400	1350	2000	1816	3692	13660	2499

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de St. Ours*, d'une espace de terre de front qui se trouve sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la borne de la concession de Mr. *de Contrecœur* jusqu'à celle de Mr. *de Saurel*, tenant pardevant le dit fleuve, et par derrière la rivière d'*Ouamaska*. Les isles qui sont vis-à-vis de cette concession, accordées par le Comte *de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au dit Sieur *de St. Ours* le 25me Avril, 1674."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, *No.* 80, *folio* 5, *28me Mai*, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, *No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 244.

ST. OURS DU GRAND ST. ESPRIT (P.), *v.* L'ASSOMPTION, S.

ST. PAUL (P.), *v.* LAVALTRIE, S.

ST. PAUL'S BAY (P.), *v.* CÔTE DE BEAUPRE, S.

ST. PAUL'S BAY, in the R. St. Lawrence, lies at the entrance of the R. du Gouffre, which divides the S. of Côte de Beaupré from the S. le Gouffre. It runs about 3 miles into the land, and at its entrance is about 2 miles wide, extending from Cap de la Baie on the west side to Cap à Cabeau on the east. These capes are of considerable height and of nearly perpendicular ascent. The bay is of an amphitheatrical form, and with lofty circuitous hills to the N. unfolds a very romantic and agreeable scene. The church is a prominent object, and the thickly clustered houses at the head of the bay are in a semicircular form. The hills behind are very precipitous, and their summits present a grand variety of appearance in round bluffs and sharp cones, which terminate at the capes at the head of the bay. The capes, which are very similar, are partially covered with stumpy evergreens, dwarfish pines, and shrubs of the hardier kinds.

ST. PAUL'S LAKE, is in the S. of Becancour, and almost divides it into two parts, extending N. E. and S. W. It is nearly 5 m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. It is not very deep, but abounds in fish of many kinds: its waters pass by the channel of the river Godefroi into the St. Lawrence. The margin is a perfect landscape set off by almost every description of charming scenery; well cultivated farms, with their neat and good houses, are seen in all directions round it; and, in many places, groups of fine trees, as decorative as they can be conceived to be in a well preserved park, give to the whole an appearance most beautifully picturesque.—It receives the waters of Lake Outardes, which lies between it and the St. Lawrence.

ST. PETER, lake, between the counties of St. Maurice and Yamaska. Lake St. Peter is formed by an expansion of the waters of the St. Lawrence, and extends from 15 to 20 miles in breadth and 21 miles in length. It is, generally, of small depth, many parts of the channel being not more than 10 or 11 feet deep, and it sometimes occurs that large vessels here run aground. The tide scarcely extends as far up as the town of Three Rivers which is nearly 2 leagues farther down than the lake, and the current in the latter is extremely faint. Several small rivers here discharge their waters, among which are the Machiche, Du Loup and Masquinongé on the N., and the Nicolet and St. Francis on the S. On the south side

of the lake commencing at the mouth of the R. Nicolet are Batture au Sable, Isle Moran, Baie du Febre, Batture à la Carpe, Baie St. François and the Bay of Yamaska; on the north side, beginning at Pointe du Lac, are the Batture de la Pointe du Lac, Flats of R. du Loup and Maskinongé Bay. At the head of the lake are many islands described in this work under their different names including the Isles and Islets, granted, Oct. 19, 1694, to Sieur Redison, and which are more particularly mentioned in the title.—Lake St. Peter abounds in fish, particularly maskinongé, doré, achigan, eels and sturgeon.

Title.—"Concession du 19me Octobre, 1694, faite par *Louis de Buade Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Redisson* des isles, islets et battures non-concédées qui se trouvent au haut du lac *St. Pierre* audessus des isles concédées au Sieur *Sorel*, jusqu'au chenail du milieu appelé le chenail de l'isle *Platte*, lesquelles isles, islets et battures contiennent environ trois quarts de lieue de large sur autant de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 4, *folio* 18.

St. Pierre (P. and V.), *v.* Orleans, I.

St. Pierre, river, or Little River, in the Island of Montreal, rises in the parish of Lachine and running N. E. falls into the St. Lawrence opposite Isle St. Charles. With the assistance of this stream the Lachine canal is formed.

St. Pierre les Becquets, *v.* Levrard, S.

St. Regis, river, falls into the St. Lawrence above Lake St. Francis, at the S. W. extremity of the co. of Beauharnois. A very small part of this river is in the province of Lower Canada. The Indian village of St. Regis is situated near its confluence with the St Lawrence, where it is about 3 chains wide. It is navigable for boats to a considerable distance.

St. Regis, river, in Sault St. Louis, rises in two branches, descending from the S. of Chateauguay. It runs N. to the St. Lawrence, and near its mouth is increased by a small river that runs past the church of St. Pierre.

St. Regis (V.), *v.* Indian Lands.

St. Roch (V. and P.), *v.* L'Assomption, S.

St. Roch des Aulnais, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Ste. Anne; S. W. by Reaume; in the rear by the T. of Ashford; in front by the St. Lawrence.—3 leagues in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted, April 1, 1657, to Nicholas Juchereau de St. Denis, and is now the property of Lieutenant-Col. Duchesnay.—In the vicinity of the river the land is low and intersected by some broken ridges of no great elevation, but about the rear boundaries the mountains form a close chain of considerable height. Near the front the soil is excellent, consisting of a fine light earth with a good deal of marl in various parts: on the higher lands a yellow loam is prevalent. —No lands fit for cultivation remain unconceded, and one-fourth part is unfit for the purposes of agriculture.—The entire range of concessions, along the St. Lawrence, was conceded before 1759; their usual extent was from 2 to 4 front arpents by 42 in depth, paying 30 sols *tournois* for each arpent in depth with the usual fines on alienation, of which a part is remitted provided the fines are paid immediately. There are 4 ranges of concessions; and the farms in the first are generally cleared; $\frac{3}{4}$ths in the 2nd, and the 3rd is commenced. —Several small rivers water this S. sufficiently, and work 2 or 3 mills; the principal rivers are the St. Jean and the Ferée. On the land under culture very little timber is left, but the other parts are well stocked with the best kinds, and among them is some pine of a valuable size.—Many roads branch off in almost every direction through the seigniory, but the one passing close to the river is the main post road: they are kept in good order as well as the different bridges.—Some orchards are rising into perfection, and although the apples are of a very inferior quality, the plums are superior. 467,500 bundles of hay including gorse are annually grown, and the island hay is considered the best for cattle. There are 7 or 8 sugaries.—The fisheries are not considerable; and 3 schooners from 30 to 40 tons each, and 5 keel-boats are employed.—The *Village of St. Roch* is handsome and well situated at the entrance of the R. Ferée, about half a league east of the Point of St. Roch, from which stretch extensive shoals that considerably narrow the deep water channel, and form a traverse difficult to be navigated. In the village, which consists of about 30 neat and comfortable houses, is one school where 35 scholars are instructed in French, English, and Latin, supported by the funds left by Mr. Verraux, late curé of this parish, who bequeathed his property in equal proportions in favour of his relations, charity and education, viz. one-third to his family, one-third to the poor, and one-third to the school. A little westward of the church is the telegraph station, No. 8, and river-craft and boats come up to the village.—This S. contains 390 families, of which, 186 only are supposed to live

entirely on the produce of their farms, and 130 families have the means and would willingly cultivate new lands if they had the opportunity, particularly if they were not too far distant.

Statistics.

Population .	2,624	Presbyteries .	1
Churches R. C. .	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	20,800	Peas .	2,600	Maple sugar,	
Oats .	10,000	Rye .	2,600	cwts.	89
Barley .	300	Indian corn	100	Hay, tons .	2,300
Potatoes	24,375				

Live Stock.

Horses .	723	Cows .	1,950	Swine .	1,800
Oxen .	200	Sheep .	4,775		

Title.—" Concession du 1er Avril, 1656, faite par Mr. *de Lauzon*, Gouverneur pour la Compagnie, à *Nicholas Juchereau de St. Denis*, de trois lieues de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, avec les isles et battures audevant de la dite Concession."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 10 *à* 17, *folio* 665.

St. Roonaes Hill, *v.* Buckland, T.

Ste. Rose (P.), *v.* Isle Jesus.

St. Scholastique (P.), *v.* Lac des Deux Mountains, S.

St. Stanislas (P.), *v.* Batiscan, S.

St. Steven's Cove, *v.* Saguenay, R.

St. Sulpice, seigniory, in the co. of L'Assomption, is bounded N. E. by Lavaltrie with its augmentation and the T. of Kildare; S. W. by the S. of L'Assomption; in the rear by the T. of Rawdon; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Two leagues in front by six in depth. Granted, 17th Dec., 1640, to Sieurs Cherrier and Leroyer, and is now the property of the seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal.—More than three-fourths of this seigniory is well cultivated, and for the goodness of its soil, the quality of the timber and state of improvement it is not surpassed by any that surround it. The whole seigniory is conceded and contains 750 lots of different extents, generally from 3 to 30 or 40 arpents each; these lots are divided into eleven ranges or côtes. More than three-fourths of the lots are built upon and settled. The best ranges are those of St. Sulpice, St. Esprit, Bas de la Grande, and a part of Bas du Ruisseau. There is also much good land in Point du Jour, in L'Assomption, and in the continuations. The other ranges are of middling quality and generally sandy; the inhabitants, nevertheless, live pretty well, because they cultivate potatoes to a great extent, also Indian corn and rye, which grow abundantly on these sandy soils. There is scarcely a single lot that can be called entirely unproductive.—This S. is particularly well watered by the R. L'Assomption, the Achigan, St. Esprit, Ruisseau St. George, Ruisseau Vacher, Rivière Rouge, Ruisseau Point de Jour, and the River of Lake Ouareau, most of them running into the R. L'Assomption after a mazy course that in some parts, where the ground is high and clothed with wood, present points of view truly picturesque and beautiful. There are 3 corn-mills; two on the river Achigan, near the line of L'Assomption, and the third at St. Jacques, on the river Lac Ouareau, two leagues from the church of St. Jacques. At these mills about 40,000 bushels of corn are ground annually. There are also a great number of saw-mills, in consequence of there having formerly been a fine forest of pines towards the middle of the seigniory; but the great trade carried on in converting the timber into planks, &c. has entirely consumed the timber and left only inferior trees. As this seigniory produces much rye and barley, many distilleries have been established. There are two mills for carding wool and milling cloth; one on the Achigan, the other on the St. Esprit. A third is lately established on the river of Lac Ouareau, at a place called *les Dales*, because the bed of the river is there confined between two rocks, whence the water escapes as if it flowed through a spout.—Scarcely any timber remains, and even firewood is becoming scarce.—This seigniory contains 3 parishes; St. Sulpice, St. Pierre du Portage and St. Jacques, in which are 3 parochial churches and 3 presbyteries.—The *Parish of St. Jacques* includes all the rear parts of the S. and contains the Acadian settlement, the most considerable in the S. The Village of St. Jacques is nearly in the centre of the parish, and is two leagues S. from the T. of Rawdon and four N. from the St. Lawrence. A continuation of the public road from its termination at the line of Rawdon to the second range has been opened by Mr. Marshall, but it is, as yet, impassable for any kind of vehicle. Nine arpents of land only are unconceded, which will not repay the expense of cultivation. This parish has been settled within the last 50 years, and no concession was granted previously to 1759. Besides more than 100 families who have no lands there are 600 youths, above

and under 21, who are desirous of settling but cannot obtain lands, even in the neighbouring townships which would well answer their purpose, on account of the number of strangers who settle there. The church is large and handsome. —The *Parish of St. Pierre du Portage or L'Assomption*, is centrically situated and contains 6 concession ranges, viz.

Le bas de L'Assomption	L'Achigan
Le Point du Jour	La Presqu'ile
Le Haut de L'Assomption	Le St. Esprit.

The soil is proper for the growth of hemp, and the greatest part of the parish being under culture, there is very little wood and that little only fit for fuel. The river L'Assomption traverses the parish, in a serpentine direction, nearly from N. to S. and other less considerable streams run into it in this parish, viz. the Achigan, the St. Esprit, the Point du Jour, the Ruisseau St. George and the Ruisseau Vacher, neither of which is navigable. There are 3 toll-bridges near the village on the R. L'Assomption, 4 on the Achigan, of which two are free, and there is one free bridge over the St. Esprit; there are also 2 ferries over the L'Assomption above the village. In this parish are 3 corn-mills, 2 saw-mills one of which is worked by wind, 2 carding machines, one whiskey distillery, one brewery, and many potash works of which 4 are in the village. The cattle are numerous, but generally of an inferior quality. The *Village of L'Assomption* is built on almost an island formed by the beautiful river of that name; it is also called the Portage of L'Assomption, because, by travelling over the little isthmus at the entrance of the village about 2 or 3 arpents across, a long circuit of about a league is avoided. This village is in a beautiful situation, washed on all sides by the river. It contains about 170 houses, including 12 inns, many of them built with stone two stories high and roofed with tin. The church is quite new, elegant and very large, and as it is built on the most elevated spot in the village, which it commands, the prospect from it is very extensive. The population is between 1000 and 1100 souls. The church is one of the finest in the province. There are 4 schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls, besides masters for private tuition; the schools for girls are well attended and the children are instructed in French grammar, geography, history, embroidery, &c. All the roads of the neighbouring parishes centre in this village, and there is no other way to Montreal. The road from St. Jacques passes the church of L'Assomption to that of St. Roch and 30 arpents farther. This concentration of roads causes the village to be the entrepot of all the parishes behind it, and the only place of entrance and exit for the whole county. This v. has a considerable trade.—The *Parish of St. Sulpice* occupies the front part of the S. from the P. of St. Pierre to the St. Lawrence, extending 2 leagues along the river from Lavaltrie to Repentigny. It was erected by virtue of the Regulation of Sep. 20, 1721, confirmed by an Order in Council, Mar. 3, 1722. All the farms are conceded and cultivated, with the exception of the portions left for the growth of firewood, and the settlements in the 1st concession range are skirted with woods. All the farms are conceded on permanent conditions and in no case redeemable, paying quit rent, seignorial rent, with all other seignorial rights, according to the custom of Paris; each concession is charged with the payment of 10 sols and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents. All the concessions, or nearly so, were granted before 1759. The timber consists of maple, cherry, elm, &c. There are 3 windmills; one for grinding corn is built with stone, the others are for sawing and are built with wood. Agricultural labour is generally performed with horses and oxen. One half of the grain grown in this P., on an average, is sold at Montreal. The roads are good.—The *Village of St. Sulpice* is built on the road leading to Lavaltrie and running along the verge of the bank of the St. Lawrence; it includes about 100 dwelling-houses besides numerous stores for the produce of the country, considerable quantities of which are here deposited. One half of the houses are built with stone, and the church, which is very ancient, is 90 ft. by 45. There are two chapels and one is built with stone; one stands above and the other below the church. There is one school in which 20 boys and girls are instructed, and the French language taught.—*Isles Bouchards*, which belong to Mr. Pierre Baudez, are included in this P.; their soil is strong and fertile, and the higher lands only are inhabited, the lower are not on account of the reflux of the waters in the spring. There are 18 families containing 150 souls.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyterics.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Breweries.	Distilleries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Keel-boats.
St. Jacques	4344	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	5	5	26	.
L'Assomption	3862	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	8	12	28	3
St. Sulpice	1464	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	15	.
	9670	3	3	3	7	2	4	4	3	4	1	1	7	7	1	1	2	2	3	15	22	69	3

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.					Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Jacques	15600	2100	.	6500	.	1900	1578	2200	7340	2200
L'Assomption	13500	20800	.	5200	.	1544	1495	3088	7720	2902
St. Sulpice	13000	7230	520	3380	78	300	200	500	1500	300
	42100	30130	520	15080	78	3744	3273	5788	16560	5402

Title.—" Concession du 17me Décembre, 1640, faite par la Compagnie aux Sieurs *Cherrier* et *Leroyer*, d'une grande partie de l'Isle de *Montréal*, &c. &c. &c. Plus une étendue de terre de deux lieues de large le long du fleuve de *St. Laurent*, sur six lieues de profondeur dans les dites terres, à prendre du côté du Nord sur la même côté où se décharge la rivière de *l'Assomption* dans le dit fleuve *St. Laurent*, et à commencer à une borne qui sera mis sur cette même côté, à la distance de deux lieues de l'embouchure de la dite rivière de *l'Assomption*, le reste des dites deux lieues de front à prendre en descendant sur le dit fleuve *St. Laurent;* tout ce qui est de la rivière des *Prairies*, jusqu'à la rivière de *l'Assomption*, et depuis la dite rivière de *l'Assomption* jusqu'à la borne cidessus, réservée à la dite Compagnie."—*Ins. Con. Sup.*—Pour le reste de la dite isle par titre 21 Avril, 1659, voyez le même Registre, et pour les dites titres ratifications amortissement, voyez Cahiers d'Intend.

STE. THERESE, isle, lies between Chambly and St. John's; it is 2 miles long and about half a mile broad, and with the smaller islands adjacent was granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Dugué. Isle Ste. Therese is flat and low and is partly covered with small timber and brushwood, but where it is clear there are some good meadows and fine pasturage for cattle.

Title.—" Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, de l'Isle *St. Thérèse* avec les isles et islets adjacens, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Dugué*, sauf le droit de Mr. *Repentigny* pour celles qu'il peut légitimement prétendre, et qui seront adjugées à celui des deux auquel il sera estimé à propos de les concéder."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 1, *folio* 18.

STE. THERESE (P. and V.), *v.* BLAINVILLE, S. in MILLE ISLES.

ST. THERESE, river, is a small stream that rises in the S. of Blainville, and empties itself into the Rivière Jesus, in front of the seigniory.

ST. THOMAS (L.), *v.* STONEHAM, T.

ST. THOMAS (P.), *v.* RIVIERE DU SUD, S.

STE. TRINITE (P.), *v.* CONTRECŒUR, S.

ST. URBAIN (P.), *v.* COTE DE BEAUPRE, S.

ST. VALLIER, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. by Berthier; S. W. by St. Michel; in the rear by the T. of Armagh.—About $1\frac{1}{4}$ league in breadth and about 4 leagues in depth, including the augmentation. It is the property of —— de Lanaudière, Esq.—This seigniory is nearly as possible a counterpart of the adjoining S. of St. Michel, the quality of the soil and the varieties of the timber differing only in a very slight degree; but the bank of the river St. Lawrence is much lower, and the rear part somewhat broken and rugged. There are 10 concession ranges laid out, 6 of which are settled, and 5 entirely, also $\frac{1}{4}$ of the 7th. The whole is under cultivation except the domain and patches here and there; and between the 5th and 6th ranges is a rocky place called the Grand Côté unconceded.—The soil in the settled ranges is as follows:—

1st Concession.	White strong clay.
2nd & 3rd do.	Strong soil on clay.
4th do.	White clay.
5th do.	Yellow and black soil.
6th do.	Strong yellow loam.

All the lands were conceded prior to 1759. The timber is hard-wood, spruce, and epinette inter-

mixed, and the roads are good and numerous. There is one iron mine. The fisheries produce eels, salmon, and shad. Frichette's fishery at the mouth of the R. du Sud prevents the salmon from ascending that river; he used to take, 8 years ago, 440 per ann. but at present he takes none.—This S. is well watered by the rivers du Sud, le Bras, and the Noire, which are supplied by numerous small streams and lakes.—At *Ville Hoche* are 4 mills, viz. one corn-mill with one set of stones, and 3 saw-mills. At Boissoneau's saw-mill on the R. du Sud 13 saws are always at work and 9 men daily employed. The site of the mill is highly favourable, and near it are one store and 3 or 4 houses for labourers, 2 barns, &c. Mr. Boissoneau has the toll-bridge, where a calash pays 4*d.*, a cart $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ and a man and horse $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ The village stands near the shore of the St. Lawrence.—The parish of St. Vallier is co-extensive with the seigniory.—At Four Corners are a church, 120 feet by 30, a chapel, and a presbytery built with stone; near the church is a school, where 25 children are instructed.

Statistics.

Population	2,223	Presbyteries	1	Taverns	6
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	2	Artisans	20
Chapels	1	Saw-mills	8		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Tons.
Wheat	13,000	Potatoes	14,000	Hay	26,000
Oats	7,400	Peas	650	Maple sugar,	
Barley	520	Rye	300		cwts. 121

Live Stock.

Horses	714	Cows	1,785	Swine	1,071
Oxen	1,228	Sheep	6,212		

For title, vide LA DURANTAIE.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL (P.), *v.* ISLE JESUS.

SALMON OR AU SAUMON RIVER, in the co. of Saguenay, runs from the W. S. W. into the R. Assuapmoussoin, forming in the basin or bay at its mouth a well timbered island $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long. The average width of this R. is above $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, and it descends with a swift current. For 6 or 7 leagues upwards its banks present excellent land and the greatest inducement to make settlements; the soil is principally a thick covering of argillaceous loam over layers of white clay, producing timber of fine growth, viz. elm, ash, spruce and red pine. In several places, however, particularly on its E. bank, the loam is mixed with much sand where the timber is chiefly spruce fir, white birch, aspen and cypress. Higher up, the land ceases to be culturable and becomes swampy, presenting extensive plains that produce only the white spruce, and is the proper country for the hunting of the caribou. The Dep. Sur. Gen., during his exploring survey of this part of the Saguenay country, spread his net at the entrance of this R. and caught a pike, a few carp and a doré, all of fine quality.

SALMON RIVER, in the S. of La Petite Nation. There are two rivers of this name in the same seigniory, and both are about 2 chains wide and fall into the Ottawa. The Great Salmon River runs about 50 miles, and is navigable for bateaux in the spring. The course of the Little Salmon River is about 40 miles, and is navigable for canoes only for a short distance. Both rivers are well stocked with fish.

SALMON RIVER, in the co. of Sherbrooke, runs through the T. of Clifton into the T. of Ascot, where it passes Lennoxville; and, about half a mile below that village, it falls into the R. St. Francis. This river forms good sites for mills, but it is so much obstructed by falls, that its only navigable advantage is the running of logs to saw-mills.

SALMON RIVER, in the co. of Beauharnois, descends from the United States across the province line, and, watering the Indian lands, discharges itself into the S. W. extremity of Lake St. Francis. Its course in the province is about 4 or 5 miles. For about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from its mouth it runs through low meadows and forms nearly a semicircle. Its depth at its mouth is 9 ft. and it gradually decreases as far as the town of Covington, where it is only 4 ft. This river is of great importance on account of its immediate communication with the United States.—The town of Covington, in the State of New York (more commonly known by the name of French Mills), being so immediately contiguous to the province line, may be considered as worthy of notice, although seemingly unconnected with this work. It is most pleasantly situated on the gradual slope or descent of a high and commanding eminence on the east side of Salmon River, at the first Forks, and is intended to cover a surface of 400 acres, including the ground between the two branches of that river from their junction to the Chateau-

guay road. It is divided into streets of about 60 feet in breadth, laid out at right angles, several of which are named after the American officers who served during the late war. The two bridges over this R. are substantial and well constructed; the largest over the east branch (situated a short distance above the mills) is 185 feet in length, and the other over the west branch 135 ft. The chief part of the town is on the east side of the R. and contains a handsome church, a court-house, a gaol and 2 or 3 taverns, forming altogether about 40 edifices, chiefly of wood, tastefully built, and generally painted white. The large corn-mill from which this place was originally named is situated on the west side of the R., and opposite to it is a saw-mill. The bank of the R. in front of the town is rather steep, and from 15 to 20 feet high; the depth of water just below the mills is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, at which place General Wilkinson's gun-boats were sunk in 1813. The population of this town is computed at 200 souls, and it is only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of the small village of Dundee, which is within the province line, communicating with it by a most excellent road. Covington perfectly commands that village by means of its high grounds and military reserves. To the Americans this town is of the more importance, as it communicates by good roads, on which there are some flourishing settlements, with the town of Malone, the Four Corners, Champlain Town, Plattsburg, St. Regis and Massina.

Salvayle, river, rises in the parish of la Presentation, in the S. of St. Hyacinthe, and, traversing through the centre of the augmentation to St. Ours, falls into the R. Yamaska. In the P. of St. Jude a bridge is thrown over this small river, at the base of two steep hills, between which the stream runs.

Samagon, river, runs into the N. E. side of the river Matapedia, about 4 miles from its confluence with the Ristigouche.

Sand River, *v.* Mistassini, R.

Sangues, des, river, rises in a small lake on the E. side of Temiscouata portage, and communicates, by means of a small lake and the R. Petite Fourche, with the S. W. branch of the R. Trois Pistolles.

Sault a la Puce, river, is a small stream descending from the high lands in the rear of the parish of Chateau Richer, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré. It winds through a mountainous and woody country, and is entitled to notice for its very romantic falls, where its stream is precipitated from 3 declivities in succession; and for the beautiful and truly sylvan scenery that decorates its banks, especially when the autumnal foliage displays its multiplied variety of beauteous tints. It waters the P. of Chateau Richer, and falls into the St. Lawrence about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a league E. from the church, and at a little distance N. W. from the public road.

Sault au Recollet (P.), *v.* Montreal.

Sault St. Louis, seigniory, in the co. of Laprairie, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Laprairie; S. W. by Chateauguay and La Salle; in the rear by the T. of Sherrington; in front by Lake St. Louis.—2 leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted with the isles, islets and shoals lying in front of this S. and that of Laprairie, May 29, 1680, to the Jesuits.—An augmentation consisting of $1\frac{1}{2}$ league lies towards Chateauguay.—This S. is now the property of the tribe of domiciliated Indians who inhabit the Coghnawaga village. The situation of this tract, between the seigniories mentioned as its boundaries, will convey a sufficient idea of it without farther description, as there is not much variety through the whole of the level country, from Laprairie to St. Regis. The rivers La Tortue, St. Regis and du Portage, intersect it so as to water it very completely. Nearly all the half of the S. which lies towards La Salle is well settled and cultivated by Canadian families; from the R. St. Regis towards the St. Lawrence, the uncultivated parts are covered with wood of all the common kinds, except a small portion reserved by the proprietors for their own use.—The R. Chateauguay disembogues itself into Lake St. Louis at the N. W. corner of the S. Its navigation is in many places interrupted by rocky shoals and small rapids, particularly in the summer, when it will hardly admit of the navigation of canoes, but in spring and autumn it is perfectly convenient for rafting down timber.—For an account of the village of Coghnawaga, *vide* Indian Lands.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling mill.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Potash-ries.	Pearl-fisheries.	Shop-keeper.	Taverns.	Artisans.
Village of Coghnawaga	1050	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	10
Parish of St. Constant	4120	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	20
	5170	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	8	30

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Buck-wht.	Indian corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Village of Coghnawaga	.	100	.	4500	1200	.	.	450	29	13	36	50	100
Parish of St. Constant	31200	27000	8000	80000	16500	200	3400	8000	2550	1600	3000	9200	2400
	31200	27100	8000	84500	17700	200	3400	8450	2579	1613	3036	9250	2500

Title.—" Concession du 29me Mai, 1680, faite par sa Majesté aux révérends peres Jésuites, de la terre nommée *le Sault*, contenant deux lieues de païs de front; à commencer à une pointe qui est vis-à-vis le rapide *St. Louis*, en montant le long du lac, sur pareille profondeur, avec deux isles, islets et battures qui se trouvent au devant et joignant aux terres de la *Prairie de la Magdelaine*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 2 à 9, *folio* 122.

" Augmentation du dit fief d'une lieue et demie vers la Seigneurie de *Chateauguay*."—*Le même Régistre, folio* 124.

SAUREL, *v.* SOREL.

SCIBOUET (R.), *v.* CHIBOUET.

SEMINAC, river, is a small stream that runs into the N. W. side of Ristigouche bay.

SETTLEMENTS. The following information is derived from the evidence given by John Neilson, Esq. to a committee of the House of Assembly, and is likely to prove beneficial to land companies, and even to individuals who are desirous of knowing the most advantageous mode of exploring tracts of wild lands, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of forming new settlements.—New settlements can only be successfully formed where there is a certain degree of facility in communicating with the old—the wants of an agricultural population are so extensive and the means and support that they require from external sources, before they can derive them from the soil which they occupy, are so considerable, that no successful agricultural settlement has ever been made in America without such facility of communication. The ocean and navigable rivers at first afforded this facility, the settlements made on the sea shore or on the banks of navigable rivers having subsequently furnished the external support to the new settlements in the interior, by means of roads of communication opened in the rear of successive settlements. These are only practicable as a means of communication to a certain distance, and where natural circumstances are favourable. For the purpose of forming agricultural settlements, it was not necessary then to explore a country to any great distance from existing settlements or navigable waters. No new settlement can support itself far from the beforementioned aids; to attempt them is a disadvantageous waste of means which ought to be more usefully employed.—It is necessary now to explore a country to a considerable extent beyond the immediate site of an intended settlement, in order to ascertain whether it possesses those prospects of future prosperity, which in no small degree depend upon its situation in respect to adjacent tracts of land.—The inhabitants of a small tract of the most fertile soil are never so thriving as those even of an inferior soil, when surrounded by extensive tracts of fertile land, particularly if the roads of communication of the latter to their markets lie through the lesser tract.—The general geographical knowledge of Lower Canada, showing the existing settlements and the courses of the rivers towards their mouths, is sufficient to point

out where exploring parties ought to be employed with a view to the forming of new settlements. The surveys of the townships have given much information, and the topography of the country is well known to its inhabitants, although much of it is in the way of being lost. The Indians, whose knowledge of this sort exceeds that of any other description of people, are disappearing; and the *Voyageurs* and *Coureurs de bois*, persons formerly employed in trading with the Indians and who traversed the country in every direction, are nearly extinct. There are, however, in every parish many persons employed in agriculture, who make long excursions into the rear of the settlements at certain periods of the year for the purpose of hunting and fishing, from whom much information might be had of the nature of the country in different directions, which is of great utility in forming a judicious choice of places, and ought to prevent useless exploring parties and fruitless attempts.—An exploring party should consist of 6 persons, viz. one intelligent person, well acquainted with the inhabitants and the soil and climate of Lower Canada and able to keep a journal, to act as manager; three Indians who have frequented the tract to be explored, and who are active and sober, and of good character; one Canadian farmer who has made excursions into the country to be explored; one American farmer who has been accustomed to open new settlements, would be sufficient for exploring any tract adjoining the existing settlements in Lower Canada, that might be thought worth the trouble and expense. The entire cost, provisions included, would be 40*s.* per diem: viz.

	s.
1 Manager . .	15
3 Indians 5*s.* . .	15
2 Farmers 5*s.* . .	10
	40*s.*

One month would be sufficient for exploring any tract that it would be desirable to explore at present with a view of opening new settlements, and the expense would be about £60.—The manager ought to be able to ascertain pretty correctly the latitude and longitude of the places where he may happen to be; and he ought to keep a journal in which he should insert daily his course and distance, with his observations on

1. The weather and temperature.

2. The timber and other productions of the soil.

3. The face of the country, whether level, broken, or gullied; the streams, swamps and mountains; extending the daily excursions of his men to a breadth of several leagues, and taking a daily view (if practicable) from the tops of trees and in high situations, in order to form a judgment of the adjacent country, particularly noticing the sorts of timber beyond the excursions of his assistants.

4. The nature of the soil, mentioning particularly the nature of the ledges of stone or rock which may be discovered, and also the kinds of stone brought down by the rivers and the nature of the substrata along their banks.

5. On the most advantageous route for a road, which ought as much as practicable to be his own track. This track he ought to lay down on a plan or sketch of the face of the country, showing every day's march with the distances, the direction and apparent course of all streams he may have crossed, their breadth, current, and the character of their waters, and the composition of the soil through which they pass. It would not be amiss for him to blaze or mark on the trees his general course. —A great many other things necessary to be done, occasionally, will strike any experienced and intelligent manager who may be employed.

SETTRINGTON, township, in the co. of Saguenay, is an angular tract lying between the portions of the seigniories of Murray Bay, Eboulemens, and le Gouffre. Above 12,000 acres are settled by native Canadians, as well as the village of St. George, which is in the S. W. angle, the approach to which is rocky and mountainous.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 20,000 acres.

SEVEN ISLANDS, near the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lie at the entrance of a bay of the same name. They are included in the territory of the King's Posts.

SHASAWATAISI, river, runs into the channel that connects the lake of that name with the R. St. Maurice.

SHAWENEGAN, river, or MANIGOUSITO, *i. e. the foot of a rapid*, rises in the T. of Caxton and running S. E. waters a small portion of the rear of Cap de la Madeleine, when suddenly turning S. W. it intersects an eastern angle of the lands belonging to the forges of St. Maurice, and joins the river

of that name at the celebrated Falls of Shawenegan, for an account of which *vide* St. Maurice. The land on both sides of this R. is of excellent quality. The timber is mixed, including maple, beech, fir, pine, black birch, &c.

SHECOUBISH, river, rises in L. Shecoubish in the co. of Saguenay, lying in lat. 49° 27′ N., long. 73° 55 W. It receives the waters of the Rivière du Grand which rises in a small lake near L. Kickandatch. The Shecoubish, after passing several rapids, joins the Assuapmoussoin at the Falls of Chaudiew.

SHEEN, a projected township, fronting the R. Ottawa and lying between Esher and Chichester. In this T. are the falls of Petit Allumet.

SHEFFORD, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded E. by Sherbrooke; W. by St. Hyacinthe and a small part by Rouville; N. by Drummond; S. by Missiskoui. It contains the townships of Ely, Stukely, Brome, Shefford, Roxton, Milton, Granby, and Farnham, with the gores and augmentations of those townships. Its extreme length is 30 miles and its breadth 30, containing 749 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 22′ 16″ N., long. 72° 32′ W. It sends one member to the provincial legislature, and the place of election is at Frost Village. The principal rivers are the branches of the Yamaska.

Statistics.

Population	4,417	Saw-mills	17	Pearlasheries	6
Churches	2	Carding-mills	2	Shopkeepers	6
Villages	3	Fulling-mills	2	Taverns	6
Schools	17	Distilleries	3	Artisans	36
Corn-mills	6	Potasheries	7		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	36,568	Peas	21,608	Mixed grain	2,500
Oats	51,543	Rye	2,200	Maple sugar,	
Barley	6,950	Buck-wheat	9,796	cwts.	384
Potatoes	70,800	Indian corn	17,915	Hay, tons	15,516

Live Stock.

Horses	1,724	Cows	3,019	Swine	2,424
Oxen	2,242	Sheep	8,486		

SHEFFORD, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded E. by Stukely; W. by Granby; N. by Roxton; S. by Brome. The surface is uneven, and towards the west mountainous; the soil in most places is exceedingly rich, but the uplands and high ridges are too stony to be of much value. The timber is almost universally of the best species.—It is watered by several branches of the Yamaska and by other streams, and it is intersected by many roads communicating with the neighbouring townships.—The S. E. part is the best and most populous, where some fine settlements present themselves, that are, to the extent of their cultivation, in a very flourishing state. The banks of the rivers display many good breadths of meadow and grazing land. This township is particularly unfortunate in having one-seventh more than any other township laid out in crown and clergy reserves, and also in having three large bridges to support across different branches of the Yamaska: the difficulty, and indeed the impossibility, of getting roads made across the reserves, and the lands owned by non-resident proprietors, must be obvious.—Shefford contains two churches and one resident minister. The village, containing about 25 houses and 120 souls, is situated in the E. part of the T. and is called Frost Village, being built on ground belonging to Mr. Frost, to whose exertions the advancement and prosperity of the settlement is chiefly owing.—In the T. are several corn and saw-mills.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, a few hundreds of acres only.

Statistics.

Population	951	Corn-mills	2	Pearlasheries	2
Churches	2	Carding-mills	1	Medical men	1
Curates	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	3
Schools	8	Saw-mills	4	Taverns	3
Villages	1	Potasheries	2	Artisans	16

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,300	Potatoes	19,000	Buck-wheat	3,000
Oats	15,400	Peas	4,005	Indian corn	3,900
Barley	2,300				

Live Stock.

Horses	475	Cows	780	Swine	475
Oxen	590	Sheep	2,001		

SHEKUTIMISH, *v.* CHICOUTIMI, R.

SHENLEY, in the co. of Megantic, an irregular tract lying between Dorset and Tring, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Aubert Gallion and the river Chaudière, and S. W. by the T. of Oulney. The surface is irregular, in some places low and swampy, but in others it is a moderately good soil, that would doubtless be sufficiently fertile if brought under the plough. On the dry lands the timber consists principally of beech, maple and birch; in other parts there is scarcely any

timber except cedar and spruce fir.—It is not very well watered.—One quarter of the township was granted to the late Mr. James Glenny, but no part of that grant is cultivated.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 33,000 acres.

SHERBROOKE, county, in the district of Three Rivers, is bounded E. by Megantic; W. by Stanstead and Shefford; N. by Drummond; S. by the province line. It contains the townships of Garthby, Stafford, Whitton, Marston, Clinton, Chesham, Lingwick, Weedon, Dudswell, Bury, Hampden, Ditton, Emberton, Drayton, Auckland, Newport, Westbury, Stoke, Ascot, Eaton, Hereford, Compton, Clifton, Windsor, Brompton, Shipton, Melbourne, and Orford, together with all gores or augmentations of those townships. Its extreme length is 68 miles and its breadth 57½, containing 2,786 square miles. Its latitude on the St. Francis at Westbury township, is 45° 30′ 15″ N., long. 71° 35′ 15″. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are Sherbrooke and Richmond. Sherbrooke presents a more extensive surface of township lands than any other county in the province, and it will ultimately be divided into several counties as the population increases: it is abundantly watered by numerous streams and lakes. The principal rivers are the St. Francis, the Magog, the Coaticook, the Salmon, the Connecticut, the Perry, the Indian, Hull, and Leech stream. Besides these, there are several other similar rivers that wind through the county and fall into the St. Francis. The principal lakes are, the Weedon lakes, the Orford lakes which are part of Lake Connecticut, the Megantic, and the Scaswaninipus. The face of the country in the vicinity of Eaton and eastward is generally level to the ridge of highlands towards the head of the Connecticut; to the west, in the vicinity of Orford, the land is uneven and broken and presents ridges of highlands. The soil and timber, generally, are of good quality, and the county in every respect possesses considerable advantages from its locality and numerous roads, along which are fine and flourishing new settlements; the chief route from the St. Lawrence to the United States passes through the village of Sherbrooke, leading through Stanstead. This village may properly be called the county town, and is the seat of the District Court of St. Francis.

Statistics.

Population	5,421	Gaols	1	Tanneries	2
Churches, Pro.	5	Schools	9	Potasheries	11
Parsonage-hous.	2	Corn-mills	16	Pearlasheries	11
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	30	Shopkeepers	9
Presbyteries	1	Carding-mills	4	Taverns	9
Villages	3	Fulling-mills	4	Artisans	83
Court-houses	1	Distilleries	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	80,871	Peas	18,280	Mixed grain	3,180
Oats	62,910	Rye	19,043	Maple sugar,	
Barley	3,619	Buck-wheat	2,291		cwts. 709
Potatoes	103,119	Indian corn	13,260	Hay, tons	30,500

Live Stock.

Horses	3,161	Cows	5,408	Swine	4,995
Oxen	3,872	Sheep	11,836		

SHERBROOKE (V.), *v.* ASCOT, T.

SHERRINGTON, township, in the co. of Acadie, is an irregular tract, bounded E. by De Léry; S. by Hemmingford and part of Beauharnois; W. and N. W. by Chateauguay and Sault St. Louis. The soil and timber of this T. are much diversified; the lands S. W. rise gently in many places into considerable eminences and consist of several sorts of soil, but almost the whole is unexceptionable and plentifully covered with beech, elm, maple, basswood and white ash. To the N. E. there are many swamps, some of which are overgrown with black ash, and others with cedar, &c.; those covered with ash might soon be rendered fit for culture and would, by ditching, become very good meadow land. The river La Tortue winds through the township and, with many smaller streams, conveniently waters it; it is not navigable for boats, but rafts are brought down to La Tortue mills. The ranges 11, 12, 13, and 14, are settled by Canadians who had their titles originally from Mr. Sanguinet, proprietor of the S. of La Salle, under an erroneous belief that those lands were within his boundary. About the eighth and ninth ranges is a small settlement of English families, who have made great progress and have got their farms into a very thriving state. The road from La Tortue into Hemmingford passes through Sherrington, and there is also another road leading by the Douglas settlement. —The principal land-owners are Fs. Languedoc, Esq., holding 11,000 acres from the heirs of the late Hon. H. Finlay; the heirs of the late Bishop Mountain; and the heirs of Mr. M'Callum and

those of the late Hon. F. Baby.—The settlements in this T. are rapidly advancing, and Mr. Languedoc, who has commenced the cultivation of hemp on a liberal scale, has erected a hemp-mill.

Statistics.

Population . 3,125

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	15,000	Potatoes	57,500	Rye .	1,015
Oats .	12,000	Peas .	13,000	Indian corn	5,900

Live Stock.

Horses .	1,050	Cows .	1,875	Swine .	2,005
Oxen .	1,250	Sheep .	5,800		

SHIEGASH, *v.* TROUBLESOME RIVER.

SHIKUTIMITSH, a name of the R. Chicoutimi.

SHIPTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. E. by Tingwick; S. W. by Melbourne and part of Durham; S. E. by Windsor and N. W. by Kingsey. There are no extensive landholders and the T. is therefore divided, chiefly, between owners of detached lots: Elmer Cushing and Wm. Bernard are considered to be the principal proprietors.—The T. is generally designated as the Back and Front of Shipton as terms of division. The front contains the space between the R. St. Francis and the 8th range; the back contains the first 8 ranges.—This township, equally good in nearly all its parts, is of a very superior quality and is decidedly the best of all the townships within the district: cultivation of every description may be carried on with the greatest success. Hemp has not yet been cultivated and flax only for private use; the wheat is scarcely surpassed in goodness in any part of the province. Numerous gradual rises are peculiarly fit for such productions as require a rich dry soil. In this T. is good stone for lime, and in the N. E. corner a low piece of land contains a white soft earth that makes excellent lime.—The timber is beech, oak, maple, birch and pine, intermixed with a great abundance of inferior kinds.—This T. is exceedingly well watered by a large branch of the Nicolet, which receives its waters chiefly from the 3rd and 4th ranges, and by several small rivulets which rise in the uplands and, after winding very sinuous courses, descend into the St. Francis. The Nicolet is navigable for boats and scows hence to the St. Lawrence and, with the St. Francis, furnishes water conveyance from nearly every part of the township; by which large quantities of pot and pearl ash, made here, are transported to Quebec.

Flat-bottomed boats and scows, loaded from this T., descend both these rivers to Three Rivers, but as they are occasionally rapid several portages are made. A small lake in the 10th range empties into the St. Francis, and another in the 2nd range into the Nicolet; each, about one mile in extent, abounds with white fish, trout, pike, pickerel, &c. A strong free bridge has been built over the Nicolet, about 150 feet wide. There is an occasional ferry to Melbourn over the St. Francis, where the rates are, for a passenger 3d., a horse 7½d., a carriage 10d.—Agriculture is pursued here with great attention and over a large extent of land: the farms are dispersed on the banks of the St. Francis, the Nicolet and the rivulets, many of them displaying an advanced state of improvement. The average produce per acre, under fair cultivation, is,

Wheat . .	15 to 25 bushels.
Oats . .	40 .
Indian corn .	40 to 50 .
Barley . .	40 .
Potatoes .	2 to 300 .

The cattle are chiefly of the English and American breeds and which, particularly the sheep and the Canadian cattle, thrive well. Here is a good breed of English horses, which are rapidly increasing in number, because the farmers find them profitable as an article of trade. The wages of good agricultural labourers are, in summer, from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* a day, from 10 to 12 dollars a month and from 100 to 130 dollars per annum; tradesmen are paid from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* a day.—The roads have recently received considerable improvements. On the road from the parish of St. Gregoire to the village of Richmond, 48 miles, the sum of 760*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* has been expended in such a manner as to make it easy and fit for travellers. 30 miles of it have been completed in the following manner: most of the causeways and all the small bridges are made, more than half is ditched and the road opened from 40 to 50 feet in width, and the hills are dug down so as to make the passing easy. This part of the road commences at the parish of St. Gregoire and extends to Long Point on the river St. Francis. From Long Point to Richmond village, estimated at 18 miles, the road is open to the same width; stumps and roots are cleared out, and about one-third of the ditches, causeways and bridges are finished. The tract of country from Richmond village to Long Point consists altogether of excellent land for cultivation, and is already inhabited to some extent. From Long Point to St. Gregoire

dark timber prevails, and the country is very level and the soil is such as is in repute among old Canadian farmers. The whole of this distance will admit of an excellent road and must always command, without any comparison, the greatest conveniences for a general line of communication from the St. Lawrence through the townships to the province line; on this route there is but one hill, and the distance is at least 18 miles nearer than by any other route which is or can be obtained from Three Rivers to Richmond. It will require, above the sum already granted, 700*l.* currency to complete a good carriage road from the parish of St. Gregoire to the village of Richmond, exclusive of the expense of two bridges over the two Nicolet rivers, which will require a further sum of 1,500*l.* currency, one of the rivers requiring a bridge of 235 feet in length, and the other a bridge of 324 feet in length. From the rear part of Shipton to Ireland, through Craig's Road, is 27 miles and is a forest of large timber, through which there is no road, although one is absolutely necessary for the people of the eastern townships to bring their produce to market, inasmuch as it saves a distance of about 70 miles. There has been a grant of 400*l.* to open that road, but nothing has been done from the insufficiency of the grant; it would require, at least, in addition to this grant, 1000*l.* to make the road passable for carriages; within these 27 miles the rivers Nicolet and Becancour pass, and make the road much more expensive; if bridges were built they would cost 500*l.* The lands are excellent and might be easily settled, being one of the finest parts of the country. A road leads from the rear, intersecting the St. Gregoire road, and also another to Kingsey.—This T. contains two villages, and an episcopal church has been erected in the village of Richmond, and the erection of another free church is resolved upon, which is to be built in the back part, 10 miles from the former. A small Roman Catholic church, near the centre of the T., is being built and is already roofed.—*Richmond Village* is on the river St. Francis, at the intersection of Craig's Road; it contains about 12 houses and 80 inhabitants and is rapidly improving; it has 3 stores, 2 good taverns, 2 tanneries, a saw and grist-mill, and a pearlash factory which is its chief article of traffic.—The other village, called *Interior Village*, is in progress in the back part, about 11 miles from Richmond, on Craig's Road, in which there are a store, a tavern, a tannery, pearlash works, a saw and grist-mill, &c.; it consists of 8 or 10 houses and contains 50 inhabitants.—In each settlement there is a school, appropriated in summer to the instruction of girls and in winter to that of boys; at one school in the back part, under the Royal Institution, about 200 scholars are instructed in winter, and about 130 in summer.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 1,800 acres.

Statistics.

Population	917	Saw-mills	7	Tanneries	3
Churches Pro.	1	Cloth-mills	2	Medical men	1
Villages	2	Hat manufact.	1	Shopkeepers	4
Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	3	Taverns	3
Carding-mills	2	Pearlasheries	4	Artisans	39
Fulling-mills	2	Distilleries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,250	Potatoes	18,500	Rye	3,000
Oats	8,150	Peas	4,000	Buck-wheat	400
Barley	600				

Live Stock.

Horses	360	Cows	1,098	Swine	935
Oxen	732	Sheep	1,850		

SHOOLBRED, seigniory, in the co. of Bonaventure. Part of this S. extends from Megoacha Point, about 16 miles in length and about 1½ mile in breadth, and was granted in fief and seigniory, 4th July, 1788, to John Shoolbred, Esq.—Although several parts of it claim notice as being well adapted for settling upon, it yet remains without a single individual, because the object of the proprietor is not any partial concession, but the disposal of the whole and probably only at a future period.

Title.—"Grant in Fief and Seigniory to *John Shoolbred*, Esquire, made on the 4th July, 1788, by *Lord Dorchester*, Governor General, of the following tracts and parcels of land in the *Bay of Chaleurs*, videlicet:—A certain lot or tract of land lying at *Bonaventure*, beginning at the south extremity of the public road which leads from the harbour of *Bonaventure* to the settlement on the north bank, thence running nearly north-east to the extreme point of the said bank, and bounded by the course of the harbour, thence still bounded by the course of the said harbour, nearly north-west 264 feet, thence south-west parallel to the first course to the public road, thence south-east 264 feet to the first station: also a lot of land and a space of ground whereon was built a storehouse, situate 444 feet from the north-east point of the said bank, and east of the public road, also an allowance of 15 feet on each side and behind the space whereon the said store stood, containing 5,035 square links. Also the lots of land and space of ground whereon were built two other storehouses, with 15 feet on each side, and behind each of the spaces of ground whereon the said storehouses stood, the one situate 240 feet from the south end of the bank and 160 feet west of the public road, containing 3,822 square links, and the other situate 20 feet distant from the north-west corner of the last-mentioned ground whereon the said store formerly stood, containing 5,035 square links, the

said several lots or parcels of land above mentioned containing in the whole 1 acre, 1 rood and 21 perches. Also a certain other tract of land lying at *Percé*, between the *Bays of Chaleurs* and *Gaspé*, adjacent to the Island of *Bonaventure*, being the last fishing-post at present settled and established on the north beach, leading to *Mount Joli*, at *Percé* aforesaid, bounded on the west by a deep *grève* or ditch adjoining to a fresh water brook, thence running east 7 chains of 66 feet each along the bank, thence south 10 chains, thence west 7 chains, thence north parallel to the second course unto the first station, containing 7 acres. Also a certain other tract of land situate on the westernmost extremity of *Chaleurs Bay*, running up the river *Ristigouche*, about 15 miles to the first point of land below *Battery Point*, beginning at a boundary line 150 chains east of the bottom of the easternmost bay of *Nouvel Bason*, running north, 22 degrees east to the mountains, thence bounded by their course at an average depth of 40 chains from high water mark to their base, round *Nouvel Bason* westward to a small cove, 300 chains west of the said first-mentioned bay, bearing from the northernmost extremity of *Migoacha Point*, being a sand bank, south 84 degrees north, 84 degrees west, the superficial content of the said last described lands is 2,080 acres. Also a tract of land, beginning at the aforesaid cove, and running the several courses of *Point Migoacha*, to the western extremity of a salt marsh, distant from a point where the inaccessible coast begins, about 80 chains, thence to the said point, containing 1,600 acres. Also a certain tract beginning at the first-mentioned point, below *Battery Point*, north 19 degrees and a half east, 80 chains, thence south 88 degrees east, 89 chains, thence north 33 degrees east, 80 chains, thence north 83 degrees east, 69 chains, thence north 56 degrees east, 107 chains, thence south 80 degrees east, 23 chains, thence south 50 degrees east, 58 chains, thence south 67 degrees east, 49 chains, thence north 68 degrees east, 88 chains, thence south 66 degrees east, 57 chains, thence south 65 degrees east, 84 chains, thence south 73 degrees east, 156 chains, thence south 39 degrees east, 95 chains, thence south 12 degrees east, 175 chains, thence south 11 degrees east, 55 chains, thence south 56 degrees west, 40 chains to *Yacta Point*, containing 6,550 acres, more or less."—*Book of Patents for Lands, Vol.* 1. *page* 1.

SHORN, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded in front by Aldfield and Huddersfield; w. by Cawood, and N. and E. by waste lands of the crown.

SILLERY, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by part of St. Ignace and several small grants; S. W. by Gaudarville; in the rear by St. Gabriel; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league broad by 1½ league in depth. This grant, originally forming part of the concession of St. Gabriel, was ceded to the King in 1664 and granted, October 23rd, 1699, to the order of Jesuits: it is now the property of the crown.—The bank of the St. Lawrence here is very high, and is the most elevated part of the seigniory, from which lies a plain, varied with a few rising grounds, reaching to the road of Ste. Foi, northward of which for a short distance is an easy declivity, terminated by a steep descent into a valley that spreads nearly to the boundary of St. Gabriel, where there is another gradual elevation. The soil is very good near the St. Lawrence, consisting of a light reddish sandy earth intermixed with clay, in some places lying upon a bed of clay; in the vicinity of Ste. Foi there are many ledges of flat rock covered with a coat of excellent mould, but of no great depth; from the latter place, on the slope already mentioned, is a rich mould mixed with sand, with large quantities of loose stones strewed over the surface, and many massy fragments of granite lying about in various directions. In the valley and on the rising ground towards Vielle Lorette there is some excellent meadow land; nearly the whole of the seigniory is cultivated, and extremely fertile in almost every variety of the productions of the country.—Very little timber of a superior quality is now remaining, or indeed much wood of any description, except what is found in Sillery Wood, and a few other patches that appear to have been left in various parts as much for ornament as for use.—Part of the river St. Charles passes through the S., and it is also watered by several small streams that wind along the valley in a very pleasing manner. At the place called Sillery Cove there is a plantation of hops, in a situation finely sheltered from every injurious wind, where the climate is propitious and the soil admirably adapted to their culture, which has been carried on for some years with great success; the produce is not inferior to what is imported from England. Close by the plantation stand a malt-house, a brewery and a dwelling-house, besides many other appendages, the property of Mr. Hullett, to whom the hop-grounds belong; the malt-house and brewery are entitled to some respect as being the venerable remains of an ancient chapel and some other buildings, erected in 1637 by the Jesuits, for the residence of a mission employed in converting the natives to Christianity. Not far from this spot the nation of the Algonquins had a village and in Sillery Wood there yet remain some of the tumuli belonging to their burying-place, and some of their rude mementos carved on the trees are still visible. In a hollow a little to the westward of Sillery Cove, on a gentle eminence nearly overgrown with brushwood and creeping shrubbery, are the remains of a stone building, once the dwelling of a few devotees, who, in imitation of the Jesuits, applied their religious enthusiasm to convert and instruct the female savages. On the high bank to the W. bounding this cove is an elegant well-built store-

house, the property of Mr. M'Nider, of Quebec; the situation is commanding and agreeable, and the style of the residence both in the exterior and interior deserves notice.—Many roads, in almost every direction, form an easy communication with Quebec and all the surrounding seigniories; of these the one leading by the river side, one by the church of Ste. Foi and another by the v. of Vielle Lorette are the principal. On both sides of these roads are many well-built houses, with various plantations and farms in a very advanced state of improvement and strongly indicating the good circumstances of the proprietors. The road from L'Anse-des-Mères to the extremity of Sillery Cove, about 4 miles, was last year (1830) improved. The whole extent has been made passable for carriages; the breadth 20 feet, except the distance between L'Anse-des-Mères and the middle of Cape Cove, or L'Anse-des-Morts, 15 acres, the breadth of which is about 15 feet only, in consequence of the heavy expense that would have been incurred in removing a number of houses at Cape Blanc and in cutting down the bank at Cape Cove; ditches have been made at the sides of the road, embankments raised and drains cut across where required; two bridges have been built, one in Wolfe's Cove, the other over the brook that divides Woodfield Beach from Spencer Cove. To obtain the necessary breadth several houses were removed and allowances made to the proprietors to remove others. The road leads along the river St. Lawrence, and has already been found of great service to those concerned in the lumber trade. Besides the 1,000*l.* appropriated by the legislature, 124*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* have been expended. Although the road has been made passable, a further sum of 500*l.* will be required to finish it properly by Macadamizing it, and in keeping it in repair for one year.—The front of the seigniory is indented by several coves, where, between the high bank of the R. and the high-water mark, there are level flats that afford most convenient situations for depositing, squaring and sorting timber and staves of all descriptions, when prepared for exportation; and there are also beaches for receiving the rafts as they are brought down the R., which are called Timber Grounds; the principal of them is Sillery or, as it is now called, Hullett's Cove, that gentleman having obtained from government a lease of the beach from Pointe à Ruisseaux up to his present establishment. At a considerable distance from the high-water mark, a long reef of rocks forms a very convenient break water and prevents the strong set of the current from reaching the logs, which are otherwise prevented from drifting away by means of booms secured at different places, either by anchors and grapnels, or by being fastened to ringbolts fixed in the rocks, as most convenient. Westward of this place is another inlet called Ritchie's Cove, and, to the eastward, is another spacious timber-ground called Atkinson's, in each of which are convenient booms and other securities: the former has the appearance of a small village, from the numerous huts erected for the workmen, &c. To these timber-grounds the rafts are floated in at high-water through openings in the reef of rocks and secured within the booms; they are then broken up and the timber is sorted and drawn ashore to proper spots either for seasoning, squaring or reducing to standard dimensions for exportation.—In Sillery, 40,000 eels were taken in 1647, from Aug. to Nov., and sold in the market for one farthing per hundred.

Statistics.

Population	898	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	10
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Ship-yards	1	Tonnage	20
Corn-mills	1	Taverns	2	Keel-boats	5
Carding-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

			Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,075	Potatoes	29,800	Indian corn	710
Oats	10,200	Peas	3,000	Hay, tons	985
Barley	2,000	Rye	600		

Live Stock.

Horses	358	Cows	716	Swine	537
Oxen	360	Sheep	2,148		

Title.—" Concession du 23me Octobre, 1699, faite par *Hector de Calliere*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, aux révérends peres Jésuites, de la Seigneurie de *Sillery*, d'une lieue de large sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et d'une lieue et demie ou environ de profondeur, jusqu'à la Seigneurie de *St. Gabriel* qui la termine par derrière, commençant du côté du Nord-Est à la pointe de *Puiseaux*, et du côté du Sud-Ouest à une ligne qui la sépare du fief de *Gaudarville*, lesquelles lignes ont été tirées l'une il y a environ vingt-cinq ans, et l'autre il y a quarante ans."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 26.

Simpson, in the co. of Drummond, between Wendover and Kingsey, is on the east side of the river St. Francis, and is bounded in the rear by Warwick and Horton. The whole has been surveyed and granted to officers and privates of the Canadian militia, who served during the blockade of Quebec, 1775-6. The land is low and level, with

very few swamps, and is of a good quality, and if brought under cultivation would produce grain of all sorts; it is in many places favourable to the growth of hemp and flax. Good timber, principally beech and maple, is partially found, but timber of little value is in abundance. It is watered by several branches of the Nicolet, and by some small streams that fall into the St. Francis; the former present many excellent situations for the erection of mills. A few lots, situated by the road side, contiguous to the river, are settled upon, where agriculture has already made some progress.—Population 35.

SINCIQUE, river, traverses Lockaber Gore, and runs into the R. Petite Nation, a little above Stephen's Mills.

SOBEGOLCH, river, is a small stream that runs into the S. W. side of the R. Matapedia, near the lake of that name.

SOIE, a la, river, rises in several branches in the N. section of the S. of Lauzon, and runs into the St. Lawrence in fief Ursuline, where it turns a corn-mill at its mouth.

SOMERSET, township, in the co. of Megantic, lies in the rear of the augmentations to Deschaillons and Lotbiniere, and is bounded N. E. by Nelson; W. by Stanfold; S. and S. E. by Halifax and Inverness. This tract was granted April, 1804, to officers and privates of the Canadian militia. The land lies rather low, but it is of a tolerably good quality, and is fit for the production of most kinds of grain: in many parts it is well suited for the growth of hemp and flax. The timber is chiefly beech, maple, birch and pine; on the low and moist grounds, basswood, cedar, spruce and hemlock are prevalent.—Well watered by the R. Becancour and numerous small streams.

SOREL (R.), *v.* RICHELIEU, R.

SOREL or SAUREL, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded N. and N. E. by the South Channel of the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Yamaska; S. W. by St. Ours; S. and S. E. by Bourchemin, Bourgmarie West, and Bonsecours; N. W. by the St. Lawrence.—2½ leagues in front, viz. 1½ league above the R. Richelieu by 2 leagues in depth, and one league below the Richelieu by one league in depth. This seigniory, with isle St. Ignace, isle Ronde and isle de Grace, was granted, Oct. 21, 1672, to Sieur de Saurel.—The town of *William Henry* or *Sorel* is agreeably situated at the confluence of the Richelieu with the St. Lawrence, and contains a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church. On the site of this town, a fort was constructed in 1665 by M. de Tracy, viceroy of New France, as a defence against the irruption of the Iroquois. M. de Saurel, a captain, superintended its execution; and from him this part of the R. Richelieu received the name of Sorel or Saurel. Before the T. the bank of the Richelieu is from 10 to 12 feet high, having near the point two small wharfs or landing-places; the river is here 250 yards broad, with from 2½ to 5½ fathoms of water. On the opposite shore are convenient places for building vessels, where some of large tonnage have been constructed; but latterly this branch of trade has not been so much attended to here as it used to be, notwithstanding the accommodations for carrying it on.

Statistics of the Parish of Sorel, including the Town of William Henry.

Population	4,193	Corn-mills	2	Shopkeepers	8
Churches, R. C.	1	Towns	1	Taverns	16
Curés	1	Notaries	1	Artisans	27
Presbyteries	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,200	Barley	260	Peas	3,000
Oats	1,300	Potatoes	27,500	Indian corn	710

Live Stock.

Horses	1,100	Cows	1,995	Swine	1,510
Oxen	183	Sheep	6,500		

Title.—"Concession du 21me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur de *Saurel*, de deux lieues et demie de terre de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, savoir, une lieue et demie au dela de la rivière de *Richelieu* sur deux lieues de profondeur, et une lieue en deça sur une lieue de profondeur, avec les Isles *St. Ignace*, l'isle *Ronde* et l'isle *de Grace*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 13.

SOULANGE, seigniory, in the co. of Vaudreuil, is bounded S. E. by the St. Lawrence; S. by New Longueuil; S. W. by Newton and Rigaud; N. by the S. of Vaudreuil.—This seigniory with that of Vaudreuil occupies the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, at the upper extremity of lake St. Louis. Soulange is 4 leagues in front, and was granted Oct. 12th, 1702, to the Chevalier de Soulange, and is now the property of Saveuse de Beaujeu, Esq.—The soil is generally clay of good quality though in some parts it is sandy, and it is so advantageously varied as to be fit for all the productions natural to the country. In the S. W. corner, the extensive swamp that runs into New

Longueuil spreads over a considerable space.—This seigniory is entirely conceded, except a lot of land which is not enclosed and is sufficiently extensive to form a range of 28 farms, each measuring 3 arpents in front by 20 to 25 in depth; there is no road across this lot, and the soil is of middling quality and would be difficult to drain.—About 60 farms were conceded prior to 1759, on the condition of paying a rent of 40 sous, and 5 sous for quit rent, *argent tournois*, for each front arpent by 20 in depth; continuations to a similar extent having been since given, the grantees continue to pay 14 francs of the present currency for each farm of 3 arpents by 40, without any other charge or service.—The whole extent of this property, in front of the St. Lawrence, is very thickly settled, and were the inhabitants as strongly attached to husbandry as they are to the occupation of *voyageurs*, it might be improved into a most excellent and productive tract; but even now it is far above mediocrity.—This seigniory contains one village, and the following concessions are inhabited, Côte St. Louis, St. Dominique, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jacques, and Côte Emmanuel, also the Côte de la Rivière Rouge and that of St. Gregoire. Côte Double de St. Jacques is not settled.—This seigniory is conveniently intersected by the rivers à la Graisse, Rouge, and Delisle; the last is the largest, though no use can at present be made of it for conveyance; it might, however, become navigable for boats to the distance of several miles, merely by clearing its bed from the trunks of trees, which, with gradual decay, have for ages continued to fall into and obstruct it.—On the R. are 2 bridges, 2 corn-mills and a small carding-mill.—Formerly there were much pine timber, oak, maple, elm, ash and fir; but now such timber is very rare or small. The main road and those between the concessions, as well as 3 good bridges over the rivers, are all kept in excellent repair.—Agriculture is so much neglected here, that it may be said to be in a deplorable state; consequently, the heads of families are, generally, incapable of settling their children near them, much less of sending them to a great distance unprovided with provisions and agricultural implements. There are certainly many young persons in this S. of a proper age, who are willing to make new settlements, but the want of means, and the high, and in some instances exorbitant, rents required for new concessions interpose obstacles difficult to be surmounted, for none of the inhabitants will settle in the townships. One-fourth of the grain is sold at Montreal, but during the winter the sales are confined to the seigniory. Three-fourths of the farmers use English ploughs. But little sugar is made and few persons make their own cloth or linen.—The parish and seigniory are co-extensive, and there is only one church which is dedicated to St. Joseph. Two-thirds of the population are catholics.—The *Village of the Cedars* is charmingly seated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, 5 miles from Pointe des Cascades, being the point of rendezvous for all boats passing up or down the river, and, having an established ferry to the opposite seigniory of Beauharnois, it is a place of great resort both for travellers and traders.—This pleasant village contains a well built church and about 150 houses, of which 6 are built with stone, and there are a school and two corn-mills; the mill, called Longueuil's Mill, has ground 6,500 bushels of grain in 4 months.—The appearance of the waters and of the rich and verdant islands around which they wind their course, exhibits an assemblage uncommonly interesting, and the glistening rapids of the Coteau du Lac give a lively termination to the scene.—At *Pointe des Cascades*, where the steamboat lands passengers, are a few houses and stores and a convenient corn-mill. The canal traverses the point through which boats pass to avoid the Cascade Rapids. Here stages are daily in readiness to receive the passengers from the steamers to convey them to the Village of the Cedars. The view from the top of the hill is interesting; the eye beholds a succession of foaming rapids, the settlements of Isle Perrott, and those of Beauharnois on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. A corn-mill is situated on the point projecting over the Cascade Rapid. Singular as it may appear, here is the traverse over the Cascade Island and to Beauharnois. The road leading to the Cedars is generally very indifferent, being thick clay and mud. The banks of the St. Lawrence are here about 18 or 20 feet in height.—*Isle des Cascades* and ten other isles and islets, which lie in front, belong to this S., and there are islands and a succession of rapids all along the front of Soulange to Coteau des Cedres.—For an account of this difficult part of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, *vide* that river.

Statistics.

Population	3,914	Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Medical men	1
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Notaries	3
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1	Shopkeepers	12
Schools	2	Tanneries	1	Artisans	30
Villages	2				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18,200	Barley	1,690	Peas	10,400
Oats	18,200	Potatoes	93,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	1,800	Swine	1,800
Oxen	1,200	Sheep	6,000		

Title.—"Concession du 12me Octobre, 1702, faite par *Hector de Calliére*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Pierre Jacques Marie de Joybert*, Chevalier de *Soulange*, de la moitié d'une langue de terre sise au lieu dit *les Cascades*, de quatre lieues de terre de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur au plus large de la dite langue de terre, et une demi lieue au plus étroit; à commencer à *la Pointe des Cascades*, en montant; joignant la dite terre celle accordée aux enfans de Mr. *de Vaudreuil*." —*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio 37.*

South River, the principal stream in Noyan, rises in the extensive swamps of that seigniory and Sabrevois; its general direction is from east to west, and through a very serpentine course it discharges its waters into the Richelieu, one mile below the Isle aux Noix; it is rather deep and sluggish, and is unobstructed by rapids six miles from its mouth to Henryville, to which place it is navigable in the spring for batteaux and cribs of timber, and for canoes during most of the season. It there divides into two branches, on each of which is erected a saw-mill. Its principal tributary streams below Henryville are Wolf Creek and Mud Creek, which have their sources in Foucault. The principal fish are pike, pickerel, and cat-fish.

South West River, *v.* Sud-Ouest, R.

Spalding, a projected township, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. by Bisborough; S. by Ditchfield; W. by the R. Chaudière; E. by the province line.

Squibisk, river, rises near the W. boundary of the co. of Bonaventure, and running S. passes near the Quamquerticook mountains in its way to the R. Madawaska into which it falls.

Stanbridge, township, in the co. of Missiskoui, lies between the T. of Durham and the S. of Sabrevois and Royan and is bounded N. by Farnham and S. by St. Armand. This T. presents a great variety of land and timber; the W. part is low and rather marshy with much cedar, hemlock, tamarack and some white oak. Near Missiskoui Bay and Pyke River the soil is chiefly clay mixed with sand; to the E. it is higher and better, and composed of rich black and yellow loam with a little sand; the timber is beech, elm, maple and some fine oak, bearing only a small proportion to the other sorts. The Pyke River and its numerous branches water it very conveniently, and work several saw and corn-mills. It is intersected by many roads; the principal are those that lead S. through St. Armand into the state of Vermont, and N. through Farnham and St. John's on the Richelieu to Montreal; whither the inhabitants of these parts convey the greatest portion of their disposable produce. A large tract of this T. is settled, especially on the N. E. side, where, on the elevated ridges, are many farms exceedingly well situated, and in a state of cultivation that denotes much practical knowledge of agriculture, for the houses are well built, the gardens and orchards are well laid out, and the general arrangements not unworthy of being imitated in many of the townships more recently settled.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 152 acres.

Stanbridge, township, in the co. of Missiskoui, is bounded E. by Durham; S. by St. Armand; W. by the seigniories of Noyan and Sabrevois; N. by Farnham.—This tract is well timbered and produces hard wood of every kind, with pine and cedar in abundance. It is watered by Pyke River and Rock River. Several roads traverse the T. to Missiskoui Bay and the R. Richelieu, and there is one now in progress which will afford a more direct communication with Montreal and with the United States through St. Armand. There is a small village consisting of from 25 to 30 houses with about 200 inhabitants but no church.

Statistics.

Population	1,801	Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1
Schools	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Villages	1	Saw-mills	9	Taverns	2
Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	1	Artisans	12

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	13,507	Potatoes	60,000	Buck-wheat	500
Oats	19,000	Peas	8,900	Indian corn	9,800
Barley	3,000	Rye	1,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	989	Cows	1,260	Swine	1,000
Oxen	1,180	Sheep	3,800		

STANDON, township, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. and S. E. by waste lands; S. W. by parts of Cranbourne and Frampton; N. W. by Buckland. This tract is for the most part a rough hilly country and very indifferent land. On the S. E. bank of the Etchemin there is a good swell of hard wood land extending to the N. E., which is supposed to be by far the best land in the T. Those parts of the first and third ranges that lie in the immediate rear of Frampton are granted, and are in general good land and fit for either grain or grass. The part between the Etchemin and the lake near the S. angle of the T. is excellent upland, well calculated for settling.—The hills seldom exceed half a mile in diameter at their base, but they are steep and rugged, and there is very little level land between them.—The R. Etchemin rises near the N. E. boundary line, and runs S. W. through the centre of the T. to Cranbourne and Frampton.

STANFOLD, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded E. by Somerset; W. by Bulstrode; in front by the R. Becancour; in the rear by Arthabaska. Being very low and extremely swampy, not much of the land is fit for cultivation. It is traversed by some rivers and small streams that fall into the Becancour. One half was granted to the Hon. Jenkin Williams, the present holder. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 16,693 acres.

STANSTEAD, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded E. by Sherbrooke; W. by Missiskoui in part and in part by Shefford; S. by the province line; N. by parts of Shefford and Sherbrooke. It contains the townships of Hatly, Barnston, Barford, Stanstead, Bolton and Potton, with all the gores and augmentations of the said townships.—Its extreme length is 30 miles, and its breadth 14⅓ containing 632 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 9′ N., long. 72° 4′ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Copps Ferry.—The soil and timber of this co. are generally excellent, and its local situation is advantageous. East of Lake Memphramagog are large swells of land, and west of the lake the surface is not only uneven but mountainous. The most settled parts are Stanstead, Hatley and part of Barnston. The chief route to the United States passes through this county. The principal rivers are the Missiskoui and Coaticook. Of the numerous lakes in this co. the chief are the Memphramagog, Tomefobi and Scaswaninepus.

Statistics.

Population	8,222	Fulling-mills	11	Potteries	3
Churches, Pro.	4	Paper-mills	1	Potasheries	23
Parsonage-hous.	1	Distilleries	4	Pearlasheries	21
Villages	3	Breweries	1	Shopkeepers	17
Corn-mills	32	Founderies	1	Taverns	13
Saw-mills	21	Tanneries	3	Artisans	80
Carding-mills	12	Hat manufact.	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	90,620	Peas	18,850	Mixed grain	2,600
Oats	85,700	Rye	1,944	Maple sugar,	
Barley	14,000	Buck-wht.	2,780	cwts.	531
Potatoes	136,100	Indian corn	25,332	Hay, tons	34,100

Live Stock.

Horses	3,505	Cows	6,200	Swine	4,395
Oxen	4,470	Sheep	13,835		

STANSTEAD, township, in the co. of Stanstead, is bounded E. by Barnston; W. by Lake Memphramagog; N. by Hatley; S. by the province line. This tract is certainly superior to any of the adjacent townships in locality, excellence of soil, and quality of timber. There are many large swells of land, some of considerable elevation, clothed with oak, pine and nearly all the best sorts of hard woods; in the lower parts is great abundance of common timber. The S. half of this township, granted in 1800, to Isaac Ogden, Esq. is well settled and in a very thriving state of cultivation, producing every species of grain peculiar to the province, and the wheat is of superior quality; many excellent situations and a congenial soil offer opportunities for the growth of hemp and flax to almost any extent. The northernly half is not so well settled as the easternly, but for no other reason than having been granted later, viz. in 1810, as the land is good and fit for every purpose of agriculture. It is the property of Sir R. S. Milnes, Bart. being a portion of the 48,000 acres granted to him by the crown. This town contains about 350 lots, 200 acres each, on which were settled, in 1821, at least 500 families, and the population was then about 3,000. The settlements, along the border of the beautiful Lake Memphramagog, are most delightfully situated and in a very forward and promising state of improvement; the houses dispersed over them are well built, and are surrounded by neat well stocked gardens, fine young orchards, and every requisite convenience of rustic life; their appearance conveys to the traveller a very favourable opinion of the content

and happiness of their owners.—In 1821, Mr. Charles Kilborn was proprietor of lots in the 8th and 9th ranges, containing together 400 acres, of which he had cleared about 100, the cost of clearing and inclosing which was about 3*l.* per acre. He then possessed upwards of 200 head of cattle, including sheep, and had erected on his farm 3 dwelling-houses, two barns, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a fulling-mill, a carding-machine, and other buildings, which cost him upwards of 1,500*l.* but which he valued in 1821 at only about 750*l.*—There were many persons whose farms were more improved, who had a greater number of cattle, and whose buildings were far more valuable than Mr. Kilborn's.—This T. is well watered by rivers and lakes.—The *Village of Stanstead* is built near the province line and consists of 23 houses and 200 souls; the houses are in general neat and substantial; many of them two stories high and several are built with brick. The style of building is very different here and throughout the township to what is practised in the seignorial settlements of the province, and borders considerably, if not absolutely, to the American style as practised in the adjoining state of Vermont. The main stage road from Quebec into the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, &c. passes through it, from which, as bringing a continual influx of strangers, some little consequence is derived.—At Stanstead plain, one mile N. of the village of Stanstead, is another village delightfully situated on an extensive plain, where are several traders' shops, a printing office and mechanics' shops of almost every description; it is a place of increasing importance.—*Georgeville*, at Copp's Ferry, on lake Memphramagog, is a flourishing village in which there are, as well as in Stanstead, many tradesmen and mechanics. The ferry is crossed in an excellent horse boat towed by two horses, which passes from Stanstead to Bolton, 2½ miles, regularly three times every day; the income of this boat has hitherto amounted to 7 per cent. of its cost which was nearly 400*l.* This small profit would undoubtedly be increased, were the roads, leading from the country east of the lake towards Montreal, made more effectually passable for summer carriages.—April 16, 1823, a large mass of the rock, composing that part of the mountain called Barnston pinnacle, which at this place rises perpendicular about 300 feet, detached itself from its towering height, and fell into the pond at its base with a tremendous noise; two distinct reports quickly succeeded each other, similar to the discharge of heavy artillery, which were heard more than twenty miles. This mighty concussion shook the houses for several miles within its vicinity.

Statistics.

Population	3,371	Fulling-mills	7	Founderies	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Paper-mills	1	Just. of peace	1
Curates	1	Saw-mills	18	Medical men	1
Schools	15	Tanneries	1	Notaries	1
Villages	2	Potasheries	10	Shopkeepers	8
Corn-mills	9	Pearlasheries	10	Taverns	5
Carding-mills	7	Distilleries	1	Artisans	29

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	44,160	Potatoes	58,000	Buck-wht.	100
Oats	50,900	Peas	7,500	Indian corn	11,600
Barley	5,800	Rye	1,050		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,450	Cows	2,320	Swine	1,790
Oxen	1,950	Sheep	2,450		

STOKE, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies on the east side of the river St. Francis, and is bounded N. W. by Windsor; N. E. by Dudswell; S. E. by Eaton and Westbury; S. by Ascot. The land is of first-rate quality, and fit for all the purposes of agriculture. Beech, basswood, ironwood and maple, are the more prevalent kinds of timber. A few swamps occur, but they are neither extensive nor deep; in fact, they are scarcely more than common wet-lands, and require only careful ditching to become very good meadows, of which there are already, in different parts, many large extents of the most luxuriant kind. This T. is uncommonly well watered by several rivers and streams, which, after winding in all directions, fall into the St. Francis. In the 14th range there is a small lake. On the banks of some of the minor rivulets many good patches for the growth of hemp can be found, and on the parts that lie a little higher is a fine soil for the cultivation of flax. Although a part of this T. was granted in 1803 and 4, it may be said to have been totally neglected until lately; but as new settlers are now encouraged to take lands, it is to be expected that this fine tract will soon exhibit productive farms and a thriving population. —*Ungranted* and *unlocated* 7,000 acres.

Statistics.

Population . . 14

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	480	Potatoes .	300	Rye .	25
Oats .	400	Peas .	110	Indian corn	200
Barley .	175				

Live Stock.

Horses .	20	Cows .	13	Swine .	28
Oxen .	17	Sheep .	50		

STONEHAM and TEWKESBURY, townships, in the co. of Quebec, are bounded N. and N. E. by waste lands; S. W. by St. Ignace; S. E. by Côte de Beaupré; S. by Beauport and Notre Dame des Anges. These townships lie contiguous to each other and were surveyed and subdivided many years ago, but they still remain very indifferently settled. They have no line of division between them and are distributed into lots and ranges as if they were one township.—The surface is mountainous and rocky, the larger part barren and unfit for cultivation, with the exception of some scanty patches in the vallies that are moderately good and would bear tillage, and the part extending from the front to the river Jacques Cartier, where the land is chiefly arable and of a yellow loamy nature.—It is watered by the large rivers, St. Anne, Jacques Cartier and Batiscan, running majestically between the lofty ridges of mountains, by several rivers of inferior magnitude, and by some small lakes. The timber is beech, maple, birch, and pine of good dimensions.—The most valuable part was granted to Kenelm Chandler, Esq. and is now the property of Mrs. Brydon.—Many of the following particulars respecting these townships are extracted from the journal of the persons who were lately sent to report on the capabilities of these tracts, and will, it is conceived, prove useful to settlers. This examination was made between the 22d of June and 16th of July, and appears to have been carried on with care and amidst no inconsiderable difficulties.—These two townships, which appear to have been always conjoined, are traversed by three separate streams which run in a south-westernly direction. The river Huron appears to issue from Lake à Hibou in the 17th lot of the 6th range, which, leaving the township in the 6th lot of the 1st range, falls into Lake St. Charles so much noted for its beautiful scenery. The Jacques Cartier river enters the township at the 36th lot of the 20th range, and leaves it at the 1st lot of the 7th range, watering a great extent of excellent land, a great deal of which requires only a road to render it fit for immediate settlement. Two branches of the Ste. Anne, in their course to the south-west, cross the T. in its north-western extremity.—The nearest part of the T. ascertained to be fit for cultivation extends from Scott's clearance in lot 8, range 2nd, in a northernly direction, along the Indian path, by which settlers may trace it as far as Lake à Hibou; this tract joins, at its northern extremity, another excellent piece of land, lying on the Jacques Cartier; this section is about 3 or 4 miles in length. Another piece of land every way fit to be settled, adjacent to the former, begins at Craig's clearance in the 5th lot of the 2nd range, enclosing Lake Durand and extending N. W. to three small lakes in the 5th range. The longest extent of land recommended in the survey alluded to is found along both banks of the Jacques Cartier, commencing at lot 9 in the 7th range, and ending about lot 30 in the 16th range; this portion includes the valley of the Jacques Cartier for 13 miles in length and varying from 2 to 3 in breadth; it is in general bounded by mountains or by hilly and rocky lands on both sides; it possesses a rich soil and is covered with elm, ash, black birch and maple. Sugar may be made in abundance. The river Jacques Cartier abounds with fish. The road to this section, from the most S. part of the T. nearest to Quebec, will be about 5 miles in length and will pass through a part of that country that can be easily opened.—Two small rivers, Caché and Epaule, fall into the Jacques Cartier from the east, near the 23rd lot in the 8th range: the banks of the latter consist of excellent land; and the timber which indicates the best soil is found in abundance, and in addition to the trees mentioned above there are here very fine cedar and spruce. The Epaule extends to the extremity of the township and every where discovers the same favourable symptoms, except in one place where the mountains shelve down to the river side. To the south of this tract is the other river, Caché, on which the land is much inferior but abounds in good mill-sites, which in time will doubtless be valuable.—In the 10th and 11th ranges, between the 13th and 21st lots, are situated three lakes, named St. Thomas, St. Vincent and William. The

first two lie close together, the third is about half a mile from the others. They all communicate with each other, and send a considerable stream into the north-west side of the Jacques Cartier. The land in the vicinity of these lakes, especially on the east side, is well calculated for settlements and the lakes swarm with fish, from which settlers might derive great part of their subsistence. A road of three miles in length, but over a considerable hill, would connect this tract with that mentioned on the Jacques Cartier, which river can here be conveniently passed by a ferry. The same tract extends to the eastward about 5 miles.—Another tract of land of similar description lies to the east of the Jacques Cartier, from a place in that river called the Forks, along a line traced by an Indian path and to the distance of three miles.—These appear to be the most fertile portions of this township, and are those to which settlers ought first to direct their attention. When these have been once brought into cultivation the other parts of the district may also be found to be useful, but cannot at present be settled to any advantage.—Beyond the 12th range, between the two branches of the Ste. Anne and on both sides of them, the land appears to be much inferior; it is mountainous and rocky, occasionally covered with trees that indicate the poorer kinds of soil, and in many places is entirely destitute of timber of any kind. Here also the frequent occurrence of what are called *windfalls* indicates the prevalence of high winds and storms.—The vicinity of these townships to Quebec and their general fertility ought to make them objects of attention in the present conspicuous exertions that are making for the settlement of the country; and it has already been announced that a good road is about to be opened to supersede the very inconvenient one now in use. From the general improvement of the internal communications and from our improved knowledge of these townships, and especially if a correct survey shall be made, it may be expected that the prosperity of Stoneham and Tewkesbury will increase with rapidity.—The following statistical account was taken in 1824, when 77½ arpents were under cultivation.

Statistics in 1824.

Males	41	Total population	70
Females	29		

Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	50	Turnips	510
Oats	178	Hay, bundles	4000
Peas	27	Cabbages	1000
Potatoes	2120	Butter, lbs.	340

Live Stock.

Horses	2	Pigs	1
Cows	7		

STRATFORD, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Winslow, Garthby, and Lingwick.

STUKELEY, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded E. by Orford; W. by Shefford; N. by Ely; S. by Bolton. Although the surface of this tract is generally uneven and broken, the land in some parts is rather above the medium quality. Beech, maple and basswood, with hemlock and cedar in the hollows and moist lands, are the prevailing sorts of timber.—It is watered by streams falling into the Yamaska, which have their sources among the hills stretching across it, and also by some small lakes.

Statistics.

Population 275

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,700	Potatoes	5,500	Buck-wheat	400
Oats	3,900	Peas	1,710	Indian corn	1,120
Barley	210				

Live Stock.

Horses	130	Cows	210	Swine	165
Oxen	160	Sheep	500		

SUD, DU, river, in the co. of Bellechasse, rises in the T. of Standon and runs rapidly between steep mountains to the N. W. It then winds round by St. Gervais for 8 leagues, where it leaves the chain of mountains. This beautifully winding stream receives a branch descending from the augmentation to St. Michel, and, from the confluence of this branch with the main stream in the S. of St. Vallier, the river meanders through a fine plain in a north-easternly direction to the village of St. Thomas, where it forms a large basin before it discharges into the St. Lawrence. Its course is much impeded by shoals and it is not

navigable for any thing but canoes. A little below the village its breadth is 150 yards; the level of its bed is 20 feet above the St. Lawrence, which occasions a fall that from the latter has a very beautiful effect. On each side of it, just at the break of the descent, are two saw-mills in situations most advantageously chosen for ensuring a continual supply of water. The basin is spacious and well sheltered; at high water vessels from 20 to 25 tons may run in for security against a gale, by taking care to avoid a muddy flat at its entrance: the channel, however, is not difficult. The branch called Bras St. Nicholas has its source in the high lands, in the rear of Bonsecours and L'Islet, and runs parallel to the St. Lawrence, but in an opposite direction, until it falls into the R. du Sud at the village of St. Thomas. At its confluence a handsome bridge, called Prevost Bridge, was erected in 1812 by Jacques Morrin; it is 120 feet in length, 18 in breadth and 15 above the level of the water. Over the Rivière du Sud there is a much handsomer one, called Regent's Bridge, built in 1813, by François Frichette; it is 300 feet long, 20 in breadth and 15 above the water's level; it is built with wood and supported by substantial neat piers with a very handsome railing on the top. These bridges are nearly together and almost at right angles, having a very light and pretty appearance. The lands near the source of this river are reported by the hunters to be of the best quality, and the valley through which it runs is a level, rich and fruitful plain. The richness of the harvests in this luxuriant valley formerly acquired for it the reputation of being the granary of Lower Canada, but it is now supposed to yield in fertility to the lands on the river Richelieu; its scenery, however, is extremely soft and beautiful.

Sud-ouest or South-west, river, in the co. of Rouville. There are two rivers of this name in the augmentation to Monnoir: the Great South-west River rises in Lake John and runs into the R. Yamaska; near its mouth it receives the Little South-west River, which waters the Scotch settlement.—*Vide Monnoir*, S.

Sud-ouest, Bras de, river, in the counties of Megantic and Beauce, is supplied by small lakes in the T. of Tring, from which it enters the S. of Vaudreuil and discharges itself into the R. Chaudière. It is generally passable in canoes but not in boats.

Suffolk or Lockaber, township, in the co. of Ottawa, *vide* Lochaber.—Besides the grant to Mr. M'Millan in 1807, a grant of 1945 acres was made to Philemon Wright, Esq. in 1823.

Sugar Loaves, in the co. of L'Islet and south of the Grande Rivière Noire, are 5 small mountains connected by ridges; the diameter of their bases is from 15 to 20 perches, and the length of their sloping sides from 4 to 5 perches. They are rather stony and end in abrupt rocks covered with mixed timber. Most of them are close to the bank of the river.—*V. Grande Rivière Noire.*

Sunday River, in the T. of Leeds, joins the Ossgood River.

Sutton, township, in the co. of Missiskoui, is bounded E. by Potton; W. by St. Armand; S. by the province line; N. by Brome. The land is generally very good and every branch of cultivation might be carried on to advantage, except in some few marshy places which could, however, be easily drained and converted into very good meadow land. The timber is chiefly ash, elm, maple and beech; on the lower parts are the kinds usually found on wet soils, viz. cedar, spruce, fir, hemlock, &c.—It is watered by the River Missiskoui, that crosses the S. E. corner, and by many small rivers.—Several roads have been opened in different directions towards Missiskoui Bay, the other townships and the state of Vermont.—Settlements to a large extent have been made and agriculture appears to be carried on with spirit. The principal settlements are on each side of the R. Missiskoui and its N. branch. A road has been laid out from Rickford in the United States to the T. of Brome. On the streams that intersect the cultivated parts are two grist and three saw-mills. In this T. bog and mountain iron-ores are found and an iron forge is established.—About 3,000 acres are under cultivation.

Statistics.

Population	825	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	1
Schools	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	1
Corn-mills	1	Saw-mills	1	Artisans	15

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,900	Potatoes	27,000	Buck wheat	3,000
Oats	6,700	Peas	6,000	Indian corn	4,900
Barley	1,000	Rye	1,500	Map. sug. cwts.	44

Live Stock.

Horses	210	Cows	560	Swine	500
Oxen	460	Sheep	2,000		

T.

Tadoussac, *v.* Saguenay, r.

Talayorle, river, rises in a lake in the rear of Stoneham and running s. w. traverses Fief Hubert, and descending through Fausembault into Bourglouis meets another river that rises in 3 small lakes at the n. w. corner of Fief Hubert. The union of these streams forms the r. Ste. Anne.

Tartigo, *v.* Turtigoo.

Tartigoshiche, *v.* Turtigooshiche.

Taschereau River, in the t. of Buckland, is one of the branches of the Rivière des Abenaquis which runs into the r. Etchemin.

Temiscaming Lake, in the co. of Ottawa, about 400 miles n. w. of Montreal, is a large lake: the country about it is fertile and will make good settlements hereafter. Mr. M'Kay, in the spring of 1818 or 19, planted 36 bushels of potatoes on the borders of this l. and they grew exceedingly well; he also sowed some peas and other seeds with similar success. He likewise purchased in Hull a bull, with some cows and calves, for the use of his farm on this lake.

Temiscouata (F.), *v.* Madawaska, S.

Temiscouata Lake, in the co. of Rimouski, is, by the lowest estimate, 22 miles in length, and it varies from half a mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, and is sufficiently deep for vessels of considerable burthen. It is encompassed by lofty mountains gradually descending, and covered with thick wood almost down to its margin. Several large rivers lend the aid of their copious streams to swell the waters of this romantic and secluded expanse: the principal rivers are called the Namjamskutesek, the Toledo or Rivière au Canot, and the Ashberusk. On the borders of the lake the soil is, in many places, light, sandy, and gravelly, and extensive pineries are found in its vicinity and along the rivers that run into it. The scenery is remarkably various, beautiful and picturesque, but the charms of the spring, the summer and the autumn can scarcely compensate, in this spot, so far removed from the comforts and the pleasures of society, for the dreary solitude of the winter. This lake abounds with fish of almost every description to be found in fresh water, particularly the toledo, the white fish, and the salmon-trout, which weighs from 10 to 20 lbs., and is frequently speared by the settlers. In 1824 Col. Fraser commenced his settlements on this lake; it then consisted of about 4 houses, a saw-mill and from 70 to 80 acres cleared. Col. Fraser has discovered a bed of excellent lime on the borders of the lake. A small steam-boat on this lake would materially facilitate the intercourse between Canada and New Brunswick.—*Vide* Madawaska, F. and Temiscouata Portage.

Temiscouata Portage, *v.* Roads.

Templeton, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded e. by Buckingham; w. by Hull; in the rear by Portland; in the front by the r. Ottawa. Eight ranges were surveyed in 1805 and the greater part of the lands thus laid out have been found of an excellent quality, abounding with meadows and rising from the front into fertile swells, but some parts are stony. The land approaching the Ottawa is rather low, but the soil is tolerably good for the production of most sorts of grain and many of the most useful succulents; the back parts are not much inferior to the front in soil and timber. Templeton has the advantage of Hull. Norway white and yellow pine are abundant; the rear ranges are chiefly timbered with elm, birch, beech, maple and basswood; and the front with spruce, cedar, basswood and balsam. It is exceedingly well watered by the great and little rivers Blanche, the entrance of the River Gatineau, and by many inferior streams besides several ponds along its front, which overflow in spring and autumn. A long narrow pond extends across Nos. 26, 25, 24 and 23 of Long Point Range, almost parallel to the shore, and another of the same description stretches obliquely across several lots w. of the r. Blanche in the 1st range.—The south-westernly quarter of Templeton was laid out pursuant to a warrant of survey issued in the names of Mr. Philemon Wright and associates. The settlements in this township are chiefly in that quarter, and may, like those of Eardly, be said to have grown out of those of Hull. The s. e. quarter, or rather 13,650 acres, were granted to Mr. Alexander M'Millan and others, in Mar. 1807; the greater number of his associates have reconveyed their lands to him. The road opened by the commissioners passes over the front of this township, but owing to the want of settlers to keep it in repair it is neglected and has become almost impassable. In 1824 there were 156 acres under cultivation and 30 cleared, on

which were 7 houses and 4 barns.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 40,807 acres.

Statistics.

Population	60	Pearlasheries	1
Potasheries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	200	Peas	50	Maple sugar	2
Oats	360	Rye	86	Hay, tons	270
Potatoes	1,190	Indian corn	705		

Live Stock.

Horses	20	Cows	18	Swine	21
Oxen	28	Sheep	15		

TERRA FIRMA of Mingan, *v.* MINGAN.

TERREBOIS, or DEVERBOIS, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Rivière du Loup; S. W. by Granville and Lachenaye; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.

Title.—"Cette concession ne se trouve ni dans le bureau du Secrétaire ni dans le Régistre des Foi et Hommage: son front étant inconnu elle occupe sur la carte l'espace qui se trouve entre les concessions de Messrs. *de Grandville* et *de Lachenaie*."—This concession was originally granted to Fran. Dionis Bourgeois, 15 Nov. 1673, and was to consist of three leagues by three.—See *Cahiers d'Intendance, No.* 2 *à* 9, *folio* 61.

TERREBONNE, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the S. W. boundary line of the S. of Lachenaye to the depth thereof, thence westward along the rear boundary line thereof, thence westward along the rear boundary line of the aug. of Terrebonne to the S. W. boundary of the T. of Kilkenny, thence along the said boundary N. W. to the depth thereof, and thence on the same course to the northern boundary of the province; S. W. by the co. of Two Mountains; N. W. by the N. boundary of the province; S. E. by the Rivière des Prairies, together with the island and seigniory of Isle Jesus, and all the islands in that river, nearest to the county, and in whole or in part fronting it. It comprehends the seigniories of Isle Jesus, Terrebonne, Des Plaines, aug. of Terrebonne, Blainville, part of Mille Isles and its augmentation, and the township of Abercrombie. Its extreme length is 290 miles and its breadth 14, containing 3100 sq. miles. Its lat. on the River St. Jean or Jesus is 45° 39′ 20″ north, lon. 73° 20′ west. It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the places of election are St. Rose and Ste. Anne des Plaines. The principal rivers are the St. Jean or Jesus, Ste. Anne or Mascouche, North River, Achigan, and au Chiens. The soil and timber are of various qualities; but the soil, generally, consists of a mixture of sand and clay. The centre of this county is traversed by a species of dry plains, on which grows only small underwood; the front, especially below the Grande Coteau, offers excellent land and presents fine cultivated farms, and in the rear is found fine hard-wood. This co. is traversed by numerous roads, on which are the chief settlements presenting, in many places, well cultivated farms. The chief roads are, those along the front and the R. Mascouche, the Chemin de la Grande Ligne, in Blainville, and that along the eastern seignorial line of Terrebonne. The principal villages are those of Terrebonne and St. Therese.—This co., like that of Two Mountains, is circumscribed in its limits by the same cause—the difference existing in the bearings of the Ottawa county lines from those on the St. Lawrence running due N.W., therefore its northern limit does not extend to the N. W. boundary of the province, as above stated.

Statistics.

Population	16,905	Saw-mills	12	Potasheries	5
Churches, R. C.	3	Carding-mills	5	Pearlasheries	4
Curés	3	Fulling-mills	5	Shopkeepers	22
Presbyteries	3	Distilleries	2	Taverns	23
Villages	4	Breweries	1	Artisans	101
Schools	5	Tanneries	4	Ship-yards	1
Corn-mills	6				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	75,764	Peas	22,170	Mixed grain	3,990
Oats	60,442	Rye	2,312	Maple sugar,	
Barley	4,772	Buck-wheat	3,000		cwts. 312
Potatoes	305,702	Indian corn	3,284	Hay, tons	53,103

Live Stock.

Horses	5,677	Cows	8,947	Swine	7,570
Oxen	5,998	Sheep	37,455		

TERREBONNE, seigniory, in the co. of Terrebonne, is bounded N. E. by Lachenaye; S. W. by the S. of Rivière du Chêne and by Blainville; in the rear by Abercrombie and Kilkenny; in the front by the R. St. John or Jesus.—Two leagues in front by 6 in depth. Granted in 3 parts; the 1st part, Dec. 23, 1673, two leagues in front and depth, to Mr. Dautier Deslandes; the 2nd part, called Desplaines, Apr. 10, 1731, of similar dimensions, to Sieur Louis Lepage de St. Claire; the 3rd part, Apr. 12, 1753, also of similar dimensions, to Sieur Louis de la Corne. This S. is

now the property of the heirs of the late Simon M'Tavish, Esq. of Montreal.—The soil towards the front is as rich and luxuriant as any in the province, and towards Desplaines it is generally of first-rate quality, but the remote parts are mountainous with a rough gravelly or stony soil. The high lands produce abundance of beech, maple, birch and elm timber; in some few places, that lie low and wet, there are cedars and spruce firs. Full two-thirds of this property are conceded, the greater part of which is under good cultivation and is extremely productive. The front is particularly well settled and exhibits every appearance of comfort and even affluence.—The rivers Achigan and Mascouche, with 3 or 4 rivulets, water this S. completely; they turn some very good corn and saw-mills, and those called the Terrebonne mills are celebrated as being the most complete and best constructed in the country. The carding and fulling-mills are also of great use.—The lands in the front of this seigniory are rich and productive, but not so much so in the augmentation to Desplaines, a tract so named on account of its extensive plains of inferior soil covered with brushwood: some parts of the augmentation, however, are valuable and well settled. —The 3rd augmentation, which presents, generally, rich and fertile land and good timber, is settling fast, and comprises the new settlement of New Glasgow, on the river Achigan. The great number of roads which traverse this seigniory and extend along the banks of the several rivers are tolerably good and well settled. The Chemin de la Grande Ligne, leading from the village to New Glasgow, is considered of great use, and offering a communication with the new townships, and may ultimately prove as useful as that which traverses Blainville by St. Therese.—The *Parish of Terrebonne* forms scarcely a third part of the seigniory. Three-fourths of it are conceded and the remainder, viz. Le Grand Coteau, is in woodland, and being considered unfit for cultivation has no road across it. Almost all the lands fit for cultivation were conceded previously to 1759. The extent of these concessions was 3 arpents by 20, and the conditions were 2 sols tournois per arpent or one sol and one pint of wheat, and on a whole range 5 sols quit rent. Afterwards continuations were added to the old concessions, but they were generally of no use except for wood, the soil being nearly a sterile sand; these continuations were for the most part 20 arpents each.—The *Village of Terrebonne* is pleasantly situated on a projecting point of land, having several beautiful islands in front, which, by their varied and romantic scenery, greatly contribute to embellish the prospect. It contains about 200 well-built houses of wood and stone, besides the church and parsonage-house; the seignorial-house is a well-constructed mansion; indeed there are several houses built in a very good style in this village, it being a favoured spot where many gentlemen, who have realised large fortunes in the N. W. company fur trade, retire to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of private life. A fair is annually held at this village on the 3rd Tuesday in Sept., and it is also a place of some traffic, occasioned by the continued influx of persons bringing grain to the mills from distant parts, and by the large exports of flour that annually take place; in consequence many of the residents are traders and artisans, whose commercial concerns impose a degree of consequence upon the village. In 1803 this seigniory was purchased by the late Simon M'Tavish, Esq., to whose heirs it now belongs, for 25,100*l.* currency; since that period many large sums have been expended in making numerous judicious and beneficial improvements.

Statistics.

Population	2,094	Villages	1	Tanneries	3
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	1
Curés	1	Carding-mills	2	Pearlasheries	1
Presbyteries	1	Fulling-mills	2	Medical men	1
Convents	1	Saw-mills	2	Notaries	1
Schools	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,240	Potatoes	13,000	Indian corn	390
Oats	520	Peas	1,560	Mixed grain	100
Barley	208	Rye	104		

Live Stock.

Horses	600	Cows	800	Swine	680
Oxen	650	Sheep	3,000		

Title.—" Concession du 23me Decembre, 1673, faite par la Compagnie à Mr. *Dautier Deslandes*, de deux lieues de terre de front sur la reviére *Jésus* autrement appelée la rivière *des Prairies;* à prendre depuis les bornes de la *Chenaie*, en montant, vis-à-vis l'Isle *Jésus*, sur deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 31, *folio* 143, *le* 13*me Février*, 1781.

1*me Augmentation.*—" Confirmation du 10me Avril, 1731, de concession faite au Sieur *Louis Lepage* de *St. Claire*, d'un terrein de deux lieues, à prendre dans les terres non concédées dans la profondeur, et sur tout le

front de la Seigneurie de *Terrebonne*."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 31, *folio* 143, *le* 13*me Février*, 1781.

2*me Augmentation*.—" Permission du 12me Avril, 1753, donnée par le *Marquis Duquesne*, Gouverneur, et *François Bigot*, Intendant, au Sieur *Louis de la Corne*, de continuer le défrichement dans la profondeur de deux lieues, au delà des fiefs de *Terrebonne* et *Desplaines*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 10, *folio* 13.

TERRES ROMPUES (R.), *v.* MISSIQUINIPI.

TEWKESBURY, township, in the co. of Quebec, is bounded w. by Stoneham; in front by Côte de Beaupré; in the rear by waste lands. The surface is generally mountainous and rocky; the greater part barren and unfit for cultivation, though here and there some scanty patches of better land lie in the valleys, where the soil is moderately good and would bear tillage.—It is watered by the Jaques Cartier and some smaller streams, and also by some small lakes.—The timber is beech, maple, birch and pine of good dimensions.—*Vide* STONEHAM.

THAMES, river, in the T. of Inverness.

THETFORD, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N. W. by Leeds; S. E. by Adstock, and lies between Broughton and Ireland.—This township, though generally mountainous, has a few intervals of good land fit for cultivation, on which grain, hemp, and flax might be raised; the S. E. part is very indifferent, and covered with a thick moss, beneath which there is a bed of stone, with not more than five or six inches of poor exhausted earth upon it. The timber generally is not bad and consists of beech, elm, birch and maple, with plenty of hemlock, spruce fir, &c.—Watered by two large lakes, a few moderate-sized rivers and many small streams.—One-half of it is the property of Dr. North.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 22,000 acres.

THREE RIVERS (D.), *v.* DISTRICTS.

THREE RIVERS, town of, *v.* STE. MARGUERITE, S.

TIVIERGE, *v.* LEPAGE.

TILIBI, river, runs into the R. aux Lievres.

TILLY or ST. ANTOINE, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbiniére, is bounded E. by Lauzon; W. by Desplaines; in the rear by Gaspé; in front by the St. Lawrence.—1½ league in depth. Granted Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Villieu and is now the property of —— Noel, Esq.—In this S. water is scarce.—The *Parish of St. Antoine*, by an order in council of Mar. 3, 1722, which confirmed the regulation of Feb. 20, 1721, extends in front 3¼ leagues, viz. 4 arpents comprised in the fief of Dame Beaudouin and one league 38 arpents the remaining extent of the S. of Tilly, also fief Miranda ¾ of a league in front, and also F. Bonsecours one league, ascending as far as Ste. Croix.

Title.—" Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Villieu*, de l'étendue de terres qui se trouveront sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis les bornes de celles de Mr. *Lauzon*, jusqu'à la petite rivière dit *de Villieu*, icelle comprise, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur."—*Reg. Ins. Con. Sup. lettre* B, *folio* 20.

TINGWICK, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded N. E. by Chester and S. W. by Kingsey. It is watered by numerous streams that empty themselves into the R. Nicolet.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 2,270 acres.

Statistics.

Population . . 91

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	905	Barley .	45	Peas .	300
Oats .	1,000	Potatoes	1,260	Indian corn	200

Live Stock.

Horses .	45	Cows .	72	Swine .	80
Oxen .	54	Sheep .	180		

TOLEDO or RIVIERE AU CANOT, derives its source in a chain of small lakes to the N. E. of Lake Temiscouata, into which it discharges itself; although rapid, it is navigable for canoes.—The Toledo trout is worthy of remark; it is very like a common-sized cod-fish and is taken in such quantities at a particular season, that the inhabitants of L. Temiscouata and others, even from the Madawaska settlement, salt them for their use in winter. It is the largest fish taken either in this river or the lake, and is only found near the mouth of the river. It is caught with the line and hook.

TOMEFOBI LAKE, in the T. of Hatley, extends diagonally from the 4th to the 9th range about 8 miles and its breadth 1 mile. The banks are beautiful and picturesque, with landscape and woodland scenery as romantic as the most fertile genius of an artist could well imagine. It abounds with excellent fish and, like the other lakes in Hatley, is the resort of innumerable wildfowl of various descriptions. Its outlet unites with 2 or 3 other streams, from Compton and Clifton, and falls into the R. St. Francis in Ascot.

TOMISTICOBISH (R.), *v.* RIVIERE DES VASES.

TONNANCOUR or POINTE DU LAC, seigniory,

in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded N. E. by St. Marguerite and St. Maurice; S. W. by Gatineau; in front by Lake St. Peter and the St. Lawrence. —It contains fiefs Normanville and Souvaget.— 1¼ leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted Nov. 3, 1734, to Sieur René Godefroi de Tonnancour. It now belongs to Madame Montour.— A reddish light soil on clay or marl spreads over the greater part of this seigniory; the front is sandy, flat and low, but towards the interior it gradually becomes better and higher, rising more abruptly towards the rear: flax flourishes well and the land is congenial to the growth of hemp. —All the grant is conceded in 7 ranges, of which 3 are entirely settled and a fourth in progress. The lands conceded prior to 1759 were rented at 20 sols per arpent and a capon.—The prevailing timber is maple, beech, ash, birch and some pine. —It is watered by part of the Petite Machiche, by the Rivière au Sable which turns 2 saw-mills, by the R. St. Charles, on which are erected one saw-mill and a corn-mill, 2 stories high with 4 sets of stones, and by the R. au Glaise which drives a saw-mill and a carding and fulling-mill. Neither of these rivers is navigable, but on their banks are some good settlements, which with those along the front embrace about one-half of the grant.—The roads are generally fine and several pass through the interior; the main one crosses the front and runs along the St. Lawrence. —The Pointe du Lac is a large projection from the front of the seigniory, forming the N. E. extremity of Lake St. Peter: on this promontory are some remains of barracks that were erected for the accommodation of troops during the first American war. On the east side of La Rivière de la Pointe du Lac stands a good-looking church, a parsonage-house and a chapel; not far removed from this spot are Montour's Mills, large, commodious and well-built, and near to them are some extensive storehouses and dwellings; on the opposite side of the road, a little above the mills, stands the proprietor's manor-house, a very handsome building, finely situated and commanding a prospect over a tract of country abounding in picturesque beauties.—Agricultural labour is performed with horses, and one-fourth of the wheat grown is sold in flour, and half the hay produced is also sold.— The iron-mine of St. Maurice extends into this seigniory.

Statistics.

Population	1,062	Corn-mills	1	Taverns	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Artisans	16
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	4	Tonnage	10
Villages	1	Shopkeepers	1	Keel-boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	5,200	Barley	650	Rye	650
Oats	6,500	Peas	520	Indian corn	15

Live Stock.

Horses	500	Cows	1,000	Swine	600
Oxen	600	Sheep	3,000		

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1734, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *René Godefroi de Tonnancour*, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre le dit front au bout de la profondeur et limite du fief ci-devant de *Normanville*, pour être la dite prolongation en profondeur unie et jointe au dite fief de *Normanville* pour ne faire ensemble avec le fief et Seigneurie de *Sauvaget* qu'une seule et même Seigneurie, sous le nom de *Tonnancour*, laquelle se trouvera être d'une lieue et quart de front sur deux lieues de profondeur: le rumb de vent courant pour le front Nord-Est et Sud-Ouest, et pour la profondeur Nord-Ouest et Sud-Est."— *Registre d'Intendance, No. 7, folio* 29.

Tortue, la, river, rises in Sherrington, and, after a serpentine course in the parish of St. Constant, runs to the upper part of the parish of St. Philip; it turns some mills, but it is navigable for a space of 12 arpents only from its mouth.

Touffe des Pins, river, in the co. of Beauce, rises in Aubert de L'Isle and falls into the Chaudière, about 3½ miles above the church of St. François, in the S. of Vaudreuil.

Tough, river, rises in the N. angle of Frampton and runs S. W. into the Etchemin; it turns a mill at its mouth.

Tremblay, fief, in the co. of Chambly, is bounded N. E. by Boucherville; S. W. by Longueuil; in the rear by Montarville; in front by the St. Lawrence.—28 French arpents in breadth and one league in depth. Granted, 29th Oct., 1672, to Sieur de Varennes and is now the property of J. Dubai, Esq. and the heirs of E. Gray, Esq.—In this small tract the land is of excellent quality and nearly all under cultivation. It is but indifferently watered.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Varennes*, de vingt-huit arpens de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, bornée d'un côté à la concession du Sieur *St. Michel* et d'autre celle du Sieur

Boucher; et la quantité de terre qui se trouvera depuis le Sieur *Boucher* jusqu'à la rivière *Notre Dame,* la moitié d'icelle comprise, sur pareille profondeur, avec deux isles qu'on appelle *Percées,* et trois islets qui sont audessous des isles."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 17.

Tring, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N. E. by Vaudreuil; S. W. by Adstock, and lies between Broughton and Shenley. This tract is, for the greater part, of a favourable quality and fit for tillage; it would produce grain, and in many places appears to be well adapted to the growth of flax and hemp. The timber is as good as the land, and much of the best kinds might be collected.—Watered by a chain of five beautiful lakes abounding with excellent fish and discharging their waters into the R. Chaudière through a stream called the Bras du Sud-Ouest. The S. E. part of this T. was granted to sundry individuals, under patent, as far back as 1804, and the other half was set apart for the militia. Several locations were made by the agent of the T., the late F. Blanchet, Esq., who himself held a location of 1,200 acres, for having served during the late American war as superintendant general of hospitals; he long and zealously served his country also in the legislative assembly of the province.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated,* 20,800 acres.

Statistics.

Population . 10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . .	30	Barley . .	10
Oats . .	50	Potatoes . .	140

Live Stock.

Horses . .	1	Cows . .	3
Oxen . .	2	Swine . .	11

Trinite, la, (S.), *v.* Cap St. Michel.

Trinite, la, river, falls into the R. Saguenay; it is an inconsiderable stream similar to the St. Charles near Quebec. It is on the S. W. side of the Saguenay and derives its name from three small hollows, or, as some say, from three large headlands on the shore of the Saguenay and on the north side of the place where it joins that river. It winds along a valley and into a deep bay, where there is a salmon-fishery. It is about half way between Tadoussac and Chicoutimi; wherefore the bay which lies opposite to it, and which was before called Le Ruisseau de la Trinité, has been occasionally called "Half Way Bay" and the "Trinity." It forms an excellent harbour and lies 2 leagues from St. John's Cove. The cliffs are at least 1800 ft. high and overhang the water.

Trois Pistoles, river, in the co. of Rimouski, is formed by two large branches that take their sources S. of the Temiscouata Portage, which they cross, and, running N. in a parallel direction, meet about 2 miles above their confluence with the R. Abawsisquash. The E. branch rises partly in Lake la Petite Fourche, and the W. branch is formed by the junction of two streams that descend from Côte de la Grande Fourche. This R. traverses the S. of Trois Pistoles from the rear to the front and descends into the St. Lawrence.

Trois Pistoles, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Richard Rioux; S. W. (according to title) by Dartigny or Villerai; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.—2 leagues in breadth and depth. Granted, Jan. 6, 1687, to Sieur de Vitré.—Besides the isles and islets in front, the Isles aux Basques are included in this grant.—This seigniory is divided into numerous fiefs. The surface is uneven, but the soil is generally good; in front it is light, and in some parts sandy; in the rear the soil is strong. There are 3 ranges of concessions, 2 of which are completely settled, and the third partially, having only 20 settlers: the farms are 42 arpents by 3. In the front range, which is most settled, two-thirds of the farms are under cultivation, in the 2nd range one-third, and in the 3rd range only 20 farms are cultivated.—The principal rivers are, the Trois Pistoles and its branches, the Rivière du Moulin which turns a saw-mill, the Ruisseau de l'Eglise which turns two saw-mills, and Rivière des Coqs which also turns a saw-mill and discharges itself into Bay des Coqs.—Maple, cedar, birch and *epinette* are in abundance, and there is also some pine.—There is only one house built with stone; all the others, as well as the church, are built with wood. The *Parish of Trois Pistoles,* although limited to 3 leagues in front, comprehends the S. of Ha Ha in Rioux.

Statistics.

Population	1,744	Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	13
Curés	1	Saw-mills	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,240	Potatoes	2,870	Mixed-grain	2,700
Oats	683	Peas	2,008	Maple sugar,	
Barley	1,600			cwts.	29

Live Stock.

Horses	395	Cows	632	Swine	790
Oxen	325	Sheep	3,950		

Title.—" Concession du 6me Janvier, 1687, faite par le Marquis *de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *de Vitré*, de deux lieues de front le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à prendre depuis la concession du Sieur *Villerai*, et descendant le dit fleuve, la rivière des *Trois Pistoles* comprise, et les isles qui se trouveront dans les deux lieues de la présente concession, sur deux lieues de profondeur, même celle au *Basque*, si elle se trouve dans la quantité présentement concédée."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *No.* 3, *folio* 2.

Trois Saumons, river and lake, in the co. of L'Islet. The river rises in two branches; the eastern branch has its source in Ashford, and the western issues from a lake of the same name in the aug. to that township. The branches join near the S. E. angle of St. Jean, Port Joli, and crossing that S. diagonally to the N. W. angle falls into the St. Lawrence. The lake, which contains fine trout, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and its greatest breadth half a mile.

Troublesome River or Shiegash, falls into the N. E. side of the R. St. John near the S. E. end of the Madawaska settlement.

Trout River falls into the S. W. bank of the R. Madawaska; it is from 20 to 30 feet wide and produces a great abundance of the usual varieties of fish.

Tshnuagamitshish (L.), *v.* Kiguagomishish.

Tuctigoo, *v.* Turtigoo.

Tuque, la, *v.* St. Maurice, R.

Turtigoo, Tuctigoo, or Tartigo, river, rises in the waste lands S. W. of Lake Matapediac and runs N.; after receiving the waters of the Tuctigooshiche it continues its course to the N. W. corner of the T. of Matane, where it enters the St. Lawrence.—This R. abounds with salmon.

Turtigooshiche or Tartigooshiche, river, rises not many miles from the Turtigoo, and taking a similar course runs through the portage, or Indian path, from Mitis to Lake Matapediac.

Twashega, Iwashega or Roche Coupe (R.), *v.* Iwashega.

Two Mountains, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the S. W. boundary of the S. of Blainville and the augm. to Mille Isles, by the rear line of the augm. to the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains, by the rear line of Argenteuil, the E. outline of the T. of Wentworth continued to the S. W. bounds of the T. of Howard, thence along the said bounds, and continuing on the same course, N. W. to the northern boundary of the province; W. by the co. of Ottawa; S. and S. W. by the R. Ottawa, including Isle Bizarre and all the islands in the R. Ottawa nearest to the county, in the whole or in part fronting or intersecting it; N. and N. W. by the northern boundary of the province. It comprises the seigniories of Mille Isles or Rivière du Chêne, Lake of the Two Mountains and its augm., and Argenteuil; also the townships of Chatham, Grenville, Wentworth, Harrington, Arundel, and Howard; and the parishes of Saint Eustache, Saint Benôit, Sainte Scholastique, Lake of Two Mountains, and Isle Bizarre, and all the parishes, townships and lands in the whole or in part comprised within the above limits. Although the northern boundary of this co. is stated above to extend to the N. W. boundary of the province, the difference of bearing existing between the division line separating the same from the co. of Ottawa with the western boundary line of the co. of Lachenaye, is such when prolonged as to intersect each other at the distance of about 55 miles from the Ottawa, and consequently reduces the superficies of the co. as follows; extreme length 86 miles, breadth 40, contents 979 square miles. Its lat. on the Ottawa is 45° 31 N., 74° 21′ 30″ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are St. André and St. Eustache.—The soil and timber generally in this flourishing co. are unexceptionable.—It is abundantly watered by the rivers Du Chêne, Du Nord, Rouge, Calumet, Kingham, Au Prince, Davis, and their numerous branches. All these rivers are more or less interrupted by rapids and falls and consequently are not navigable, but the most practicable at intervals for boats and canoes is the Du Nord or North River. This co. embraces a most extensive front on the Ottawa. It is traversed by numerous roads on which are to be seen flourishing settlements; the chief post route to the Ottawa traverses this co., passing through the villages of St. Eustache, Grand Brulé, St.

Andrews, Davis Village and Grenville. This co. comprises the Indian mission of the Two Mountains and ranks the 3rd in point of population and the 4th in agricultural produce.

Statistics.

Population 18,245	Schools . 12	Hat-manufac. 1
Churches, Pro. 2	Corn-mills . 8	Potteries . . 2
Churches, R. C. 4	Saw-mills . 13	Potasheries . 18
Curés . . 4	Carding-mills 2	Pearlasheries 11
Presbyteries . 4	Fulling-mills 2	Shopkeepers 21
Westleyan chap. 1	Paper-mills . 1	Taverns . . 34
Convents . . 1	Distilleries . 2	Artisans . . 232
Villages . . 7	Tanneries . 3	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	91,350	Peas .	38,100	Mixed-grain	3,750
Oats .	75,880	Rye .	29,750	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	19,275	Buck wht.	11,000	cwts.	857
Potatoes	167,000	Ind. corn	53,760	Hay, tons	37,300

Live Stock.

Horses .	4,811	Cows .	8,116	Swine . .	6,628
Oxen .	5,498	Sheep .	26,130		

Two Mountains, seigniory, has been already described, *vide* Lake of Two Mountains. The following additional information will, however, be found important.

The *Parish of St. Benoit* is in the front of the S., extending the whole width by about 3½ leagues in depth. The soil is fertile and rich, and in many places fit for the cultivation of hemp. It is nearly all inhabited.—The timber that remains is of good quality; and the parish is watered by the Belle Rivière, or Rivière du Chêne, and by two smaller rivers called St. Pierre and Du Prince. There are two principal roads leading from St. Eustache to St. Andrew's; one of which passes over the Belle Rivière and leads through the Côte St. Louis to La Chute. In the front is the Indian village, in the centre is the v. of Grand Brulé, and in the rear the v. of Belle Rivière, near the front of the p. of St. Scholastique. In Grand Brulé 3 houses are built with stone, the rest with wood. In the neighbourhood of the Indian village is a saw-mill built with wood.—The grain principally grown in this p. consists of wheat, oats and peas. The best farmers have 7 horses and the poorest one.

The *Parish of St. Scholastique* is in the rear half of the S., bounded in front by the village of Belle Rivière, or near it; w. by the p. of La Chute; e. by the p. of Ste. Anne, near the small chapel on North River, including the new settlements in the n. of the S. peopled by Irish emigrants.—This p. is watered by the North River, which is navigable the whole width of the seigniory, and by the Belle Rivière, a small stream that takes its source in the parish. Here is one small village, lately commenced; it is situated on the Belle Rivière, where the presbytery is built, and contains about 10 houses, a stone corn-mill and a saw-mill built with wood. The inhabitants manufacture some woollens and linen, about sufficient for half of their consumption. The soil is generally good, but n. of the North River it is in some places rocky and of lighter quality, though the timber is better. There is a good proportion of soft timber in every part of the p. A saw-mill is erected on a brook n. of North River into which it runs; a saw-mill is also built on the Belle Rivière near the presbytery. All the land is conceded, but a great portion remains uncleared, especially in the rear. The principal road leads across the p., from the parish of Ste. Anne to that of La Chute.

The *Parish of La Chute* has been but lately erected and the presbytery recently built. It formerly formed part of the p. of St. Benoit.

Statistics of the Villages and Côtes.

Villages and Côtes.	Churches.	Houses.	Windmills.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Taverns.	Notaries.	Stores.	Blacksmiths.	Joiners.	Tanners.	Shoemakers.	Weavers.	Bakers.	Clockmakers.	Masons.	Tinsmiths.
Grande Brulé, V.	1	50	1	.	.	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	.	.	.
Belle Rivière V.	.	10	.	1	1	2	.	4	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	1	1
Côte Doubles .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Côte St. Joseph	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Côte St. Pierre	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Côte St. Etienne	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Les Eboulis .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	60	1	1	1	11	2	8	10	11	4	4	2	2	1	3	1

Statistics of the Mission.

Population	887	Presbyteries	1	Villages	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Convents	1	Corn-mills	1
Cures	1	Schools	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,850	Barley	800	Indian corn	2,200
Oats	1,080	Peas	800		

Live Stock.

Horses	100	Cows	150
Oxen	50	Swine	400

U.

Uakanatsi, The Lake of Crooked Mountains, is about 10 leagues long by 3 broad; it is very deep and abounds with fish; a single carrying place separates it from the great L. Mistassinis.

Umqui, river, *v.* Humquin.

Uniatchouan or Viatchouan, and the Uniatchouanish, run into L. St. John, and are navigable for large bateaux for many leagues, and farther up for bark canoes.

Upikubatch, river, falls into Lake Kiguagomi, forming a large bay; it descends from a succession of rapids. This river, for about one mile up its N. E. bank, has been explored; this side was found to be abrupt and broken, and the opposite bank bounded by a succession of rocky hills. The mouth of this R. is surrounded with rocky mountains, and opposite to it is Presqu' Isle, nearly half a league in length; it is alluvial, and covered with alders: between this *Presqu' Isle* and the shore are 3 small islands of the same description.

Upton, township, in the co. of Drummond, is of an irregular figure, extending along the boundaries of De Ramzay and De Guir to the river St. Francis; it is bounded S. E. by Acton and Grantham, and abuts S. upon Milton. The land is flat and low, with many extensive swamps covered with tamarack, alder and cedar. By the side of the St. Francis, and other streams that intersect it, there are some few spots which, if under cultivation, might produce good crops of grain; but the soil in general is not of a favourable description. Both sides of the road leading along the Ruisseau des Chênes are well settled, and the road is well made.

Statistics.

Population	277

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,924	Potatoes	2,100	Buck-wheat	50
Oats	940	Peas	110	Indian corn	100
Barley	19				

Live Stock.

Horses	47	Cows	74	Swine	133
Oxen	46	Sheep	157		

Utsissagomo or Vomiting Lake, lies between lakes Mistassinis and Chuamonshuane; it is about 30 leagues in circumference, full of islands, and abounding with fish.

V.

Vacher, Ruisseau Vacher, rises in several springs near the V. of St. Jacques, in the S. of St. Sulpice, and running E. falls into the R. L'Assomption.

Valin, à, river, rises in a small lake, and runs into the N. bank of the R. Saguenay, half a league below the R. Caribou. Half a league from its mouth are falls, that would facilitate the erection of mills. It is an inconsiderable stream, and nearly such as that of the St. Charles, near Quebec.

Vallee, Great and Little, rivers, rise in the waste lands behind the S. of Grande Vallée des Monts, in the co. of Gaspé. Their courses are parallel, and of similar length, both traversing that seigniory into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Vallee des Monts, *v.* Grande Vallee des Monts.

Varennes, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, between Boucherville and Cap St. Michel or La Trinité, is bounded in the rear by the augm. to Belœil—28 arpents in front by one league in depth. Granted, 29th Oct., 1672, to Sieur de Varennes, and is at present the property of Paul Lussier, Esq.—The whole of this little grant is good and fertile land, nearly all in cultivation and pleasantly watered by two or three little streams. The church, belonging to this property, surpasses in beauty all those of the surrounding seigniories, and its exterior and interior decorations deserve notice: descending the river its three spires form a conspicuous object, which may be seen from Montreal, a distance of five leagues: a very good parsonage-house stands near it. There is also a

neat chapel.—It is watered by the St. Charles and other small streams.—Many of the houses of the tenants are well built, and dispersed through every part; but nowhere in sufficient number to form a village.—All the lands are conceded, and the greater part previous to 1759.—On a farm in this parish is a mineral spring, which, though known to be such for a long time, is not the less neglected, it is said, than that in the neighbourhood of Three Rivers: the water is saline. The intended road between Varennes and Belœil has not been commenced on account of the inadequacy of the sum appropriated for that purpose by the commissioners of internal communications; the amount of that sum is 200*l.* currency, and the expense of the road has been calculated at 500*l.* The road is to extend 75 arpents, 9 poles, and 2 feet, over 3 concessions: the first nearest Varennes is under culture, with the exception perhaps of one fourth its depth, which is in copse; the second in timber and copse, and the third in copse and newly cleared land, except about one seventh, which is under culture. In the line of the road are three ravines and a water-course, which make it necessary to build four bridges.—There is no want of persons desirous of making new settlements if they could obtain lands, particularly if they were near their relatives and friends, but there are none. The *parish of Ste. Anne*, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by an order in council of Mar. 3, 1722, extends about 2 leagues in front, and comprehends the fief Le Sueur, St. Michel, La Trinité and Varennes, including Isle à l'Aigle, and also Isle Ste. Therese, with the exception of the domain of Langloiserie and the houses of Louis and Urbain Briant, which are comprehended in the limits of the parish of Pointe aux Trembles, in the Island of Montreal.

Statistics.

Population	3,355	Schools	1	Medical men	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	1	Notaries	1
Curés	1	Corn-mills	10	Shopkeepers	6
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1	Taverns	3
Colleges	1	Tanneries	3	Artisans	25

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	46,800	Peas	23,400	Mixed grain	1,000
Oats	31,000	Rye	520	Maple sugar,	cwts. 53
Barley	7,800	Indian corn	2,600		
Potatoes	69,500				

Live Stock.

Horses	1,677	Cows	2,500	Swine	1,500
Oxen	750	Sheep	10,000		

Title.—Vide TREMBLAY, S.

VASES, des, or TOMISTICOBISH, river, runs into the S. bank of the Saguenay, between the mouth of the Chicoutimi and Ha Ha Bay: at its mouth a dangerous shoal and reef of rocks project, which are covered at flood tide: some fine specimens of red marble have been found here.

VASIGAMENKE, river, runs into Ha Ha Bay. It is fed by small rivulets, running through channels formed by gullies of a moderate depth. This R. on an average is about 4½ chains in width; it is very rapid, and runs over a bed of gravel. The quantity of water it brings down is considerable, and it has changed its bed in many places between its mouth, and a distance of about three miles up. There are banks raised in the middle of it, which are from six to nine chains wide, and frequently a quarter of a mile long. Navigable for canoes to a great distance.

VAUDREUIL, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. and E. by the river Ottawa; S. and S. E. by the St. Lawrence, and S. W. and W. by the boundary line separating that part of Lower Canada and Upper Canada situate between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. It includes Isle Perrot and all the islands in the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, nearest to the county, and in the whole or in part fronting it. It comprises the seigniories of Vaudreuil, Rigaud, Soulanges and New Longueuil and the township of Newton. Its extreme length is 29 miles, and its breadth 20; containing 316 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 21′ 15″ N., long. 74° 16′ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are Vaudreuil and Village of Cedres. This co. is of a triangular shape and is formed by the tongue of land dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Ottawa. Its local situation offers manifold advantages: the opening of new roads, leading from one great river to the other; and the new settlements in the interior which are fast increasing, add considerably to its importance. The chief and most flourishing settlements are to be seen on the borders of the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, and on each side of the rivers, de L'Isle, Quinchien, and La Graisse; there are several locks and canals in this co., the chief of which are at the cascades, and Coteau du Lac: the latter is a military post and a port of entry. The co. contains the villages of Vaudreuil, Cascades, Cedres and Rigaud.

Statistics.

Population	13,897	Corn-mills	7	Pearlasheries	9
Churches, R. C.	5	Saw-mills	6	Shopkeepers	29
Curés	5	Carding-mills	3	Taverns	20
Presbyteries	5	Fulling-mills	3	Artisans	93
Villages	4	Tanneries	6		
Schools	4	Potasheries	23		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	68,900	Peas	20,860	Maple sugar, cwts.	679
Oats	60,200	Buck-wht.	10,000		
Barley	5,830	Indian corn	5,000	Hay, tons	31,300
Potatoes	236,701	Mixed grain	5,008		

Live Stock.

Horses	3,603	Cows	6,146	Swine	5,995
Oxen	4,614	Sheep	22,910		

VAUDREUIL, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. E. by Cranbourne; S. W. by Tring; N. W. by St. Joseph; S. E. by Aubert de l'Isle and Aubert Gallion.—3 leagues in front by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, Sep. 23, 1736, to Sieur Fleury de Gorgendiére. It now belongs to Monsieur de Léry.—The surface of this property is uneven and broken, and although much encumbered with rocks, which in many places are thinly covered, the soil is not of an inferior quality; the cultivated parts lie on each side of the Chaudiére, and vary, from a quarter to half a mile in depth; they contain about 170 concessions, many in a flourishing state.—The timber consists of a general assortment of the best quality.—Besides the Chaudiére, it is watered by several other streams, of which the Bras de Sud Ouest, falling into the Chaudiére, is the largest. The Chaudiére may be crossed at two or three fords; but these, after two days' rain, are too much swollen to be safe for a carriage.—The *parish of Vaudreuil* does not include the whole of the seigniory. The unconceded lands in this part of the S. are not considerable, and they are in general thought to be fit for cultivation; they have no roads across them, nor are they surveyed. More than three-fourths of the lands were conceded prior to the conquest; and the extent conceded to each individual was 3 arpents in front by 20 in depth, the surplus in some of them are continuations. The conditions on which they were granted are, in general, very moderate. Many persons are desirous of taking new lands, but there remains not enough for all, and it appears as if the unconceded lands were reserved for the children of the more ancient and well-known families of the parish, who seem to be preferred to strangers.

Statistics.

Population	2,405	Carding-mills	1	Medical men	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Fulling-mills	1	Notaries	2
Curés	1	Saw-mills	1	Shopkeepers	8
Presbyteries	1	Tanneries	5	Taverns	6
Villages	2	Potasheries	4	Artisans	28
Corn-mills	2	Justice of Peace	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	16,600	Barley	1,000
Oats	16,200	Potatoes	45,100

Live Stock.

Horses	800	Cows	1,600	Swine	1,280
Oxen	1,280	Sheep	3,840		

Title.—"Concession du 23me Septembre, 1736, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Fleury de la Gorgendiére*, de trois lieues de terre de front et de deux lieues de profondeur des deux côtés de la rivière du *Sault de la Chaudiére*, en remontant, à commencer à la fin de la concession accordée aujourd'hui au Sieur *Rigaud de Vaudreuil*, ensemble les isles, islets et lacs qui se trouvent dans la dite rivière, dans la dite étendue de trois lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 8, folio 9.*

VAUDREUIL, seigniory, in the co. of Vaudreuil, is bounded N. by the Lake of Two Mountains; S. by Soulange; W. by Rigaud; E. by the narrow channel that separates it from Isle Perrot.—4 leagues in front, and 1½ league in the broadest part and half a league in its narrowest. Granted, Oct. 12, 1702, to Mr. de Vaudreuil, and now the property of Robert Harwood, Esq.—This seigniory is in a very flourishing state; two thirds conceded in lots of 3 acres in front by 20 to 30 in depth, forming six different ranges, parallel to the Ottawa; the whole number of lots is 377, and of these 290 are under excellent cultivation.—The soil is good nearly throughout, and in many places of the best quality, producing grain and all the usual crops of the country.—Three small rivers, the Quinchien, Du Moulin and another stream, water it; in spring they are navigable for boats, but after the freshes have subsided even small canoes cannot work upon them.—Maple, elm, ash, birch, beech, white and yellow pine of superior quality, are found.—There is an extensive bed of iron ore in the Petite Côte, near the centre of the S.; it extends E. W. and S. about 10 miles.—Cloth, flannel and some linen are manufactured, of fine quality.—There are 20 orchards, and the soil is well adapted for the growth of fruit: the apples are excellent. The inhabitants rear poultry of all descriptions, and sell them in the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains. The butter is principally made by the English farmers, the *habitans* making scarcely sufficient for

their own consumption. Flax is sown, but no hemp, though the soil is fit for it. The English settlers in Côté St. Charles grow the greatest quantity of hay, having extensive meadows. Two-thirds of the grain on an average are sold at the Montreal market and to merchants of the place. The root, called ginseng, which is crystallized by Mr. J. M. C. Le Denier, a respectable inhabitant of the parish, is found in great abundance and exported by him. This drug is good for a variety of spasmodic complaints.—On the bank of the river, about six miles from the Pointe des Cascades, is the pleasant village of Vaudreuil, containing 38 houses, all well built of wood, except one, which is of stone, surrounding the church and parsonage house, which are both of stone. There are, however, many stone houses dispersed through the S. The seignorial, or manor-house, is situated on a well-chosen spot, near a small rapid, about 1½ mile from the church; surrounded by some groves of elm, plane and linden trees, which with avenues and other plantations in the English style afford many very pleasing prospects. At a little distance from the manor-house are a corn-mill and a wind-mill. The *village of Cascades*, situated on the point jutting out into Lake St. Louis, contains 17 houses, 4 of which, including the guard house, are built with stone; and it has 3 taverns: 2 of the houses stand in the S. of Soulange. This v. stands on the stage road that connects the two provinces, and, considering its situation as a great thoroughfare, it has not increased in any respect so much as might have been expected, particularly as it enjoys the advantages of being at the head of one line of navigation and at the foot of another; this perhaps may be accounted for by the rapid manner in which travellers pass through it, for as soon as they leave the steam-boat they enter the stage and pass on immediately; and those who arrive by the stage enter the steam-boat with similar haste: thus all pass through and no one stops. Three stages, in general, are constantly on the run up and down from the v. of Coteau, and are frequently full of passengers and luggage; the fare is 5*s.* for each passenger. The canal and locks are in good order, and 5 men who live in the guard-house, under the superintendence of Mr. Robins, take care of the works. The rates are 7*s.* for a bateau, and 14*s.* for a Durham-boat, through the canal, Split Rock, and the Coteau du Lac.—The major part of the men of this seigniory are *voyageurs*, like their neighbours, yet agriculture does not languish, nor is there a want of artisans in any of the useful trades: there are also 5 manufactories of pot and pearlash. The ferry-boats from Ste. Anne, on the Island of Montreal, which is the general route to Upper Canada, land their passengers in this seigniory near the manor-house, and from the number of travellers continually passing much interest and variety are conferred upon the neighbourhood.—Besides the main road several others pass through Vaudreuil, and are all kept in very good repair as well as the bridges. From Point Cavagnal to the manor-house are several small islands, which are appendages to this S. under the original grant.

Statistics of the Village of Vaudreuil.

Houses	38	Inns	3
Churches	1	Carpenters, &c.	3
Presbyteries	1	Wheelwrights	2
Medical men	1	Blacksmiths	2
Notaries	2	Chair-makers	1
Stores	3		

Statistics of the Seigniory.

Population	2,405	Carding-mills	1	Medical men	1
Churches R. C.	1	Fulling-mills	1	Notaries	2
Curés	1	Saw-mills	1	Shopkeepers	8
Villages	2	Tanneries	5	Taverns	6
Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	4	Artisans	28

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.
Wheat	16,600	Barley	1,000
Oats	16.200	Potatoes	45,100

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	1,800	Swine	1,800
Oxen	1,200	Sheep	6,000		

Title.—" Concession du 12me Octobre, 1702, faite par *Hector de Callière*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à Mr. *de Vaudreuil*, pour ses enfans nés et à naître, de la moitié d'une langue de terre, située au lieu dit *les Cascades*, contenant quatre lieues de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur au plus large de la dite langue de terre, et une demi lieue au plus étroit, à commencer vis-à-vis *l'Isle aux Tourtes*; joignant icelle pareille Concession accordée au Sieur *de Soulange*."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio* 38.

VAUGAOUBSKIBANK, river, rises a few miles S. of Bouchette's camp, at the S. corner of the co. of Bonaventure, and runs into the R. St. John.

VERCHERES, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. W. by the St. Lawrence; S. E. by the river Richelieu or Chambly; S. W. by the seigniories of Boucherville, Montarville and Chambly; N. E. by that part of the S. W. boundary of the seigniory of St. Ours between the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu, comprising all the islands

in those rivers in front of, and nearest to, the county, in whole or in part fronting it. It comprehends the seigniories of Contrecœur, Bellevue, Verchères, Saint Blain, Guillodière, Trinité or Cap Saint Michel, Varennes, Belœil and its augmentation, Cournoyer and all the islands in the said River St. Lawrence opposite the same, Isle Bouchard excepted. Its extreme length is 13 miles, and its breadth 19, containing 192 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 45° 32′ 30″ N., long. 73° 16′ 0″. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Verchères. The face of the country is level and low, and the soil generally light, but productive; it is chiefly watered by the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu, by which it is bounded; few streams of any note traverse it. The roads are numerous, and the whole co. exhibits rich and flourishing settlements;—it contains a number of mills all worked by wind, which evinces the deficiency of water-courses. It contains six parishes, and the handsome village of Varennes, besides some minor ones.

Statistics.

Population	12,695	Corn-mills	26	Taverns	11
Churches, R. C.	6	Saw-mills	8	Artisans	93
Curés	6	Carding-mills	2	Ship-yards	1
Presbyteries	6	Fulling-mills	1	River-craft	1
Colleges	1	Tanneries	7	Tonnage	18
Villages	4	Shopkeepers	15	Keel-boats	1
Schools	7				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	145,531	Peas	56,400	Mixed grain	5,610
Oats	114,600	Rye	9,020	Maple sugar,	
Barley	23,290	Buck-wheat	2,500		cwts. 187
Potatoes	359,507	Indian corn	4,880	Hay, tons	34,950

Live Stock.

Horses	5,322	Cows	7,180	Swine	5,570
Oxen	3,210	Sheep	30,600		

VERCHERES, seigniory, in the co. of Verchères, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, is bounded N. E. by St. Blain; S. W. by Bellevue; in the rear by Cournoyer; in front of the St. Lawrence. —One league in front by two in depth. Granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Verchères, and is now the property of Madame Boucherville.—The land is generally good, with several varieties of soil; the largest proportion of which is in a creditable state of culture. It is watered by a small river and two or three rivulets, that turn a grist-mill, and some saw-mills. It has a neat church, a parsonage-house, and a chapel, in the centre of a small village.—In the *parish of Verchères* all the lands are conceded, some as far back as 1727; and there are roads in all directions. The terms of concession were various; some were charged 2 bushels of wheat and 42 sols for 60 superficial arpents; some, one bushel of wheat and 1 piastre for 90 superficial arpents; some, 1 bushel of wheat for 60 superficial arpents; and others were charged more or less. No one goes hence to settle in the townships; for the fathers of families, who have sufficient means, purchase lands for their children either in the parish or in the seigniories in the rear.

Statistics.

Population	2,712	Corn-mills	1	Medical men	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Notaries	1
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	3
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	5	Taverns	1
Schools	1	Tanneries	2	Artisans	15
Villages	1	Just. of peace	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	39,000	Potatoes	59,000	Indian corn	1,360
Oats	26,000	Peas	10,000	Mixed grain	800
Barley	18,200	Rye	6,500	Maple sug. cwt.	52

Live Stock.

Horses	1,495	Cows	2,150	Swine	1,290
Oxen	595	Sheep	4,600		

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur de *Verchères*, d'une lieue de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession du Sieur *de Grandmaison*, en descendant vers les terres non concédées, jusqu'à celle du Sieur *de Vitré*; et s'il y a plus que cette quantité [qui est la predite Seigneurie de *St. Blain*,] entre les dits Sieurs, *de Verchères* et *de Vitré*, elle sera partagée également entr'eux."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *fo.* 23.

Autre concession, par le Comte *de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au Sieur *de Vercheres* le 8me Octobre, 1678, d'une lieue de terre d'augmentation dans la profondeur de sa Seigneurie de *Vercheres*, pour être unies et jointes ensemble.—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. Letter* B. *folio* 4.

VERMILLION, river, runs into the S. W. side of the R. St. Maurice about 8 miles above the post of Latuque.

VERTE, river, rises in the mountains S. of Temiscouata portage, and running N. enters the fief Cacona, where it divides the fourth range into two parts. It then directs its course to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls nearly opposite Green Island. It has a ferry at the main road, near its mouth. This R. is rapid, and being obstructed by falls is not navigable.

VERTE, ISLE, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski,

is bounded in front by the R. St. Lawrence; S. W. by the Rivière Verte, and in the rear by waste-lands.—2 leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted Apr. 27, 1684, to Sieurs Dartigny and Cardonniere, and afterwards to Sieur Dartigny only.—It comprises Isle Verte or Green Island, and all the isles, islets and shoals between them.—In front, there are two concessions; one-third part of the first and one quarter of the second only are settled. The soil in general is similar to that of Trois Pistoles, and is in front light, stony and indifferent. In this S. are many fine pineries. The church, 70 ft. by 40, is built of wood, and the presbytery, 45 ft. by 32, of stone. The S. is divided into many small fiefs. Fishing and hunting being followed as the means of livelihood, tend to retard the settlement of the lands; which is impeded by most of the tenants holding their lands in fief, possessing farms of 2 or 3 front arpents, and even more, by 2 leagues in depth, so that the seignior has no power to concede them; the advancement of cultivation is also retarded by the inhabitants taking more land than they can cultivate, which deprives the young labourers of the power to obtain lands, although the possessors have more than they cultivate.—*Isle Verte* or *Green Island*, which is an appendage to this seigniory, lies nearly opposite this seigniory, and is an appendage, to its being granted at the same time and to the same proprietor. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and its greatest breadth is one mile. The soil is good, and yields fine pasturage for a large number of cattle; and some of the low grounds are frequently overflown by the salt water during high tides. It also produces tolerable timber. A lighthouse is erected near the N. E. end of the island on a rocky point which juts far into the river, but is by no means elevated. This island is inhabited by two families. On the S. side Mrs. Fraser, a widow lady, has about 150 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable dwelling-house, a farm-house, and their respective appendages, all pleasantly situated at the foot of a small bank running along that side of the island which is divided from the settlements of Cacona by an arm of the St. Lawrence, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in width. This channel is almost dry at low water and offers to the river-craft a safe anchorage and shelter in stormy weather. The fishery, which consists principally of herrings, has not unfrequently produced 100 barrels at one tide; but large quantities are allowed to escape or are otherwise lost for want of proper means to cure them all.

Title.—" Concession du 27me Avril, 1684, faite par *le Febvre de la Barre*, Gouverneur, et *de Meulles*, Intendant, aux Sieurs Dartigny et de la Cardonniere, depuis au Sieur Dartigny seul, contenant deux lieues de terre, prés et bois, de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent* sur deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres; à prendre depuis une rivière qui est vis-à-vis *l'isle Verte*, du côté du Sud de la dite isle, icelle rivière comprise, jusqu'à deux lieues en descendant le dit fleuve, ensemble les isles, islets et battures qui se rencontrent vis-à-vis les dites deux lieues, jusqu'à la dite isle *Verte*, icelle même comprise."—*Régistre d'Intendance, Let.* B. *folio* 22.

VIATCHOUAN (R.), *v.* UNIATCHOUAN.

VIELLE FEMME, a rock, *v.* Gaspé Bay.

VIEUPONT (F.), in Ste. Marguerite, S.

VIEUPONT, fief, in the S. of Ste. Marguerite, in the co. of St. Maurice, extends along the St. Lawrence 17 arpents by one league in depth; being the space between two streams called the Third and Fourth Rivers. Granted, Aug. 23, 1674, to Mr. Joseph Godefroi, Sieur de Vieupont; and its precise extent of frontage determined by royal ordinance, June 15, 1723.—A small lot of land between Vieupont and Labadie is said to have belonged to Mr. Tonnancour.

Title.—" Concession du 23me Août, 1674, faite à Mr. *Joseph Godefroi* Sieur *de Vieupont*, d'une étendue de terre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, à commencer depuis la rivière appelée la *troisième rivière* jusqu'à celle appelée la *quatriéme rivière;* contenant quinze arpens de front avec une lieue de profondeur. Par une Ordonnance du 15me Juin, 1723, il a été réglé que le fief ci-dessus auroit dix-sept arpens de front sur une lieue de profondeur."—*Cahiers d'Intendance, pour l'ancienne Concession.*

Au plan plus haut cité un lopin de terre entre Vieupont *et* Labadie *est dit appartenir à Mr.* Tonnancour."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 95, *folio* 78.

VILIEU, a small river in fief Maranda, in the co. of Lotbiniere. It runs into the St. Lawrence.

VILLAGE of INDUSTRY, *v.* Lavaltrie, S.

VILLECHAUVE (S.), *v.* BEAUHARNOIS.

VILLERAY, fief, in the co. of Rimouski.

VINCELOT, seigniory, and its augmentation, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Bonsecours, S. W. by Cap St. Ignace and Ste. Claire; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by waste lands.—The original grant one league square. The augmentation is one league in breadth by two in depth. The former was granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to the widow Amiot; the latter, Feb. 1, 1693, to Sieur de Vincelot.—Towards the river the land is low, the soil a light sandy earth with clay or

marl; in the rear the soil is a light coloured loam as it approaches the mountains; the greatest part is under cultivation, and it is rather bare of timber.—The Bras St. Nicholas and some small streams water it very well.—The front is indented by a large bay, near which is situated the church and parsonage-house, and the telegraph station No. 6.—Several roads by the St. Lawrence, and on the side of the Bras, communicate with the adjoining seigniories. The augmentation is remarkable for neither goodness of soil nor quality of timber; it is mountainous, and wholly uncultivated.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, à Demoiselle Veuve *Amiot*, d'une lieue de terre sur autant de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis le Cap *St. Ignace*, icelui compris jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 26.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 1er Février, 1693, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur de *Vincelot*, d'une lieue de terre de front avec deux lieues de profondeur, derrière et au bout de son fief de *Vincelot*, au Cap *St. Ignace*, qui a pareillement une lieue de front seulement, sur une lieue de profondeur, suivant les alignemens généraux de ce pays."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 4, *folio* 9.

VINCENNES, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded S. W. by Mont-à-peine; N. E. by Beaumont; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by Livaudiére.—70 arpents in front, by one league in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Bissot; and Féréol Roy, Esq., is the present proprietor.—The land lies rather high towards the St. Lawrence, and is, on the most elevated parts, of a lightish sandy earth; in other places a dark mould, on a substratum of rock, is prevalent. The greatest portion is in very respectable culture, and produces fine crops of grain, &c. The timber has been greatly reduced, and what now remains is but of indifferent quality. Several small streams falling into the St. Lawrence provide rather a scanty irrigation; one of them works a grist-mill seated in a cove under the lofty bank of that river. There are many good farm-houses and other dwellings along the several roads that intersect the seigniory.—It comprises two ranges conceded; in one are 20 farms, and in the other 23, and they measure 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth. Two-thirds of the concessions are under cultivation. In the first are 31 houses, of which six are built with stone, and the population consists of 58 men and 61 women and children; the 2d contains 21 houses, in cluding one of stone, 34 men and 28 women and children.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Bissot*, de soixante et dix arpens de terre de front, sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis les terres appartenantes au Sieur *de la Cisiére*, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No.* 1, *folio* 30.

VISITATION, la, (V.), in Champlain, S.

VIVERI, river, in Vaudreuil, in the co. of Vaudreuil, rises in the second range of concessions and running N., empties itself into the Lake of Two Mountains, about half a mile above the Pointe du Detroit.

VOMITING RIVER, *v.* UTSISSAGAMO.

W.

WAGANISSIS, (R.), *v.* WAGANSIS.

WAGANSIS, or WAGANISSIS, river. There are two rivers of this name, the Great and Little Wagansis, being head branches of the R. Ristigouche, in the co. of Bonaventure. From hence is a portage leading to the Grande Rivière that falls into the St. John, which forms part of the inland communication, extending up the Ristigouche to the Madawaska settlement and Lake Temiscouata. The distance of the portage between the two rivers is about nine miles, and the land is divided by a height which is of pretty easy ascent; this portage is well fitted for culture and is covered in general with hard wood, spruce and other woods. Both rivers, if cleared of the trees that obstruct their course, would be navigable for canoes; the land near them is flat and their borders are covered with alders and high trees.—On the south side of this R. below the bank and at the extremity of the portage stands the *cross* erected by the late catholic bishop of Quebec, Joseph Octave Plessis. At this place, the author, and Mr. Johnson, in 1817, ended their exploring survey, pursuant to instructions of the commissioners appointed for settling the boundaries between the British provinces and the United States, under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent.

WARE, an unsurveyed township in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. E. and S. E. by waste lands; W. and N. W. by Watford, Cranbourne and Standon. This township is supposed to be in general very superior to the adjacent townships, both as to soil and climate; a small part adjoining

Standon is indifferent, but the S. and W. parts have a very promising appearance, and are well watered by the river St. John, whose various head-streams traverse almost every part of it, the waters falling into the Chaudière, and those communicating with Lake Etchemin. This township is in general a level, flat country, and in this respect entirely differing from those adjacent.

WARWICK, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded N. E. by Arthabaska; S. W. by Kingsey; S. E. by Tingwick.—A poor and rather sterile tract, and, excepting the first three ranges, is almost useless, being rough, broken and swampy, —defying all the art and labour of industry.—It is thickly covered with spruce and hemlock.—In the spring it is deeply overflown by several branches of the R. Nicolet. The S. E. half has been subdivided and granted to various persons.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 8,751 acres.

WASHER, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded N. E. by Wakefield, and S. E. by Eardley.

WATFORD, township, in the co. of Beauce, lies in the rear of Aubert de L'Isle, and S. E. of Cranbourne. It is watered by branches of the R. La Famine.

WEEDON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. E. by Garthby; S. W. by Dudswell; and lies between Ham and Lingwick.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 32,700 acres.

WEMBROOK, river, in the S. W. angle of the co. of Bonaventure. One of the sources of the R. Ristigouche.

WENDOVER, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded N. E. by the main branch of the R. Nicolet; S. W. by the R. St. Francis; S. E. by Simpson; N. W. by Courval, and the augment. to Nicolet. The quality of this tract cannot be highly praised: the land near the R. St. Francis is the best and will admit of cultivation; but a short distance thence it sinks into low deep swamps, where the soil is chiefly yellow sand and gravel; these extend nearly as far back as the rear boundary, and are overflowed in the spring. On the driest situations the timber is maple, birch, beech and pine; in the swamps, hemlock, &c.—Watered by two branches of the Nicolet and some other streams and traversed by two roads, one along the St. Francis, and another towards the Nicolet, called Bureau's road and leading to Shipton.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 11,657 acres.

Statistics.

Population . 45

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	450	Potatoes	1,140	Rye	15
Oats	380	Peas	101	Indian corn	190

Live Stock.

Horses	19	Cows	36	Swine	45
Oxen	19	Sheep	90		

WENTWORTH, township, in the co. of Two Mountains, is bounded N. E. by Chatham Gore; S. W. and in the rear by waste lands; in front by Chatham. The greater part is mountainous and rocky, very inapplicable to arable purposes; but on the first three ranges, the land is found to be of a tolerably good quality, but no part of it is settled upon. Although there are no very strong inducements to attempt cultivation, this township produces most excellent timber for naval purposes, in great abundance, with the advantage of easy conveyance by the Rivière du Nord or North River, by which it is watered and by several other streams and some small lakes.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 32,200 acres.

WESTBURY, T. in the co. of Sherbrooke, very small and of a triangular figure, containing no more than 12,262 acres, exclusive of the proportionate reserves, and lying between Stoke, Eaton, Dudswell and Bury. It was granted in 1804, to the late Hon. Henry Caldwell, receiver-general of Lower Canada, and is now possessed by his son, Sir John Caldwell.—The W. side is favourable to the encouragement of agriculture in most of its branches; but the E. side is much inferior, being rough, uneven and swampy. The timber, partaking of the quality of the land, consists, on the first part, of very good beech, maple, pine and birch; inferior kinds only are produced on the latter. The River St. Francis is navigable here for canoes and small boats, and by it the logs felled in the adjacent woodlands are floated singly down to the Eaton falls: numerous streams of inconsiderable note fall into that river. A few settlers on the river side have got their farms into a very respectable state.—The population does not exceed 60, but its good situation is likely to increase the number.

Statistics.

Population	56	Corn-mills	1	Saw-mills	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	997	Potatoes	763	Rye	50
Oats	760	Peas	200	Indian corn	260
Barley	19				

Live Stock.

Horses	38	Cows	55	Swine	55
Oxen	41	Sheep	120		

West River, runs through part of the T. of Chatham, and leaving it between lots 6 and 11 of the 7th range, enters the S. of Argenteuil and empties itself into North River, about 3 arpents above Chute Mills. About 4 miles from its confluence it is divided into 4 branches, where the navigation is impeded by rapids and small cataracts; it takes its rise in lakes in the townships in the rear of Chatham; its average breadth is 120 ft. The fishing in this R. is not much attended to, although some trout, bass, carp, &c. are caught.

Wexford, a projected township in the co. of Lachenaye, is bounded N. E. by Chertsey; S. E. by Kilkenny; in the rear by waste lands.

Whatham, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Mansfield; W. by Chichester; in the rear by waste lands; in front by Lake Coulange, an expansion of the Ottawa. The river Coulange waters the S. E. angle and near its mouth is Fort Coulange.

Whitton, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Adstock, Stratford and Gayhurst.

Wiatshuan (R.), *v.* Ouiatchouan.

Wickham, in the co. of Drummond, lies between Grantham and Durham, and is bounded in the rear by Acton; in front by the R. St. Francis. The land is generally level, but the interior and rear are so swampy and thickly covered with cedar, spruce fir, and hemlock, as to be little capable of being converted to any agricultural purpose. Near the river, and also towards the townships of Grantham and Dunham, the land is more elevated, considerably better in quality, and might soon be made fit for the production of most sorts of grain and useful for other farming purposes. The timber generally consists of oak, pine, maple, and beech, each of good dimensions, and along the St. Francis there are much pine and spruce with some elm and oak.—In the interior there are but a few very small rivulets; but it has the advantage of being traversed in front by a very beautiful and serpentine course of the St. Francis that affords complete irrigation to the best lands.—23,786 acres have been granted to Mr. William Lindsay and others. On the bank of the St. Francis the soil produces good crops of Indian corn, and the rear ranges, though generally low, are fit for the growth of wheat, hemp, and particularly flax.—The high road leads through this T. and the mail passes once a week from Quebec to Boston.—The principal proprietors are the heirs of the late William Lindsay, collector of St. John's, and Col. Heriot; the former have a large farm and house at Long Point.—This T. lies in the P. of Drummondville.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 7326 acres.

Statistics.

Population	256	Corn-mills	1	Saw-mills	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1981	Barley	180	Peas	380
Oats	1700	Potatoes	5500	Indian corn	1080

Live Stock.

Horses	102	Cows	235	Swine	205
Oxen	135	Sheep	295		

William Henry, *v.* Sorel, S.

William's-Town, *v.* Beauharnois, S.

Windigo, river, runs into the R. St. Maurice from the N. E., about 4 miles above the Grand Detour.

Windsor, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Shipton and Stoke, and is bounded N. E. by Wotton; S. W. by the R. St. Francis. This is a fine tract of land, the soil excellent and so happily varied that almost every kind of agricultural produce may be grown, particularly hemp and flax. The surface is undulated by moderate elevations that are well clothed with maple, beech, birch, and fir-trees of good size; on the flat lands ash and cedar prevail. A few swamps occur here and there, but they are of so trifling a depth as to be drained with very little trouble, and might be converted into excellent meadows.—Watered by two large streams and several small ones running into the St. Francis.—Notwithstanding the su-

perior excellence of the land, this township is badly settled; but the whole has been granted to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia, who served in 1775 and 6; it was intended as some compensation for their past services, but scarcely any of them were inclined to make the most advantage of the reward by turning their swords into ploughshares and themselves into industrious cultivators; instead of which they preferred disposing of their lots for whatever present profit they could turn them to: indeed, the lands granted in this manner have been almost generally neglected.

Statistics.

Population	151	Corn-mills	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3250	Barley	100	Peas	310
Oats	4500	Potatoes	2100	Indian corn	600

Live Stock.

Horses	90	Cows	150	Swine	130
Oxen	99	Sheep	200		

Winslow, a projected township in the cos. of Megantic and Sherbrooke, lies between Gayhurst, Stratford, Coleraine, and Oulney.

Wipuscool, river, runs into the bay of Ha-Ha in the R. Saguenay.

Wiqui or Ouiqui Lake, is the original source of the R. Chicoutimi, and lies at the W. end of Lake Kiguagomi, with which it communicates by a channel from 12 to 15 feet wide and 68 yards long. It is of a circular form and about 260 yards in diameter; by another explorer it is stated to be about half a mile in length and a quarter in breadth. In the distance are seen the lofty hills of Kiguagomi.

Wiscouamatche Lake empties itself into L. St John by the river Kaoissa. It is about 3 miles long and varies very much in width on account of the bays on each side, which are more or less deep. In the first of these bays on the south side is a small island. The lake varies in depth according to its width. The mountains N. E. begin rising to a certain height and have their summits nearly of a round figure. On the N. W. and W. the land also rises more gradually and without rocks.

Wissuscoue, river, runs from the S. W. into the bay of Ha-Ha in the R. Saguenay. It is about the size of the R. Vasigamenké. For 4 or 5 miles up this R. the banks are rather high, but afterwards the land becomes generally level and consists in great part of a bed of vegetable mould lying on clay. The timber is for the most part *liane*, white birch, cedar, spruce, sapin and alder. There is a fine mill-seat on this river about two miles from its mouth.

Woburn, a projected township, in the extreme point of the co. of Beauce, between Lake Megantic and the province line, lies between Ditchfield and Clinton.

Wolf Creek, in the co. of Rouville, rises in low marshy lands near the province line and runs in a northwardly direction through the S. of Foucault, discharging its waters into South River in the S. of Noyan. It has no rapids and is not deep enough for navigation. It is a small stream and works a corn and a saw-mill.

Wolfstown, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N. W. by Chester and Halifax; N. E. by Ireland; S. W. by Ham. The N. W. half of this T. is moderately good, a part of which lying towards the north has been granted and might be made to repay the trouble of cultivation.—The timber is pine, beech, basswood, cedar and hemlock. The S. E. half is a chain of rocky heights of which no part is arable or indeed convertible to any use.—*Ungranted* and *unlocated*, 22,300 acres.

Statistics.

Population	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	25	Potatoes	101
Oats	10	Indian corn	28

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	4
Oxen	2	Swine	10

Woodbridge, a projected township in the co. of Kamouraska, lies at the rear of the S. of Kamouraska and between Bungay and Ixworth.

Wotton, a projected township in the co. of Drummond, lies between Ham and Windsor. It is watered by the head stream of the R. Nicolet.

Wright Village, *v.* Hull, T.

Y.

YAMACHICHE (P.) *v.* GROSBOIS.

YAMASKA, county, in the district of Three Rivers, is bounded E. by the co. of Nicolet; W. by the co. of Richelieu; N. by the St. Lawrence; S. by the rear lines of the seigniories of Courval, Pierreville and Deguire or Rivière David. It comprehends the seigniories of La Baie du Febvre, Courval, Lussaudiere, Pierreville, St. François and its augmentation Lavalliere or St. Michel d'Yamaska, and Deguire.—Its extreme length is 21 miles and its breadth 15, containing 283 sq. miles; its centre is in lat. 46° 0′ N., lon. 72° 41′ 20″ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at the village of St. François. The principal rivers are the Yamaska, the St. François, the Rivière David, and a branch of the Nicolet. The face of the country is generally level and the land of an excellent quality, and in many parts of the interior producing good timber. All the front of this co., on the lake St. Peter, presents large and valuable meadows; it is traversed by numerous roads, on which are to be seen rich and flourishing settlements. The chief routes are, the main front road, that leading from St. Antoine into the townships, and the communication from Sorel to Drummondville that traverses the western extremity of this co. It contains the Indian village of St. François and that of St. Antoine.

Statistics.

Population	8,797	Villages	2	Shopkeepers	2
Churches, R. C.	3	Schools	3	Taverns	5
Curés	3	Corn-mills	3	Artisans	54
Presbyteries	3	Saw-mills	4		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	56,300	Peas	17,400	Maple sugar	743
Oats	39,000	Rye	1,015	Hay, tons	29,000
Barley	3,340	Ind. corn	638		
Potatoes	40,900	Mixed gr.	6,150		

Live Stock.

Horses	2,941	Cows	4,720	Swine	6,501
Oxen	4,960	Sheep	12,448		

YAMASKA or Rivière des Savannes, waters the counties of Shefford, Drummond, St. Hyacinthe, Richelieu and Yamaska. Its S. W. branch rises from several sources in Granby, Brome, Sutton and Durham, which unite in Farnham. It then takes a N. course, dividing the S. of St. Hyacinthe into two nearly equal parts: it then separates the aug. to St. Ours from Bourchemin, and having received the waters of the R. Chibouet it turns suddenly to the N. W., traversing the S. W. section of the S. of St. Charles; being then increased by a river from the N. E. that descends through the aug. to St. Ours, it again takes a sudden turn and with a slight inclination to the N. divides Bourgmarie West and Bonsecours from St. Charles and Bourgmarie East; after which it penetrates the S. angle of the S. of Yamaska, and turning a little more towards the N. traverses that seigniory diagonally to its N. angle, where it falls into the St. Lawrence on the N. E. side of Baie St. François. The north-east branch is formed by the union of several streams that rise in Ely, Acton and Roxton from Upton; where this confluence is effected the N. E. branch runs through the W. angle of Milton and then enters the S. of St. Hyacinthe, where it joins the south-west branch. The country which the Yamaska waters forms nearly an isosceles triangle, having for its base a line of 30 miles and each of its equal sides about 50. It covers, therefore, nearly 700 square miles. The Yamaska winds above 90 miles through a rich and fertile country. The banks of the river are generally elevated, rising in most places by gentle but broken swells to the elevation of from 15 to 25 feet. Its navigation is interrupted by occasional rapids, the chief of which are the *Rapide Plat* and the cascades. From its mouth it may be navigated by large bateaux about 16 miles, but not more than 9 in summer. Above the rapids that obstruct the navigation at this distance this river offers several excellent mill-sites that have been availed of by the proprietors of all the seigniories through which it passes. Its average width is about 400 feet.

YAMASKA, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded N. E. by St. François; S. W. by Sorel and Bonsecours; in the rear by Bourgmarie East; in front by Lake St. Peter. This property is described in the title to be only about half a league in front, but in reality it is 1½ league by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Sept. 24, 1683, to M. de Lavaliére and is now the property of J. M. de Tonnancour, Esq.—Cultivation of a favourable de-

scription extends over nearly one half of the seigniory; the different concessions, large and small, amount to upwards of 160, lying on each side of the River Yamaska, by the Petit Chenail, and in the Côtes St. Louis and Ste. Catherine. The Bay of La Valliere or Yamaska, extends across the upper part of it into Sorel, and that of St. François makes rather a deep incision on its eastern side; immediately surrounding these bays the land is low and marshy, but a short distance from them are many large tracts of most excellent meadow; farther to the rear the soil is rich and very productive, consisting of good yellow loam and a fine clay intermixed with light earth, affording much good arable land and some spots well adapted to the cultivation of flax and hemp. The front is moderately well furnished with timber of a middling and inferior quality, as white fir, spruce fir, hemlock, &c.; but on the drier grounds in the rear some of a superior description is produced, as plane, beech, hickory and oak. The land is tolerably well watered by several small streams, in addition to the little river David that has its source in the adjoining savannas or large swamps. The convenience of good roads is afforded in every direction. The main road from the eastward leading to the town of William Henry crosses the R. Yamaska at a ferry just above la Petite Isle Tonnancour; the price of passage is 3*d.* each person, 6*d.* for a horse and 12*d.* for a carriage. A corn-mill and a windmill are near the ferry.—In front of the seigniory are the isles du Moine, aux Raisins, &c. In the mouth of the river is the large island St. Jean, entirely covered with wood, some of it of good quality. At the head of this island are the extensive steam mills of W. Buchanan, Esq., the power of which is applied to the manufacture of flour, barley and oatmeal, and to the sawing of timber. Mr. Buchanan resides on the island, and occupies a neat lodge very agreeably situated at the forks formed by the Yamaska and the branch falling into Bay de la Valiere. The bays yield a great variety of fine fish, and along their shores game of several sorts is found in abundance—As the limits of the *Parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska* are not defined, it is difficult to state the precise quantity of unconceded lands, which is, however, supposed to amount to more than 350 farms, each containing 3 arpents by 30. One half of the unconceded lands are of no value; one quarter is of tolerable quality but difficult to clear and the other quarter of good quality but difficult to drain: these lands have been surveyed but have no road across them.—By a contract of concession passed Jan. 23, 1719, before Verron, a notary at Three Rivers, it appears that an extent of land, 3 arpents by 20, paid at that time a crown, 2 capons and 1 sol *marqué*. The causes that chiefly impede the progress of agriculture in this P. are the want of water-courses, which it is requiste to make before the roads can be rendered passable; and the district line, which is the greatest impediment to the formation of roads, because it renders two *proces verbaux* necessary before a road can be formed. There is in this P. a côte of 40 inhabitants who for 20 years (ending in 1821) laboured in vain to obtain an exit road, *chemin de sortie*. There are many young persons in this P. who would form new settlements if they could procure lands not far from their relatives.

Statistics.

Population	2,922	Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	2
Churches, R.C.	1	Villages	1	Artisans	17
Curés	1	Corn-mills	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	19,000	Potatoes	13,000	Rye	500
Oats	12,000	Peas	4,900	Indian corn	350
Barley	900				

Live Stock.

Horses	896	Cows	1,560	Swine	2,500
Oxen	690	Sheep	4,900		

Title.—" Concession du 24me Septembre, 1683, faite à Mr. *de Lavalière* des terres non-concédées qui sont entre la Demoiselle *de Saurel* et le Sieur *Crevier*, vis-à-vis le lac *St. Pierre*, du côté du Sud, contenant une demi lieue de front ou environ, ensemble les isles et islets et battures au devant, jusqu'au Chenail des barques, comme aussi trois lieues de profondeur, à commencer dès l'entrée de la rivière des Savannes (*Yamaska.*)"—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No.* 45, *folio* 197, *3me Février*, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 2 à 9, *folio* 143.

THE END.